INDICATIONS.
PARTLY CLOUDY; PERHAPS SHOWERS; COOLER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTION.
Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HEADED THIS WAY

PRINCE RANJIT OF BALUCHISTAN IS COMING.

TRAVELS WITH BIG RETINUE

LIVED AT LONDON HOTEL IN ORIENTAL SPLENDOR.

HIS IDENTITY A MYSTERY

IF NOT A KING, HE BLOWS HIMSELF LIKE ONE.

London, Oct. 26.—"Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan,' who, to an unusual extent, has succeeded in exciting and baffling London's curiosity and who is variously described as an Indian potentate and a prince of Siam, sailed October 24 from Liverpool for Montreal on board the steamer Lake Simcoe, whence he is going to New York, accompanied by a dusky suite, numbering twenty-eight persons. He lived a fortnight in all the splendor of oriental opulence at a fashionable London hotel, where he had dropped in, unannounced, and unconcernedly engaged twenty-three rooms. In spite of the publicity which such an arrival was bound to create, he has left England as much in the dark as to his identity as when he arrived. The India office has issued an official announcement that there is no such Indian chief as Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan, but that neither condemns the mysterious stranger nor clears up his identity, as Ranjit is palpably an assumed name. When interviewed in London, where he by no means courted publicity, Prince Ranjit declined to say from whence he came, but he once oracularly remarked: "I am king." Whether he is or is not a king, he certainly lived like one, spending enormous sums of money.

The retinue which sailed with him included musicians, who produced from weird instruments still more weird sounds.A dancing girl formed a prominent part of the daily entertainments which the suite provided for their master, who spent most of his time in bed.

He is a man of fine paysique, dark-skinned and handsome. All his food was prepared in accordance with the strictest oriental usages by his own servants, who wore gorgeous robes and were nightly marshaled by a major domo for exercise in an adjoining park. This mysterious party will, it is said, make a tour of Canada and the United States, returning to England in time for King Edward's coronation.

BOLD ROBBERS STEAL BONDS

GOOD HAUL BY CRACKSMEN AT BEREA, OHIO.

Two Safes Blown Open and From One of Them Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The village of Berea, ten miles west of this city, was visited by safe crackers this morning who blew open the safe at the Lawrence & Brightman's hardware store, and the safe at the office of the Dungam foundry. The robbers secured besides $100 in cash, nearly $5,000 worth of negotiable bonds, including five Tuscarawas Railroad bonds of $500 each, one Cleveland & Berea railroad bond for $1,000 and two smaller bonds of the village of Berea.

The robbery was done so quietly that not a resident of the village was aroused. The cracksmen have thus far eluded all detection.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS.

The St. Jos Athletic club last night held their annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. The club this year will be managed by an entirely new set of officers, not a single one having ever held an office of any kind in the club before. This revolution was not inspired by any dissatisfaction with the old officers, but was a sort of mutual agreement that a new crew should be placed in charge of affairs. The election resulted as follows: John Voirol, president; Al Wolf, vice-president; Geo. Swain, jr., secretary; Fred Smenners, treasurer; William Moeller, physical director; H. Kaufman, business manager; C. Strodel, sergeant-at-arms; Fred Smenners, Fred Moeller and Albert Strodel, directors.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 26.—The suit for $10,000 damages brought by William Matthews against William Neff, a wealthy manufacturer, which has consumed several days in the circuit court, ended last night. After being out almost forty hours the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, the damages awarded being $1. Matthews claimed Neff won the affections of Mrs. Matthews, caused her to leave her husband and broke up his home. The case was intensely sensational.

WEDDED IN WASHINGTON.

Harry Clark Cragg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cragg, of this city, was united in marriage Oct. 22 to Miss Hattie Wright Dalton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dalton, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cragg is a proficient machinist, and has been in the employ of the governmet since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, engaged as a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Cragg are at Buffalo upon their wedding tour.

GET NEWS OF HENRY THUMM

RELATIVES HAVE BELIEVED HIM DEAD.

Made a Rich Strike in the Alaska Gold Fields and is Expected Home in a Few Weeks.

Henry F. Thumm, who left this city in 1893 in company with his nephew, Alexander Young, and from whom no word has been received for five years, is alive and well and expects to sail from Skagway for home in a few weeks.

Relatives of Mr. Thumm received a copy of the Alaskan, published in Skagway, in which is published an interview with Mr. Thumm, who returned from the Rampart diggings in the early part of this month. Mr. Thumm's relatives had given him up for dead, not having heard from him for five years. He sailed from Seattle, Wash., early in the gold excitement, and the newspaper sent by Mr. Young is the first intimation they have received that he was still alive.

In the interview in the Alaskan Mr. Thumm gives an interesting account of the gold strike in the new Hampart diggings. In company with his partner, Mr. Thumm started out prospecting about a year ago, and after meeting with indifferent success, they finally made a rich strike on a small creek. After working the claim for some time Mr. Thumm returned to Rampart for supplies, and was taken ill with rheumatism. A physician advised him to take a rest and Mr. Thumm decided to come home for a few months. At present he is spending a few weeks the guest of his nephew, Mr. Young, in Ekagway. Mr. Young is a son of Stephen Young, of Washington township.

WAS ASSAULED AT HIS DESK

CLARK GIFFORD ATTACKS SUPERINTENDENT YOUNG.

Affair in Court House to Avenge Alleged Insult—Young Not Badly Injured.

Late this afternoon Clark Gifford entered the office of County Superintendent Young in the court house and attacked the latter as he was seated at his desk. The official was thrown against a radiator, receiving a burn upon his hand, and there are marks of blows upon his head. Mr. Young says Gifford claims he (Young) had insulted Mrs. Gifford, but that he was attacked before being given an opportunity to show that there was nothing improper in his conduct, which he claims to be able to do. Mr. Gifford was not found by the reporter, but for several weeks there has been gossip to the effect that he was quietly seeking the official to avenege what he considered an insult to his wife.

The remains of the late Thomas Clark, who died yesterday at St. Joseph hospital, have been taken to his home near Arcola. Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church in Arcola, and not Sunday, as previously stated.

The Bostonian Opera company is registered at the Wayne.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

IMPORTANT PHASE OF DUNN CASE REACHED.

CORONER BARNETT'S STORY

SAYS GIRL WAS DEAD WHEN THROWN IN WATER.

GIRL'S CLOTHING IN COURT

MRS. COTHRELL AFFECTED AT SIGHT OF IT.

After five days occupied with the Dunn case—two of which were consumed in securing a jury, and three in presenting a portion of the state's evidence, the circuit court this afternoon adjourned until Monday.

Physicians were the central figures in today's proceedings, and practically the entire day was occupied in the examination of the coroner, Dr. W. W. Barnett, and Dr. Frank Greenwell, of Huntertown, who was present and made the first post mortem examination of the body of Alice Cothrell.

Dr. Barnett took the stand soon after court convened this morning, and he told of the discoveries made when the girl's body was recovered on Sunday evening, and of the facts revealed at the second post mortem on the Wednesday following. Most of this has already been published, but it was related to the jury today in all its details, and the clothing found upon the body of the dead girl was offered in evidence. The cross-examination by Mr. Colerick was extended and searching.

Dr. Greenwell, of Huntertown, followed the coroner upon the stand and his evidence was not completed until this afternoon.

The audience tests the capacity of the court room, and some idea of the attendance may be gleamed when it is known that on Friday Mr. Nierman, in charge of the public elevator in the building, carried a total of 2,665 persons. The jurors do not yet show evidence of their confinement, and pay the closest attention to the evidence. They are given exercise twice daily in a walk about the city in charge of the bailiffs.

There has been a large amount of evidence submitted already, but the attorneys this morning were unwilling to risk a prediction as to the time yet required to complete the case.

Jed Erwin, who was on the stand at the close of court Friday evening, was recalled at the opening this morning and testified that Dunn told him the Griswolds were making fools of themselves by taking so prominent a part in the search for the girl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, witness repeated his testimony regarding the statement to Dunn that he expected somebody would have to go to town tonight (July 7), and that Dunn said he expected it would be Marie.

CORONER BARNETT.

Dr. Walter Wynn Barnett sworn; practicing physician and surgeon at Fort Wayne; practiced sixteen years; lived here seventeen years; am connected with Fort Wayne College of Medicine—formerly as principal of anatomy; now as professor of principles of surgery. July 7, about 4 o'clock, I was at home; Sheriff Stout telephoned me; in response I went to the jail and then with Sheriff Stout to Wallen.

Had heard that Alice Cothrell was missing and that they were hunting for her. Reached Wallen about 5 o'clock. Went into back part of Charles Dunn's yard to grass plot on north side of house, where quite a number of people were gathered. Saw lying on her back, with head to the east, a girl apparently 11 or 12 years of age. She was dead. Sheriff Stout and Mr. Noonan were there; also Mr. Warcup and Mr. Ballou.

NO WATER DRAINED FROM BODY

Looking at the girl, and finding that she was dead, I inquired if the water had been drained from the body and was informed that it had not. Directed that body be carried to her home in same position, so that there should be no drainage from mouth or nose. They picked her up and I followed, stopping at the Dunn gate. They turned south with corpse. I followed along behind; saw that they carried child all the way to the house as I directed—head higher than feet and face upward. Took child to the house of the parents, entering at east door. This was about 5:30 o'clock.

Corpse was laid upon a board across two chairs. Sheriff Stout and myself entered together. I looked over body without touching it first, and took view of the general appearance.

NECK WAS THICKENED.

Neck was thickened and broad at base, and appeared flattened and contracted in front at junction with head. Applied my fingers and found it seemed soft and spongy. Examined for goitre and found the glands were normal.

Examined to see if there had been any rape or attempt at rape. Witness then told of examination of genital organs and described their condition. I stopped there and sent for Dr. Greenwell to make a post-mortem examination in order to ascertain absolutely the cause of death. I had a suspicion of the cause; that's why I sent for Dr. Greenwell.

Awaiting the arrival of Dr. Greenwell witness said he explored vicinity of cistern. Dr. Greenwell arrived about an hour later.

EXAMINATION OF BODY.

Dr. Greenwell looked over body; first examining limbs without removing clothing. Then we with scissors cut clothing from the body to look for bruises, abrasions or other evidences of injuries. He then examined the neck and genital organs, Sheriff Stout holding the lamp.

Dr. Greenwell opened the thoracic cavity and lifted out the lung. I tipped the head to one side and noticed tongue fastened between front teeth. As I had the head tipped sidewise Dr. Greenwell exercised pressure of lungs to see if there was any expulsion of water or air. There was no water and scarcely any air. We next discovered that there was no water in either trachea or throat.

Dr. Greenwell examined to determine whether glands of neck were enlarged. Conditions there were not those of goitre. Neck was slightly lighter on either side of upper extremity of trachea.

Feeling indicated blood engorgement at lower portion of neck. Constricture of circulation through carotid arteries by compression on upper portion of neck would cause this blood engorgement.

There were no recent abrasions. On right leg below knee was an old abrasion with dry scab, indicating that it had been made perhaps a week before death of child. Slight spot on right arm discolored slightly; that spot was older than the one on leg, for the color had nearly faded out.

EVIDENCES OF ASSAULT.

There were no other abrasions about body except on the margin of the hymen. Witness described conditions here—a breaking of mucous membrane. Witness said conditions here could only have been caused by tension; opening can only be made by pressure or distention; these abrasions were direct effect of something passed into the opening. Appearance indicated this had been done very recently before death of the child.

Absence of air from lung tissue indicated that death had occurred at the time lung was empty of air, or at the end of expiration. Witness then explained to jury the process of breathing. Something had interfered with the possibility of again inflating the lungs, so that the air spaces were empty.

The tongue was forced between the front teeth and then held. I did not dislodge it. That indicated that death occurred at the time there was an effort to breathe.

This position of the tongue would seal the mouth and make the entance of water almostt impossible.

Child had on a faded, old dress, but was barefooted; had on drawers; at time of examination they were unfastened on left side; left side and front botton was loose.

We preserved a portion of the lung tissue; was put in a jar and sealed up.

WAS CHOKED TO DEATH.

In my opinion cause of girl's death was filateral pressure on upper portion of neck made by thumb and fingers of a hand. It is my opinion that child was dead preceding her introduction into the water.

We finished our examination about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Girl's panties were stained with pinkish color that had the appearance of being bloody serum stain. I have clothing in court; have had possession of them since discovery of child; clothes were placed in paper bag and kept in my safe. They were wet and rolled into a wad.

CLOTHING PRODUCED.

Witness produced clothing; opening the paper sack and exhibiting the garments worn by the unfortunate girl—dress, undershirt, handkerchief, drawers, corset waist and waist.

As the garments were exhibited, Mrs. Cothrell, mother of the dead girl, wept silently, leaning upon the shoulder of her husband. The production of the clothing created a buzz

(Continued on Second Page.)

BROTHER'S VISIT

WALDECK CZOLGOSZ CALLS AT AUBURN PRISON.

SEES THE CONDEMNED MAN

ASSASSIN'S FATHER WILL GO IF PERMITTED.

BODY GOES TO CLEVELAND

ASSASSIN'S REMAINS WILL GET CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Czolgosz's brother, Waldek, and brother-in-law arrived at the prison gate this morning. The former was admitted, but the warden was not satisfied as to the latter's identity and he was not allowed to enter. It is believed that the visit has something to do with the claiming of the remains of the assassin after his electrocution.

FATHER WANTS TO GO.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Although the brother and brother-in-law of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, have been at Auburn, N. Y., about a day, nothing has been heard from them by the assassin's father, and he does not yet know whether he will see his doomed son alive again or not.

Paul Czolgosz, the father, did not want to make the journey to the place of execution unless he was sure that he would be able to see his son before the execution. He has from the first been desirous of bringing the body of the assassin to Cleveland for burial, and Waldeck Czolgosz and Thomas Bandowski went east to arrange for that.

It was learned when Waldeck Czolgosz and Bandowski went to Auburn that they would telegraph the father whether they were able to see the assassin, and if so, whether the latter wanted to see his father again.

"If the boy wants to see me, and the police will let me see him, I will go there at once," said the father through an interpreter last night. "I expected to hear from Waldeck before this, but I have not heard a word."

Although the father says the body of the assassin will be brought here for burial, he says he has not made any arrangements for the interment. The father says he will bury the assassin's body in Cleveland if he has to buy a lot outside of a cemetery and form a cemetery of his own.

Up to noon today Paul Czolgosz, the father of the assassin, had received no word from his son, Waldeck, who is now at Auburn, N. Y., in consultation with the prison authorities in reference to the disposition of the body of the assassin after his electrocution. The father is willing to have the body brought to Cleveland for burial, but the matter lies with Waldeck, and until word is received from him the father is at a loss as to a statement for publication. The elder Czolgosz said that he expected a letter from Waldeck today, but the mail facilities will not permit the delivery of a letter from Auburn earlier than Sunday morning, if not Monday morning.

Regarding the place of interment of the body of the assassin it can be stated on authority that if he dies repentant and reconciled to the church his body will be given what is known as a Christian burial, that is burial in consecrated ground, but further than this no religious services will be accorded him, and no public church services can be held over his body. His is what is known as an "extraordinary" case and the bishop of the diocese has jurisdiction over it.

READY TO GO TO JURY.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 26.—The case of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, who has been on trial for alleged complicity in the murder of William Goebel, will go to the jury this afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. Ex-Congressman W. C. Owen had fifty-seven minutes this forenoon in which to close the case for the defense. Commonwealths Attorney Franklin followed him and closed for the commonwealth in a two hours' speech. The court room was packed with spectators.

WANT A BERRY STREET SIGHT.

The Berry street M. E. church trustees are losing no time in casting about for a new location and from present indications it seems as though they do not intend to forfeit their name but continue it as "the Berry street church," and to that end are seeking a location on East Berry street. The south east corner of Berry and Clay streets is looked upon as a very desirable location. The corner is owned by the Henry Monning estate and the thirty-five foot lot just east of it is owned by Frank Falker. The Monning property is on the market and Mr. Falker has been asked by an official of the church to name a price for his lot. Nothing further than getting figures has so far been done.

RETURNS IN LEACH CASE.

United States Commissioner Logan this morning received the official returns from Judge Baker, adjudicating Henry W. Leach and George W. Fairman, comprising the Avilla Carriage company, bankrupts, and referring the affairs of the concern to Judge Chapin for adjustment. If there has recently been a doubt in the minds of some people concerning the enterprising Mr. Leach's solvency Judge Baker has effectually dispelled it. Mr. Leach as a debtor, is broke.

BODIES YET IN THE RUINS

ALL VICTIMS NOT RECOVERED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Number of Known Dead Has Now Reached Twenty and It is Likely to Grow.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.—Another body was recovered early today from the ruins of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building, 1219-21 Market street, which was destroyed by fire, making the number of known dead twenty.

There are still eleven missing and it is generally believed that the bodies of those are buried under the debris. The body recovered this morning was that of a man, but was so badly charred as to be unrecognizable. It was taken from the pile of bricks and stones which had been the rear wall of the building and which fell into Commerce street, burying many of the unfortunates who had leaped from the windows.

A force of men was at work all through the night, but very little impression was made upon the tons of debris, and it will be some days before the number of fatalities can be definitely determined.

Up to this time the police and firemen have the names of eighteen people, including a number of women, who are unaccounted for. In order to correctly determine the number of missing, officials of the department of public safety began a systematic search today of all the hospitals and homes of the employes of the firm.

To facilitate the work of recovering and identifying the dead a meeting of the firm and the employes was held this morning in a hotel.

During the morning the members of the firm of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. met the fire marshals and building inspectors to discuss the cause of the fire.

REBELS WILL TAKE THE CITY

LIBERALS CAPTURE THE MORRO COMMANDING TUMACO.

Government Troops Stationed There Surrounded—The Rebellion on the Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Consul General Gudger, at Panama, in a dispatch to the state department, dated October 14, says that a report has reached him that at Tumaco the liberals have captured the morro which commands the entrance to the city, and have surrounded the government troops stationed in the city. An effort has been made to relieve the troops, but to no purpose, and it is expected that the city will soon be taken.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt will be forty-four years old tomorrow. According to the custom in the family, the event will be celebrated with a dinner, in which the children will participate.

Miss Alice Kearns entertained about twenty of her piano pupils this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hench in Lakeside. A program was given by the young people, and a most sociable afternoon was spent.

FAIR WORD COMES

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE OF MISS STONE.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

WITH THE BANDITS FOR THE CAPTIVE'S RELEASE.

NOTHING NEW IN WASHINGTON

GOOD NEWS, HOWEVER, SOON EXPECTED.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—Negotiations with the brigands from Melink, in the province of Salonica, for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mndame Tsilka, are progressing satisfactorily and the officials here hourly anticipate important developments.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The state department has not heard of the reported opening of communication between the missionary agents in Turkey and the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone. In fact, there has been no word from Mr. Eddy or Consul General Dickinson since yesterday morning, when their messages were of a negative character, so far as news is concerned. Nevertheless the department is satisfied from the reports that have reached it that its agents are acting with energy combined with prudence. Especially does it credit Mr. Eddy with a display of zeal in the effort to relieve the condition of the unfortunate captives.

TROOPERS MURDER SHERIFF.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Cavalry troopers stationed near Holbrook engaged in a drunken riot in that town Thursday night, winding up with an attack upon the house of John Blevins, deputy sheriff. Blevins was fatally and Eke Perkins painfully wounded. The soldiers also shot at the wife and children of Blevins.

The shooting was deliberate and unprovoked. The soldiers were acting in a disorderly manner during the evening and were cautioned by the deputy sheriff. A few words were exchanged and Blevins went to his home. Later in the night four or five soldiers repaired to the house and shot through the windows at Blevins and his family and guest, after which they mounted their horses and fled to the military post. Three of them have been placed under arrest. The incarcerated troopers are penitent. They say they had no animosity for the deputy sheriff and ascribe the homicide to liquor. The officers at the post state that the men under arrest have splendid records.

The people of Holbrook say that troopers never before rioted in the town in that manner, and they attribute the tragedy to the abolition of the canteen, which induced the soldiers to drink in town, where there is no military restraint.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

A machinist employed at the Hanna works, on Clinton street, had a finger badly pinched this morning. He walked to Dr. Hammond's office where he had the wounded member sewed together and said he guessed he would lay off for the balance of the day. He declined to give his name.

Isaac Lavine, a bottle and iron collector and junk dealer, fell and injured his leg this morning near the Brames bottling works, on Clay street. Levine had in some way come into possession of a patent gas drum, such as is used for beer pressure purposes, the said drum bearing the registered mark of the Bishop & Babcock company, of Chicago. He offered the drum for sale at Brames' establishment, and they happened to be the local agents for the Chicago house. They told Lavine they would not buy it, as it was already rightfully theirs, whereupon Levine undertook to put the heavy reservoir back on his wagon. In trying to get away from a member of the firm, who was trying to intercept him, he fell, and the heavy drum fell partly on him.

FIRE DESTROYS MILLS.

Iaeger, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the W. M. Retter Lumber company's mills at Dry Fork, loss $60,000; insurance, $25,000.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

at the narrowest part of the thicket he suddenly left it directly opposite to me on the hillside, a little above. He turned his head stiffly toward me; scarlet strings of froth hung from his lips; his eyes burned like embers in the gloom.

"I held true, aiming behind the shoulder, and my bullet shattered the point or lower end of his heart, taking out a big nick. Instantly the great bear turned with a harsh roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth, so that I saw the gleam of his white fangs; and then he charged straight at me, crashing and bounding through the laurel bushes, so that it was hard to aim. I waited until he came to a fallen tree, taking him as he topped it with a ball which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body, but he neither swerved nor flinched, and at the moment I did not know that I had struck him. He came steadily on end in another second was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead, but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth, smashing his lower jaw and going into the neck.

"I leaped to one side almost as I pulled the trigger, and through the hanging smoke the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. As he struck he lurched forward, leaving a pool of bright blood where his muzzle hit the ground, but he recovered himself and made two or three jumps onward, while I hurriedly jammed a couple of cartridges into the magazine, my rifle holding only four, all of which I had fired. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed suddenly to give way, his head drooped, and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. Each of my first three bullets had inflicted a mortal wound."

FAMOUS COLORADO TRIP.

Nothing in President Roosevelt's experiences as a hunter, however, has attracted the public attention that followed his hunting trip into the Coyote Basin of Colorado in the winter of 1900. The exaggerations of certain newspaper correspondents tended to rob the expedition of much of its significance at the time, but the final roundup of the hunt showed a remarkable bag of game at a time when the close season was on for most Rocky Mountain quarry. In that hunt Mr. Roosevelt himself killed seventeen mountain lions and seven wildcats, some of them after narrow escapes from teeth and claws.

John Goff, one of the noted guides of the Rock Mountain country, accompanied the vice president on this hunt. With the guide were his two tree-climbing dogs Baldy and Tony. These dogs were especially trained to follow mountain lions and when the animals would take refuge in a tree the dogs would follow by springing to the lower branches and thence making their way up the tree until the lions were forced to leap out.

It was on this hunt that Mr. Roosevelt had one of the most thrilling of his hunting experiences. Late one afternoon he and Goff sighted a big lion in a crevice on the precipitous side of a rock ledge which extended from the point of the crevice sheer down sixty feet. Roosevelt shot at the lion, but it was dusk and the beast disappeared under the rim of a perpendicular wall of rocks. A large rock stood loosely on the rim of the ledge, and the men saw that if it were possible to hang head first over this rock he would see the lion and might be able to shoot at it.

Mr. Roosevelt at once decided that this would be the only way in which to reach the quarry. With his rifle in his hand he crawled over the edge of the rock, while Goff, with his own free hand, held on to the colonel's ankles. In this manner Mr. Roosevelt slid down till his head and arms hung over the roof-like rock. In this position he sighted his rifle and killed the beast dead at the first shot.

IN TOUCH WITH THE WEST.

As ranchman cowboy, and hunter in this western world the new president of the United States has come into closer touch with the plains and mountain country of the west than has been possible to any other president before him. Perhaps only Washington, in his life as surveyor and Indian fighter, ever had such an insight into pioneer life. Not the least significant of President Roosevelt's lessons in western manners and methods were those by which he came to a knowledge of some of the "bad men" of the woolly wilds. His meeting with Long Ike away back in the '80s followed a big hunt in the Yellowstone country.

This Long Ike had been accorded the ability to whip his weight in wildcats. No one ever had seen him do it. It was enough that his reputation in that line was established. It had been one of Long Ike's chief advertisements for years to step in front of a tenderfoot, who had poured his drink, take the red liquor at a gulp and leave the tenderfoot standing wide-eyed at his nerve. And this was the joke which on that autumn afternoon Long Ike attempted upon the man who was to become president of the United States.

Then something happened. Ike had been so certain that the stranger would submit that he did not take the precaution to make his customary bluff with his revolver. Before he could swallow the liquor, however, Roosevelt was on him like a catamount. An expert wrestler, he threw the bully in a heap. Then he turned him over, stood him up, and ran him outdoors, taking the revolver away from him in the run. Ike was thrown again, harder than before, and couldn't get up for five minutes. When he did he was dazed and wondering. The style of attack was so quick, so unusual, and so vigorous that he was afraid to resent it in the "bad man" way, even had he possessed a shooting iron. He sneaked out of camp and the young man with the eyeglasses and the gleaming teeth enjoyed the respect of the cowboys from that day forward.

RODE THE WHITE-FACED KID.

This was Cowboy Roosevelt, just as it is President Roosevelt, and Fred Herrig, who rode and hunted with Roosevelt years ago lays emphasis upon the set of teeth the time that he, Dow and Merrifield, in Medora, changed Roosevelt's saddle from a docile broncho to the back of the White-Faced Kid—a dead ringer for the Roosevelt mount in all save temper.

"By and by Roosevelt came out to mount," said Herrig, telling the story. "He was near-sighted, but he couldn't have told those cayuses apart, anyway. The broncho let him get into the saddle and then the beast bunched his feet and humped his back and Roosevelt went off, as easy as you please. Nobody said anything except Joe Ferris, who asked:

"'Not a bit of it,' said Roosevelt, and up again he went. But the White-Faced Kid didn't wait for him to get his right foot in the leathers this time before he pitched the young fellow right over his head. It was the all-firedest jolt I ever saw. Roosevelt turned a somersault and then sat down so hard his glasses broke.

"Will Dow and I went to help him up; Merrifield was laughing so he couldn't move. Roosevelt didn't notice any of us. He just looked kinder surprised as he scrambled up from the dust, which was four inches thick in the road. 'It's too bad I broke my glasses,' said he, and he limped into the store.

"We thought he'd had enough of it and were wondering how we could change nags again, when the tenderfoot came out with a new pair of glasses he'd fished out of his handbag, and blast my eyes if he didn't jump on the Kid's back again, and so quick this time the broncho didn't feel him until he'd got both feet in the stirrups and a good grip with his knees.

"Then maybe the Kid didn't start down the road lickety split. In a minute he was out of sight in a cyclone of dust. There were only about eleven inhabitants in the town then, and it wasn't long until the news got out that the White-Faced Kid was murdering a tenderfoot. We held a mass-meeting in front of Ferris' store and when the overland express from the east pulled in and another tenderfoot got off and called for his friend, Mr. Roosevelt, and said his name was Dr. Lambert and he came from New York, we said as how his friend, Mr. Roosevelt, was just about needing a doctor, and bad, too.

"But before we could explain lickety split through the dust came the White-Faced Kid, and there on his back, with all his teeth showing, was the doctor's friend, Roosevelt. When he clapped his peepers on Dr. Lambert he let out a whoop that couldn't have been beat by any cowboy on the Little Missouri.

"We took a shine to him from that day. Any fellow who could ride White-Faced Kid at one trial and holler like that was the man for our money; except that we didn't have any money—until we'd hired out to Roosevelt."

POMPEII'S INHABITANTS.

Max Nordau raises an interesting question concerning Pompeii. He writes as follows to the Neue Freie Presse, Vienna:

"One thing has always been a puzzle to me. Here was a flourishing city of about 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom evidently were well-to-do. A few hundreds, at most, lost their lives in the destruction of the city; the rest escaped. The eruption of Vesuvius continued only a few days, after which the district returned to its usual placid condition. In many places the deposit of ashes and lava was only a yard thick, and it was not more than three yards thick at any point yet excavated.

"How did it happen that these 30,000 homeless persons showed no desire to return to their beautiful houses, so well built that they are standing to this day, and which could have been restored, at the time, with very little labor? Why did they not make the slightest attempt to regain their valuable property in land and buildings, furniture, bronze, marble, gold, silver and jewels? Did the men of that time have so little love of hom that they could leave it without a backward glance at the unpleasantness? Were the Pompeiians so rich that the loss of their perfectly appointed homes appeared trivial to them, so that they preferred settling elsewhere to restoring their city? Or did superstition prevent the attempt?

"This indifferent renunciation of their patrimony by a whole cityful is to me an insoluble enigma which forces itself the more strongly upon my attention now as I walk along the finely paved streets between houses which need only new roofs to make them again habitable."

WERE HERE BEFORE COLUMBUS.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

found in the desolate region in which Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado and Utah come together—there were men of this race in that land before the terrible upheavals that made the Rockies. After the Rockies were made, and for countless centuries, these people lived and thrived on the plains of that land. Their enormous cities are there today, many of them which I have unearthed being buried thirty feet below the surface of the ground—the work of thousands of years. Then from somewhere came the red men—the Navajoes, whose tradition is the same—and these finding the plain-dwellers a peaceful people drove them back. They took refuge in the cliffs and built such cities as Cliff Palace, and other citadels in inaccessible rocks. Others built on the tops of rocks that could only be climbed by ladder. At last they made a final stand at Battle Rock, where, tradition says, they waged war for several years against the Indians, but were finally almost wiped out. The remaining men and women began a migration southward and eastward, down the Arkansas and up through the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, where they left the ruins today known as the mounds. The mysterious stone wall of Mississippi is their work. Again driven back from the east they retreated toward Mexico, where they united with the Aztec people, forming the Toltecs, the race that reached the highest intellectual development of any on this continent before the whites.

"The libraries of these peoples, composed of thousands of volumes of history and sacred writings on banana paper, were burned by the Spanish priests and soldiers, and the people themselves slaughtered and reduced until today the last of them are living as the Pueblos, almost side by side with the Mosquis, the latter the remnants of the original people who stood their ground against the reds, lived in cliff fastnesses, finally made peace, and returned to the plain, and today are almost extinct."

WONDERS OF THE ALPS.

Myriads of British and American tourists are at this moment delighting themselves with the grandeurs of Alpine travel. Nothing in the world's history is more impressive than the story of the Alps. Ten or twelve million years ago, possibly far more, a long unseen line of weakness, a crack of fissure in the earth's crust, stretched away from France eastward hundreds of miles. On this line followed huge volcanic outbursts. Next ensued a vast slow subsidence, which went on through geologic epochs, until where Mont Blanc now rears its summit 15,789 feet was a sea fringing an old continent. Large rivers emptied into it. Deposits of mud, sand, gravel, were laid one on another as the sinking went on, until the layers became 50,000 feet, nearly ten miles, thick. Then at last commenced a great uplifting; the struggling subterranean forces raised a huge load. For ages this went on until the rocks, crumbled, crushed, contorted, rose above the waters, and continued to rise, forming lines of mountain chains and making Switzerland a tableland. Every hour since then rain and snow, river, glacier and avalanche have been sculpturing into peaks and carving into lakes and valleys that vast platform with its recent sedimentary covering and primeval granite core. The result is a land of unequaled grandeur. Find you this in the guide books? Not a word of it. Yet Professor Judd in his charming "Volcanoes" (Kegan Paul) told the tale years ago in half a dozen pages. Would not the traveler look on the Matterhorn, the Jungfrau, the stupendous Splugen, the massive Gothard, the Mer de Glace, the deep Lake of Geneva, with quickened interest had he this story before him? And it can be told so easily; but 'tis not there.—London Telegraph.

QUININE FOR COLDS.

Many people who use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in a convenient capsule form and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HUNGARY'S STORMY ELECTION.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that many curious incidents, some comic and some tragic, have characterized the Hungarian general election. Hungary during the election resembles a vast battlefield. It is estimated that fully two dozen lives have been lost and hundreds have been injured. At Csarka the supporters of the opposition candidate seized all the known supporters of the ministerial candidate before polling began, bound them hand and foot, and imprisoned them in coal cellars, outhouses, stables and cattle sheds till the polling was over.

A landowner named Mr. Gaudzeng was dragged from his carriage at Raczalmas and beaten and stoned by his own servants till he was dead. A prominent local politician, together with his wife and three sons, was murdered at Udurseo by his native opponents.

Some peasants at Calgocz compelled the reluctant electors to vote for the opposition candidate by threatening to kill all who refused with scythes, with which they were armed. A mob at Myregyhaza seized two prominent residents, tied them to a tree and tortured them till they swore to vote as required by their tormentors. A police officer who tried to interfere was attacked with stones and pitchforks.

One candidate at Jaszbereny removed 700 electors who had given written pledges to support his opponent by giving them a free excursion to Budapest on the polling day. When they came back he was safely elected.

ARMOR WILL NOT PROTECT.

In an article on the "Future of War," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Hudson Maxim says the first and most important lesson which will be learned from the next great naval battle will be that armored protection will not protect, and the fight will be a duel at long range, aided by various forms of torpedo boats and light armored craft, throwing high explosives; and these latter will be the factors which will determine the fight. The heavy armor-clad will be demolished and then there will be a wild scramble by the nations in the endeavor to make up for the lost time wasted on its construction, and light and very swift unprotected war vessels will be constructed, depending for their safety upon their speed and upon their own ability to strike deadening blows. These are the two principles which must, sooner or later, be recognized.

The British government now proposes building still larger and more powerful battleships, and, of course, enormously more expensive. Within the next decade, and sooner, in the event of a great war, this will be learned by the British war office to be a great mistake.

WOMEN OF RANK IN TRADE.

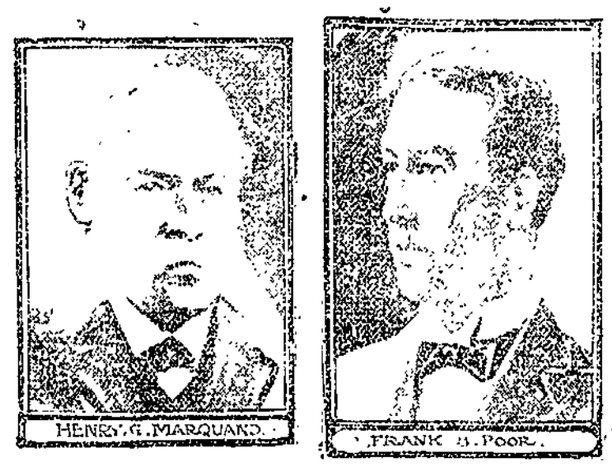
The prejudice that for so long existed among the English aristocracy against those people of quality who engaged in trade has been disappearing of late years, and there are now numbers of women of patrician birth who are following divers mercantile occupations. Their former associates feel the blue blood tingle in their veins as they whisper to each other the astounding news, but they dare not refuse them the recognition due their rank, for the social position of those making this innovation is unassailable.

The thing started with the tearooms. A woman who had more than money dared and did. She opened one and it was a success. Others who were as much in need of pecuniary returns took heart and followed her example. Now there are a number of London's first-class tearooms which are doing a brisk business under the supervision of the ladies of quality who run them.

But more than this, there is a ladies' shirtmaker's firm in London the members of which are all women of title and position. Their shirtwaists have made a great hit. They do so well that the firm is swamped with orders.

Another woman, Miss Cockerell, whose engagement is announced to the son of Lady Augusta Noel, has been in the jewelry business. She has made a reputation for her necklaces and circlets of uncut stones. Half the aristocracy of London thronged her mother at Alberta Hall mansions, South Kensington, with commissions.

THEY WERE FINANCIERS.



FOUR MEN WHO FIGURE IN THE FAIRS IN N SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK AFEW YORK.

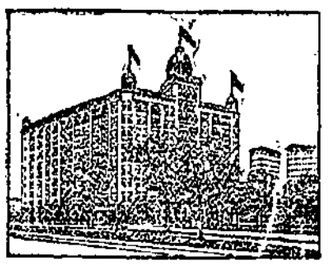
Palpitation,

flattering or irregular pulsations are an indication of weakness of the nerves or muscles of the heart. A weakness long continued produces deformity and organic disease. If your heart action is weak, make it strong. Build up the muscles and strengthen the nerves with the greatest of all heart remedies, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"The least exertion or excitement caused my heart to throb and pound and I had smothering spells, pain and palpitation. Three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure overcame all these disturbances and made me well."
MRS. J. A. COURTS,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

quiets the nervous heart, regulates its pulsations and builds up its strength as nothing else can. Sold by druggists on a guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



HOTEL EMPIRE.
BROADWAY & 63D ST. N. Y. CITY
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
SUMMER RATES.
$1.00 Per Day Upward.
From Grand Central Station take 7th Ave. and Broadway cars, seven minutes to Empire.
From the Fall River Boats take the 9th Ave. Elevated to 59th Street, from which Hotel is one minute's walk.
Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.
Send postal for descriptive booklet.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

M. N. Plumadore's
MUSIC STUDIO.
Violin and Piano our specialty. Orchestra furnished for all occasions.
26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lbs. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy today, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Gives Relief at Once

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c. At druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York

COLD in HEAD

What is Wrong With This?

Corner lot 80 by 150 feet, 12 room house, gas for heat and light, fruit of all kind. This property is located on a paved street and room for two more houses on this lot, clear title guaranteed or no sale. Come quick for this. Price .....$2,450.

Who Will Get This?

Lot 40 by 150 feet, 8 room house, well, cistern, fruit trees and shrubbery. Cost more than the price asked to build; anyone wishing to buy this can have it for .....$1,100.

Four dwelling houses situated on a corner, central location, modern improvements; this property is in first class condition. Annual rental $10.80. Parties seeking investments please investigate. Price..$12,000.

A vacant lot on Calhoun street, east front, north of Brackenridge street, size 20 by 150 feet. Price $4,000

A desirable corner on car line, south side, can be bought cheap; this property will be shown on application only.

Several other modern residences at prices and terms to suit.

Vacant lots 33 by 150 feet, central; price each, $600. I have a few special bargains in vacant lots in Lakeside, also south side and other additions. For information call on

VAL ROCHOLL,
23 Court Street.
Phone 49, Main.

Be Your Own Barber.
...Use the...
Gem Safety Razor.
...For Sale by...
F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 CALHOUN STREET.
Both 'Phones.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
PLUMBING.
STEAM AND GAS FITTING.
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 101 Calhoun Street.
.....Phone 207.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

A NEW ERA IN POLITICS

Younger Men Will Direct the Course of Public Affairs in the United States.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

In one respect the situation which presents itself at the present time is like that which prevailed at the close of the war of secession. General Grant told a prominent republican in 1870 that one of the reasons for his nomination in 1868 was that none of the leading republican statesmen of the days anterior to the war were then available, while none of those whom the war developed had acquired sufficient ascendancy yet to give them a chance to gain the presidential prize. This, of course, was true. Seward had remained in Johnson's cabinet, had accepted Johnson's policy, and had thus got out of harmony with the forces which were controlling the republican party at that time. Moreover, by 1868, when he was sixty-seven years of age, he was too old to hope for party preferment in any case. Chase, though seven years younger than Seward, was already leaning toward the democratic party. He had, in fact, made a sort of confession of faith, in which he said that for more than a quarter of a century he had been a democrat in his political views, but that he diverged from democracy on the slavery question, which the thirteenth amendment had removed forever from the list of practical issues. Previous to the holding of the national convention in 1868, indeed, Chase's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic candidacy. His brilliant and ambitious daughter was doing some electioneering for him at that time among the democrats, which many persons thought would be successful, though the democrats unwisely ignored him and after a long contest put up Seymour. No democrat in that year, however, could have been elected, but Chase would probably have got a few more votes than Seymour received.

Of the other republicans who had been mentioned in connection with the presidential candidacy in 1856 or 1860 none were seriously considered in 1868. Fremont's comparative failure as a military commander and the position of hostility to Lincoln which he was led into in the campaign of 1864, ruled him forever out of the list of republican presidential possibilities. John McLean, who received votes in the conventions of 1856 and 1860, was dead. Bates and Cameron, who had figured with some prominence in the campaign of 1860 and who had served for a time in Lincoln's cabinet, were out of the line of succession. Banks and Sumner, who had been mentioned sporadically between 1856 and 1860, with some conspicuousness, were no longer thought of in that connection. Hamlin, who had been retired from the vice presidency in 1864 in favor of the war democrat Johnson, had many friends. The majority of the republicans regretted that he had been supplanted by Johnson. If Lincoln's death had been foreseen the chances are that Hamlin and not Johnson would have got the vice presidential candidacy in 1864. Hamlin, however, did not have sufficient prestige or popularity with the masses of the party in 1868 to give him any chance of securing the prize of the national convention. Benjamin F. Wade was as ambitious as ever, but he was so unpopular that he was not seriously considered in connection with the presidency in 1868, although as a vice presidential aspirant he led the convention for several ballots, and then Wade's enemies, with many of his friends, concentrated on Henry Wilson, who received the candidacy. Wade's unpopularity among the republican chieftains in congress helped to defeat the project to convict and remove Johnson after Johnson was impeached. Johnson's removal would, under the law of succession which existed until 1886, have made Wade the president pro tempore of the senate, then president of the United States.

On the other hand, none of the republican chieftains whom the war brought to the front—Blaine, Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Garfield, Edmunds, Carpenter, Chandler and the rest of the men who were to be conspicuous in the party's councils in the next few years—had gained by 1868 a decisive ascendancy among their rivals.

The most promising of these in 1868 seemed to be Sherman. He, in fact, was the only one of them who had gained a national reputation before the war. From the time when Speaker Banks, in 1856, appointed Sherman as one of the three members of the congressional committee to inquire into the irregularities in the territorial delegate elections in Kansas—Howard, of Michigan, and Oliver, of Missouri, being the other members—he had a national reputation. As the republican candidate for speaker of the house during the second longest contest for that office in the history of the country, that of 1859-60, his reputation was increased, although his imagined radicalism on the slavery question defeated him in that contest, and compelled the republicans to take up William Pennington, whose record was short, and therefore less open to assault. In the war days Sherman then in the senate, rendered good service in the consideration of financial and economic measures. Sherman was especially unfortunate in his presidential aspirations. In his long career—which was far longer than that of any of his great rivals—he had aroused the jealousy of many men in high places, while his personality, unlike that of Blaine or Conkling, never appealed to the imagination of the rank and file of his party. In 1868 neither Sherman nor any of the statesmen whose names have here been coupled with his were presidential possibilities. Blaine, Morton and Conkling were destined to technically acquire presidential stature earlier than Sherman, for all of them were prominent contestants for the candidacy in 1876, when the nomination went to Rutherford B. Hayes, a newer figure than any of them. But in the first presidential election after the war none of them was a serious contestant for the presidential candidacy

In 1901 the great figures of the civil war and reconstruction era seem to be as completely eliminated, so far as regards their chances for the presidential candidacy in the future, as were the antebellum statesmen by 1868, while a new generation of political leaders are coming to the front. This is true of the democrats as it is of the republicans. Senator Allison told the country a few months ago that he was out of the race hereafter for the presidential nomination. He is seventy-two years of age. He will be seventy-six at the time the next president is inaugurated. The dead line to presidential ambition is drawn at a far lower mark than the smallest of these figures. William Henry Harrison, the oldest of the presidents at the time of his inauguration, was sixty-eight when he entered the white house, and he lived only a month after attaining office. Taylor was sixty-five when inaugurated, and he was dead a year and a third later. One president, Buchanan, was sixty-six years of age when he entered office, and he lived through his term, but it is safe to predict that the conditions will have to be abnormal which will induce any great party hereafter to nominate a man for president who is as old as Taylor was on entering office, and he was eleven years younger than Allison will be at the time the next president, Colonel Roosevelt, or somebody else, is inducted into office in 1905.

The age limitation has also ruled out Hawley, Hoar, Aldrich, Burrows, the two Platts, Cullom and all the others who have ever been mentioned with any prominence in connection with the nomination except Theodore Roosevelt. As recently as the national convention of 1896 the names which figured on the roll of aspirants, exclusively of Mr. McKinley, who received the nomination, were those of Allison, Reed, Quay and Morton. All are out of the calculation from this time onward. Even if other considerations did not operate to efface them as presidential possibilities, they would be barred by the age limitation. Thomas B. Reed was for years a potent personality. In the convention of 1896 he stood second to Mr. McKinley in the voting. At the outset in that year, when the delegates were first beginning to be chosen, his chances seemed to be as favorable as were those of his great rival who carried off the prize. But the end has come. Other influences in addition to the limitation—he will be sixty-six in 1905, or one year older than Taylor was when entering the white house, when the next presidential inauguration takes place—have ruled Reed inexorably out of the line of the presidential succession. His name has lost its magic. The most intellectual of the republican chieftains from the days of Conkling, Garfield and Blaine to those of Roosevelt, is, while still in the height of his mental and physical powers, effaced from the list of presidential possibilities.

Like Caesar, but yesterday the word of Thomas B. Reed

Might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

With the democrats, too, the old order changeth, yielding place to new. The age barrier does not interpose itself so sweepingly among the recent democratic aspirants as it does among other partisan opponents, for William J. Bryan is even younger than Colonel Roosevelt, and some of the trans-Mississippi states are still willing and even anxious to tempt fortune again under his leadership. Aside from him, however, none of the democratic magnates of the past dozen years seem to be available any longer. Bryan, Bland, Pattison, Boies, Blackburn and McLean were the most prominent aspirants in the democratic convention in 1896, but those of this list who are still living are off the presidential track, with the possible exception of Bryan. The same is probably true of Hill, Gorman and Carlisle although the names of the first and second of these are occasionally coupled with the candidacy these days. A different list of names, though, is likely to be presented in the democratic convention of 1904 to those which have figured in the previous national assemblages of their party.

William McKinley was probably the last of the presidents whom the country will see who served in the civil war. He was among the most youthful of the participants in that struggle, as he was only 22 at Appomattox. The survivors of that conflict who were born in the same year as Mr. McKinley will be 62 at the time of the next presidential inauguration, in 1905, takes place. None of them, it is safe to say, will be in the list of prominent republican aspirants in that year, although Senator Foraker, who has been accredited with presidential aspirations, was also in the Union army, and he will be only 59 in 1905. The indications are that President McKinley marks the end of an era, as President Lincoln did, who was the last of the elected executives who were of presidential stature before the war of secession.

As was the case with Grant, a new epoch begins with President Roosevelt. He was less than 3 years of age when the flag went down on Sumter in 1861. He was less than 7 when Lee's veterans stacked arms for the last time. The passions of the war and early reconstruction days he knows nothing about except from hearsay or reading. The generation to which he belongs was brought up under a different environment from that with which the men heretofore at the front in our day were familiar. Slavery, secession, the preservation of the Union, the restoration of the eleven confederate states to their old relations to the rest of the country, were issues which were settled before Roosevelt and the men now coming to the front arrived at manhood years. There are in congress many men who served in the armies on one side or the other, or who were in public life, or who were old enough to be there, before the confederate states were readmitted to representation in the national legislature. Grow, Morgan, Jones of Nevada and Jones of Arkansas, Hoar, Allison, the two Platts, Hawley, Pettus, Cullom, Vest, Cockrell, Depew, Stewart and others belong in this list, but national conventions will look elsewhere for candidates for the presidency. Some of them may continue for several years yet to be factors of importance in national legislation, but politics' supreme prize is forever beyond their reach.

"The gods are all dead," exclaimed Thomas Corwin, as, re-entering congress in 1859, after a long absence, he saw strange faces in the places once occupied by Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Benton, John M. Clayton, Andrew P. Butler, John A. Quitman, Sergeant S. Prentiss and many other of his old acquaintances. Sherman, in his last days, would have felt as Corwin did on that occasion. So would Isham G. Harris, who died as recently as 1897, was in congress a dozen years before the beginning of the war of secession, and saw Calhoun, Clay and several of their great contemporaries at work. Allison, Hoar and a few of their associates are also in the patriarchal age, and can see many changes in the personnel of each branch of congress since they entered. All of these, and all of the men who were associated with them in their early days, will soon pass off the stage. The initiative in the great work of legislation in the future must come from other hands.

President Roosevelt's accession marks the new era in national politics. The men who will at the front in the age now opening are Lodge, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Sherman, of New York, Hopkins, of Illinois, and the rest of the statesmen still on the sunny side of fifty, or who have only just passed it. Some of these were mentioned in 1900 for the vice presidency. One or two of them have had their names coupled with the presidential candidacy. Roosevelt's accession at the present time, however, alters the situation for 1904. There was not any particular reason at any time to doubt that Roosevelt whether he accepted the vice presidential candidacy or not in 1900 would be the favorite of the party in 1904. He was the one ambitious man in the country whom service in the vice presidency would not injure. It was plain from the beginning of his service that he would make the vice presidency a much more important office, in the estimation of men with presidential aspirations, than it had been deemed to be in the past half century or over. Roosevelt's movements while still holding the second office attracted almost as much attention as did those of the exceedingly popular and powerful personage who held the first office.

The change in the situation which Colonel Roosevelt's accession at the present time has caused is that the number and the enthusiasm of the other aspirants have been materially diminished. If Colonel Roosevelt's administration is the success that all republicans hope it will be, his will be the only name mentioned for president in his party's national convention three years hence. No other president ever started out in his career with so many good wishes from his fellow countrymen of all parties. On his side are education, experience in many sorts of posts, military and civil, and the most attractive personality possessed by any public man since Clay. He has the advantage of being at the head of the government at a time when the lines on which it is to be run for a long period to come are being laid down. To the generation of Colonel Roosevelt the immediate future of the country belongs. New issues and aspirations are at the front, and the men who are to deal with them belong to a younger generation than those who met and mastered the conditions which have passed.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS.

The business of the claque has been subdivided into many branches, all of which are controlled by one man or group of men, says a London journal. The applauders—even the lady in the box who faints and the man who hisses at a good part in order to arouse the indignant enthusiasm of the audience—were all provided for so many tickets a performance, to be sold by agents to the public. So carefully were the plans of campaign thought out that the Whitely of applause used to provide a man or woman, dressed in provincial style, to jump up and scream out, "There's the villain hiding behind that tree," or the like. We also hear of cowboys in the far west pulling out their revolvers and peppering the melodramatic villain.

On one occasion in a London theater the business instinct came out in the same way. A relative of the lessee was enacting the part of an indignant father whose son had got into the hands of the money lenders. In the interview with the money lender the father severely lectured him and then demanded his son's bill. "There, sir," he said, "is my check for a thousand pounds." The money lender was just reaching out for the check when a voice came from the pit: "Don't take it, old chap. I've got one of his now for six pound ten, and he's asked me to hold it for a fortnight."

A DOG AT THE WEDDING.

Guests at an uptown wedding which occurred a few days ago, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will not forget it soon, because of an incident which occurred at the time. On account of the recent death of a relative the wedding was a quiet one, not more than fifty persons being assembled in the church when the first notes of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March told of the approach of the prospective bride and groom. There was no attendants, but as the couple moved up the aisle, what was the surprise and consternation of those seated to see walking sedately behind them a small black terrier, belonging to the bride's family. Paying no attention to covert efforts of several of the guests to coax him aside, "Jack" quietly followed to the chancel, and there remained while the ceremony was performed. Becoming tired standing, "Jack" sat down until the bride and groom turned to leave the church, when he followed them down the aisle as quietly as before. If he had attended rehearsal a few evenings before no more carefully could he have performed his self-imposed duties of best man. "Jack" had followed the bride's cab when it left the house, and when it reached the church he had escaped notice until he was well down the aisle.

BIGGER CROPS POSSIBLE.

The department of agriculture is trying to push plant-breeding in this country. It is a branch of farming work that is pursued much more diligently in Europe than in the United States, and, if it were carried on as it should be on this side of the water most important benefits would accrue to the producers of our crops. Only within the last few years has it been realized that plant life is to a wonderful extent subject to man's control. He is almost able to act the part of a creator in the vegetable world, so greatly is it in his power to modify species by hybridizing and by artificial selection. The government is already conducting such work on quite an extensive scale.—Saturday Evening Post.

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

For the first time in its history, says Leslie's Weekly, Kansas has more wheat than it knows what to do with. Not only are the granaries and bins running over with grain but the elevators are filled and the farmers are still bringing it to market by hundreds of thousands of bushels. The long dry weather was in a sense, a bonanza for wheat raisers. Much of the grain was so heavy that it fell to the ground and would have been lost had there been wet weather. But with the long hot, clear days every straw could be gathered, most of the farmers running the threshing machines into the fields and hauling the grain from the shocks to the machine. The grain has all been of the best quality and the yield from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Not less than 80,000,000 bushels will be gathered, and the high price is giving the farmers a fine income. As the strings of wagons came to market in the wheat belt the railroads were swamped. They could not furnish cars and the elevators were soon filled to overflowing. Even in the small stations twenty to thirty teams were waiting to be unloaded all day through the latter part of the threshing. The buyers finally began piling the grain on the prairie. Great heaps of 30,000 to 50,000 bushels have been stored on the open sod and there they will remain until such time as cars can be secured in which to ship the grain. The sun does not hurt it, no one can steal it and so little rain falls during the summer that there is practically no danger from that source. Some enterprising buyers have secured circus tents and placed them over the piles, making curious features of the prairie landscape.

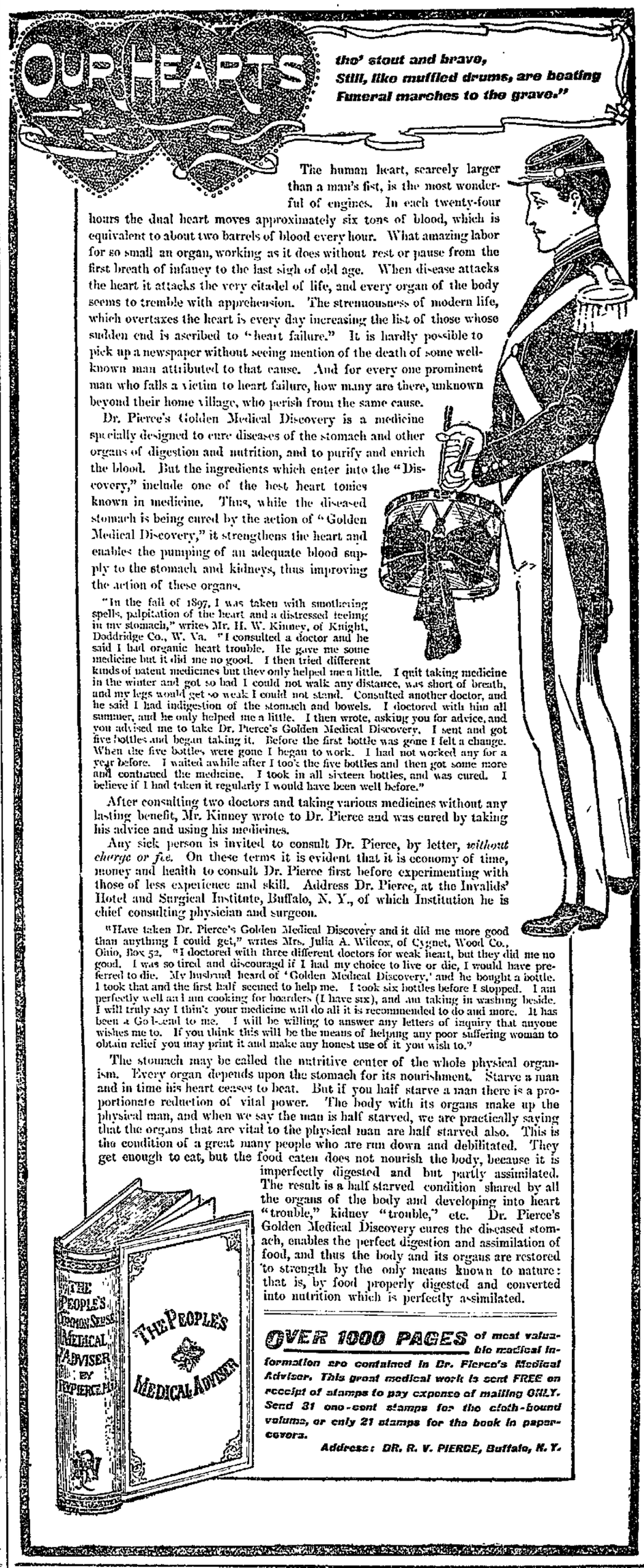
SHE WANTED IT COLONIAL.

There are disadvantages in doing business with people of original ideas. There is a charming house going up in the suburbs of the city, and the woman who is to live in it is having it finished in colonial style, and everything must be on the most improved old colonial style, and consequently many things must be made to order. The builder of the house as in many cases gets his money at certain intervals of the work, and the balance upon its completion. He is ready now to put on the finishing touches, but these are not ready. The woman who is to have everything correct is furnishing what is known as the trim herself and the characteristic features of the house. Among these is tiling for some of the floor and glass door knobs.

"Why don't those things come along?" asked the builder, who is anxious to pay off his men and get a little vacation himself before the summer months are gone, to the manufacturer who is furnishing the much-needed articles.

"Why don't they come along?" echoed the manufacturer, who is not a man with a proper regard for the fitness of things; "they don't come along because the tiling is of the style used by Noah in building the ark. None has been made since that time, and we have to make a special order. When there are no molds of the proper shape and when the tiling is made, it has to be cut to the form desired."

The glass door knobs are also made to order, and the men who are waiting for their money and to finish up the work are wishing there had never been any colonies. However, says the writer in an exchange, the house will be delightful when finished, but it will have cost more than was estimated.


OUR HEARTS
tho' stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."
THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER BY R. V. PIERCE, M.D.
THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER

The human heart, scarcely larger than a man's fist, is the most wonderful of engines. In each twenty-four hours the dual heart moves approximately six tons of blood, which is equivalent to about two barrels of blood every hour. What amazing labor for so small an organ, working as it does without rest or pause from the first breath of infancy to the last sigh of old age. When disease attacks the heart it attacks the very citadel of life, and every organ of the body seems to tremble with apprehension. The strenuousness of modern life, which overtaxes the heart is every day increasing the list of those whose sudden end is ascribed to "heart failure." It is hardly possible to pick up a newspaper without seeing mention of the death of some well-known man attributed to that cause. And for every one prominent man who falls a victim to heart failure, how many are there, unknown beyond their home village, who perish from the same cause.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially designed to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and to purify and enrich the blood. But the ingredients which enter into the "Discovery," include one of the best heart tonics known in medicine. Thus, while the diseased stomach is being cured by the action of "Golden Medical Discovery," it strengthens the heart and enables the pumping of an adequate blood supply to the stomach and kidneys, thus improving the action of these organs.

"In the fall of 1897, I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., W. Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines but they only helped me a little. I quit taking medicine in the winter and got so bad I could not walk any distance, was short of breath, and my legs would get so weak I could not stand. Consulted another doctor, and he said I had indigestion of the stomach and bowels. I doctored with him all summer, and he only helped me a little. I then wrote, asking you for advice, and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I sent and got five bottles and began taking it. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before. I waited awhile after I took the five bottles and then got some more and continued the medicine. I took in all sixteen bottles, and was cured. I believe if I had taken it regularly I would have been well before."

After consulting two doctors and taking various medicines without any lasting benefit, Mr. Kinney wrote to Dr. Pierce and was cured by taking his advice and using his medicines.

Any sick person is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *without charge or fee.* On these terms it is evident that it is economy of time, money and health to consult Dr. Pierce first before experimenting with those of less experience and skill. Address Dr. Pierce, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which Institution he is chief consulting physician and surgeon.

"Have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox, of Cygnet, Wood Co., Ohio, Box 52. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged if I had my choice to live or die, I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and he bought a bottle. I took that and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and I am cooking for boarders (I have six), and am taking in washing beside. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all it is recommended to do and more. It has been a God-send to me. I will be willing to answer any letters of inquiry that anyone wishes me to. If you think this will be the means of helping any poor suffering woman to obtain relief you may print it and make any honest use of it you wish to."

The stomach may be called the nutritive center of the whole physical organism. Every organ depends upon the stomach for its nourishment. Starve a man and in time his heart ceases to beat. But if you half starve a man there is a proportionate reduction of vital power. The body with its organs make up the physical man, and when we say the man is half starved, we are practically saying that the organs that are vital to the physical man are half starved also. This is the condition of a great many people who are run down and debilitated. They get enough to eat, but the food eaten does not nourish the body, because it is imperfectly digested and but partly assimilated. The result is a half starved condition shared by all the organs of the body and developing into heart "trouble," kidney "trouble," etc. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach, enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and thus the body and its organs are restored to strength by the only means known to nature: that is, by food properly digested and converted into nutrition which is perfectly assimilated.

OVER 1000 PAGES of most valuable medical information are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. This great medical work is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers.

Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH AFTER ALL ELSE FAILS—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

To cure the most desperate rheumatism or catarrh take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) the wonder of the age. Cures when all else fails. It kills the poison in the blood and gives a pure, healthy blood supply, stopping all gnawing, shooting aches and pains in the bones, joints, back, and reduces all swellings. Hawking, spitting, dropping in the throat, offensive breath and catarrh, irritations of the mucous membranes quickly disappear, thus making a perfect, permanent cure of the worst rheumatism or deep-seated catarrh. B. B. B. especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

The English war department has offered a $4,000 prize for the best self-propelling military wagon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"KING DODO."

The announcement of the coming to this city Friday, November 1, of the new comedy-opera, "King Dodo," will no doubt awaken interest above the ordinary among theatre goers. The record-breaking run of this late product of the combined intellects of Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, in Chicago, is probably familiar to all classes of theatre goers, as well as to newspaper readers in general. The piece had its initial production in Chicago Monday evening, May 27th, and so firm a hold did it obtain upon the affections of the residents of the Windy City, that the engagement was continued from time to time, and eventually prolonged with uninterrupted success for five straight months, closing Saturday evening, October 5th. It is not believed that such a proud record can be credited to a theatrical offering of any description of late years, and the diverting features of "King Dodo" must therefore be many and most entertaining. The complete original organization will be brought to this city in its entirety, including as it does, a magnificent orchestra of specially selected musicians, which latter announcement alone should be the source of much gratification to local theatre goers. The scenes of the play are laid in no place in particular, but have been given a semi-tropical setting of a very elaborate description, and it is said that each of the three acts discloses many pictures of surprising beauty. Particular stress is also laid upon the magnificent costume display, it being asserted that no less than 300 separate and distinct dresses of beautiful design are shown during the performances. The lyrics, of which there are some twenty-five, nearly all possess that swinging, whistlesome characteristic so entrancing to lovers of music, and the dialogue is said to fairly bristle with witticisms of the most laugh-provoking quality. The company numbers eighty people, and among the prominent names on the program are Raymond Hitchcock, Cheridah Simpson, Gertrude Quinlan, Miro Delamotta, Greta Risley, Elsa Ryan, Arthur Wooley, Edward A. Clark and Charles W. Meyer. The Castle Square Opera company management, promoters of high-class operatic offerings in New York, Chicago, Philidelphia, St. Louis and Boston is responsible for the production of "King Dodo" and this fact should be a guarantee of its superior merits in every department. The sale of seats commences Tuesday morning.

MR. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
As "King Dodo," Temple, Friday, Nov. 1.

THE BOSTONIANS TONIGHT.

In the production of "Robin Hood," which will be heard here at the Masonic Temple tonight, as presented by the original Bostonians, all the famous singers will positively appear, including Henry Clay Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, George Frothingham, Adele Rafter, Josephine Bartlett, Albert Parr, Allen Hinckley, MacDonald Dorrington, Vernon Stiles, W. H. Fitzgerald, Gertrude Zimmer, Charles J. Swikard, and others. No other opera written within the last fifty years has enjoyed such a popularity as "Robin Hood" and its many charming melodies, clever concerted numbers and romantic story in Sherwood Forest combine to make it a lyric entertainment par excellence. Already society and musical circles have been stimulated by the approaching engagement and there is every reason to believe that the theatre will be crowded during the coming performance.

"A SECRET WARRANT."

The Temple will have as an attraction next Tuesday "A Secret Warrant," and Willis Granger as the brilliant star of the piece. M. W. Hanley and son direct the tour, and also manage Robert B. Mantell and the farce-comedy, "A Runaway Match" company, which fact is a guarantee that this play is one of the most satisfactory kind. The balance of the cast are Beverly Turner and Marion P. Clifford, who will play their original parts; Percy Cooke, Russell Crafurd, Clifford Standish, Foster Gardner, Geo. W. Hammond, Adeline Dunlap and Grace Atwell.

The play has scored an immense success wherever it has been presented, our many exchanges speak of this attraction in the highest possible manner, and there can be no doubt but what its former success will be repeated here, and that a large audience will greet the players. The costuming and scenery are said to be very fine, and the play carries one back to the year 1720, when to refuse to drink to the king or to snub a royal mistress would send one to the bastile, there to rot away their lives. Seats are now on sale at box office. Prices 25c, 50c and 75c.

WILLIS GRANGER,
In "A Secret Warrant."

"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON."

One of the truly delightful theatrical creations to be seen at the Masonic Temple is the offering for Wednesday, October 30. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which comes here flushed with the triumph of one of the biggest successes of the season in Cincinnati. At almost every performance the capacity of the house was taxed to its utmost, and that the theater-going public appreciated the efforts of the actors was best demonstrated when it is known that at almost every performance the orchestra was forced to move to the stage and give their space to persons who sought admission. The play deserves well the success with which it is this season meeting. From a scenic and costume standpoint the play is most elaborate. Every stick and bit of scenery and every article of "propes" is carried by the company and when the curtain is rung up at Masonic Temple for the first view of this revival it will be upon a scene which surpasses in general excellence any yet attempted in connection with this play. Shipman Brothers have spared no expense to make it a perfect production and it is evident that their efforts have met with a just reward. Mr. William S. Gill, an artist of ability, is presented in the title role. His rendition of the role has much of the element of the original in it, a delightful element it must be admitted, yet there is that dominant originality about it which marks him as the true artist. The supporting company appearing with Mr. Gill is an excellent one, including among the members of the company such well-known and clever actors as Elmer Buffham, Edwin Naled, W. F. Gaskell, William Colvin, H. Augustus Huse, Miss Louise Ripley, Miss Dickie Delaro and Miss Cuba May Niblo.

"THE TWINS"

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Si Plunkard will be presented at the Temple next Saturday, matinee and night.

Manager Stouder has secured Charles Frohman's authorized version of that great success and charming little comedy, "The Little Minister," and it will be seen here in the near future, presented by one of the strongest companies yet seen in this charming comedy.

After playing to capacity for months in two New York theaters and filling Powers' theater, Chicago, for the summer, the amusing farce, "Are You A Mason?" started on its tour with the identical cast seen in both of those cities. It will be the attraction at the Temple November 6. Seldom is so strong a comedy organization seen anywhere except in New York. In addition to Mr. Ditrichstein, who adapted this farcical success from the German, the company includes John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, George Richards, Oscar Dane, Charles Halton, James S. Edwards and Misses Gertrude Whitty, Esther Tittell, Grace Hadsell, Hazel Chapple, Amy Muller, Sally Cohen and Maude Travers.

Theater-goers of this city are unusually fortunate in the matter of prices. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," by a majority of the best critics in the land, pronounced the best comedy of American life, is to be presented here at prices it has never before been seen at. Heretofore the prices have scaled down from $1.50 for the best seat, but on the occasion of the forthcoming engagement in this city at the Masonic Temple on Wednesday, October 30, the highest price to be charged for a seat will be one dollar. Though the price may be reduced it does not follow that the company's caliber has been reduced, rather it has been improved upon, and the presentation to be given here will be one of the most artistic ever given since the play was first produced at the Herald Square theater in New York. Mr. William S. Gill will be seen in the title role, and his support will include, among others, Mr. Edwin Naled, Mr. Elmer Buffham, Miss Louise Ripley, Miss Dickey Delaro and Mr. William Colvin.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" and Ethel Barrymore have taken the fancy of theater-goers as no other attraction has done for years. Everybody old enough will recall the fact that the time of the fantastic name was immensely popular thirty years ago, and equal vogue has come to the play of the same title. It is a deliciously funny comedy with a pretty love story. Miss Barrymore in the role of the heroine has aided wonderfully the original merit of the play and through her work in it has attained rank among the leading actresses of the country in shorter order than has been the fortune of any of the others. The play ran for 200 nights at the Garrick theater, New York, last season—the longest run achieved by any attraction. Miss Barrymore in "Captain Jinks" will be at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday, November 13.

WILL BRING REMAINS HOME.

The remains of Harry M. Wood, of this city, one of the soldiers of the ill-fated company C, Ninth Infantry, who was massacred by the Filipinos at Balangiga, Samar, September 28, will be brought home for interment. F. C. Wood, father of the young soldier, has been in correspondence with the adjutant general of the army, and was notified yesterday that the department was preparing to bring back to the United States all the bodies of the soldiers killed there. The letter states that a force of competent undertakers are now at work recovering the bodies and preparing them for shipment, and Mr. Wood will be notified upon the arrival at San Francisco of the transport which brings the remains to the United States. The remains of the young man will be sent directly to Fort Wayne for interment at Lindenwood.

The ladies of the Wayne street M. E. church are arranging for a rummage sale to be held in the Centlivre building, directly opposite the Seavey hardware establishment on West Main street, beginning Saturday, November 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Saturday Eve., Oct. 26

America's Greatest Light Opera Company. The famous original

BOSTONIANS

Barnabe and Macdonald, Proprietors.

Under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger. Presenting Smith and DeKoven's great opera,

"ROBIN HOOD."

Unequaled Cast, Chorus and the Bostonian Orchestra.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c.

Sale of seats, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

NO FREE LIST.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

TUESDAY, OCT., 29.

WILLIS GRANGER

and a select company in

"A Secret Warrant."

First time at these prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Box seats $1.00.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Shipman Bros. present Mark Twain's sweet, simple and humorous story

"Pudd'nhead Wilson"

Mr. W. S. GILL as Pudd'nhead.

AN ELABORATE SCENIC PRODUCTION.

Seats on Sale Monday.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

SERVICES OF PENTECOST

MEETINGS AT CALVARY U. B. CHURCH NEXT WEEK.

A Number of Pastors of the Fort Wayne District Will Assist During the Meetings.

A series of Pentecostal meetings will be held next week from Tuesday to Thursday inclusive in Calvary U. B. church and pastors from the various towns in the Fort Wayne district will assist. The program follows:

—Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29.—

7:30—Sermon..Rev. A. M. Cummins
Albion, Ind.

—Wednesday Forenoon.—

8:30—Devotion and Song Service.
Conducted by Rev. E. H. Pontius,
Decatur, Ind.

9:00—"The God Man".....
.....Rev. J. L. Goshert
Roanoke, Ind.

10:00—"Qualification for the Ministry" .....J. W. Lower
P. E. Warsaw Dist., Ind.

11:00—"Unity of Pastor and People, How Attained.".....
.....O. F. McCloe
Noblesville, Ind.

—Wednesday Afternoon.—

1:30—Devotion.
..... Rev. D. B. Kessinger
Monroeville, Ind.

2:00—"The Indwelling Christ"...
..... Rev. D. Robinson
Huntington, Ind.

3:00—"The Holy Spirit." First: What the Church is Without Him; Second: What the Church is With Him.....
.....Rev. L. W. Love
Columbia City.

—Wednesday Evening.—

7:00—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. G. H. Hutchinson,
Tocsin, Ind.

7:30—"Pentecost in its Relations to the Needs of the Church.....
.....R. P. Burton
P. E. Elkhart Dist.

—Thursday Forenoon.—

8:30—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. J. A. Kek, Ossian, Ind.

9:00—"What Does Tongues of Fire Signify to the Church of Today?".....Rev. B. F. Thomas
Churubusco, Ind.

10:00—"Were the Disciples Converted Before the Day of Pentecost? If so, Why the Tarrying?" .....Rev. C. S. Parker
South Whitley, Ind.

—Thursday Afternoon.—

1:30—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. J. W. Lake, Fort Wayne, Ind.

2:00—Prevailing Prayer .....
.....Rev. C. A. Spitler
Pleasant, Ind.

2:30—"What the Oneness Prayed for, in John 17:21?.....
.....Rev. D. B. Kessinger

3:00—"What the Sacrifice in Rom. 12:1?.....Rev. J. A. Kek

3:30—"What the Perfection in Heb. 6-1?....Rev. E. H. Pontius
Decatur, Ind.

—Thursday Evening.—

7:00—Devotion.
Conducted by S. Snyder, North Manchester.

7:30—Sermon and consecration services ..... R. P. Burton

REFUSE TO CLOSE.

The meetings at the West Jefferson street church of Christ cannot be closed on account of the increasing interest. Mrs. Severance, the soloist from New York, has been prevailed upon to remain over Sunday and next week. On Sunday night there will be a large chart shown, illustrating the conversions in the Book of Acts. On Monday night there will be a baptismal service and on Tuesday night a special service for converts.

Mrs. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, is the guest of Fort Wayne friends.

LOWER RATES TO BUFFALO.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning Oct. 5th, the Nickel Plate road will sell round trip tickets at one-half of the one way first-class limited fare. Return limit 5 days after day of sale. Inquire of nearest agent of the Nickel Plate road or C. A. Astorlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 03-th-tu-8t

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and Overcoatings now in. Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 179.

An ordinance requiring any person, company or corporation operating street railways to keep clean certain portions of the street which they occupy.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that any person, company or corporation who is now operating or who may hereafter operate any street or interurban railway over and along any of the streets or public highways of the said city of Fort Wayne shall be required to keep clean and free from dirt so much of said streets or public highways over which any street or interurban railway may pass as lies between the parallel lines drawn and extending one foot outside of their respective tracks; in case such railroads pass over paved streets the person, company or corporation shall cause the dirt and street cleanings to be removed from along the line of their respective tracks herein described and place the same in heaps to be removed so as not to interfere with the free and unobstructed use of the streets and public highways by the public; and when such railroads pass over and along streets and public highways not paved, the dirt and street cleanings shall be so removed from along the line of said tracks and be distributed uniformly over the surface of such streets along said line. And in all cases when it becomes necessary to remove snow, sleet or ice from such railway tracks the same shall be distributed over the surface of the streets so that it will in no manner interfere with the free use and occupation of the street by the public. Provided, always, that no portion of the snow, sleet or ice removed from off the track shall be placed or allowed to remain upon the crosswalks; and provided further that if any such person, company or corporation shall use a sweeper to remove the snow from off their tracks that the speed of the car operating such sweeper shall be limited to three (3) miles per hour, so as not to throw the snow upon the adjoining sidewalk.

Sec. 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars ($50.00.)

Sec. 3. This ordinance to be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

JOHN C. FIGEL.

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 26-2

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 180.

An ordinance requiring railway companies to construct and maintain safety gates and to provide flagman at certain crossings within the corporate limits of the city.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., that the Pennsylvania company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where the same cross Walton avenue and Winter street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 2. That the Wabash Railroad company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where teh same cross Taylor street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 3. That the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where the same cross Clay street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 4. That the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company is hereby required to place a flagman at the crossing of its tracks with Ewing street within the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 5. Said flagman shall be provided with proper and conspicuous signals, and shall give proper and timely notice of the approach of any train, locomotive or cars to all persons about to cross said track, and said flagman shall prevent any person from standing on any track on said crossings. For this purpose all flagmen shall be clothed with police power.

Sec. 6. Reliable and competent men shall be employed as flagmen, or to operate said gates, and shall remain at their post of duty from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9:30 o'clock p. m., on each and every day that trains are running; provided, however, that at the Walton avenue crossing a watchman shall be on duty every hour of the day and night and at the Ewing street crossing the said flagman shall be on duty from 7 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 7. Each of said companies named in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance failing to erect and maintain safety gates, or to place flagmen at the crossings required, shall be fined in the sum of ten ($10) dollars upon complaint of any citizen before the judge of the municipal court, and every day these crossings are allowed to remain unprotected and without said gates or flagmen shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 8. The said railroad companies herein designated are hereby given ninety (90) days in which to put in operation the gates herewith ordered erected; provided, however, that during such time flagmen shall be kept at all crossings herein mentioned to guard the same.

Sec. 9. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAUER,
E. C. MILLER,
H. W. KOHRMANN.

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 26-2

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 181.

An ordinance for the protection of public parks, animals and birds placed therein.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that the parks shall be open to the public from 5 a. m. until 11 p. m. and no person other than employes shall be permitted to remain therein except when open as herein specified, and no person at any time shall enter or leave any park except by the established entrances, walks or drives.

Sec. 2. No person shall take down, climb over, interfere with, disturb or displace any rails, posts, boards chains or fences enclosing any public park or place.

Sec. 3. No person shall pull, pluck, break or touch any flowers or fruit, whether wild or cultivated, cut down, girdle or break down any sapling, tree, shrub or plant; break or bend limbs or branches of trees, or bark trees, or bend, pluck, handle or injure any trees, flowers, shrubs or plants whatever, or limbs, twigs or leaves thereof, or climb any tree in any public park.

Sec. 4. No person shall drive or ride any horse or team, or any animal used for driving or riding, within the parks or park ways at a gait faster than an ordinary and moderate trot.

Sec. 5. No cart, wagon, dray, truck or other vehicle carrying stone, brick, manure, soil, goods, merchandise or other articles, shall be allowed to enter or drive in the parks, or upon any drive therein, nor to pass along or through any of the park-ways and pleasure drives. And no cart, wagon, dray, truck or vehicle usually used for any of the purposes aforesaid shall be allowed to enter or drive in or upon the parks or any road or drive within the same. Provided that this section shall not apply to vehicles, loaded or unloaded, employed by the board of public works in the maintenance or improvement work of the parks or park-ways or to persons driving into Swinney Park for the purpose of procuring water from the flowing well therein.

Sec. 6. No person shall hitch or fasten any horse or any other animal to any tree in any of said parks or park-ways, or to any case, box or stake securing such tree, not to leave a horse untied, or tied, within reach of any tree, and no person shall turn out or permit any horse or other animal to run at large in any of said parks or upon any of said park-ways.

Sec. 7. No person shall ride a bicycle over and along any walk in Swinney Park leading from bicycle track to the flowing well.

Sec. 8. When carriages, equestrians or cyclers meet they shall respectfully keep to the right.

Sec. 9. No person shall ride or drive upon the grass, footways, or elsewhere than on the roads for the use of carriages, equestrians and cyclers.

Sec. 10. That all bicycle riders upon the bicycle tracks in any of the parks in said pleasure driveway and park district of Fort Wayne shall go in one direction, always turning to the left, keeping the inside curve of the track to the left of the rider, and the riding of a bicycle upon any of said tracks in any other direction shall be deemed a folation of this ordinance.

All riders shall leave and enter said tracks at designated entrances. All riders upon any of the driveways and bicycle tracks in said parks shall stop when called upon to do so by any officer of the park district. Upon such days as may be indicated by the park officers upon cards posted in the parks, there shall be no riding upon the bicycle tracks faster than the rate of eight (8) miles an hour.

Sec. 11. No person shall discharge any firearm, or have possession of any firearm, within the limits of any public park.

Sec. 12. No person shall use profane, obscene, threatening or abusive language, or fight, or throw any stone or missile, or behave in a disorderly or improper manner, or commit any offense against decency or good morals in any public park.

Sec. 13. No person not an employe shall make a fire for any purpose within the bounds of any park, and no person shall chase, catch, injure, molest, or disturb any animal, bird or fish kept within any public park for the use, instruction or entertainment of the public, nor shall any person give or offer to give any such animal tobacco or other noxious articles.

Sec. 14. No person being the owner or having control of the same shall suffer or permit any chickens, ducks, geese, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep or goats or other animals or fowls to stray into, run at large or trespass upon any public park land.

Sec. 15. No picnic shall take place in any public park without a written permit of the board of public works, in which shall be designated the place where it is to be held. Picnics permitted for Sunday and secular schools must always be accompanied by their respective teachers and masters, who will be held personally responsible for all infringements by the scholars of these rules and regulations. No person shall intrude him or herself upon a picnic without consent of those in charge of it, nor disturb any picnic within said parks. Parties holding picnics in the said parks must clean up the grounds that has been occupied by them, on quitting it, and remove all paper and litter.

Sec. 16. No person shall be allowed to sleep on the benches or grass of any public park, to beg, to tell fortunes, to play at any game of chance or with any instrument of gaming therein, and gambling in any form and playing cards is prohibited in the public parks.

Sec. 17. No person shall introduce spirituous, malt or fermented liquors into any public park, either for his own use or for sale, nor use, sell or give away the same.

Sec. 18. No person shall bring a dog into any public park.

Sec. 19. No military, civic or other company shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform within any park any military evolutions or movements without the consent of the board of public works, and no public meetings or public discussions of any subject, religious, social, political or other of any kind, shall be held within the limits of any park without the consent of the board of works.

Sec. 20. No person shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of any park where signs inscribed "Keep off the grass" have been posted by the superintendent.

Sec. 21. All persons are forbidden to carry watermelons into any park.

Sec. 22. No person shall bathe, wash or fish in, or go or send or ride any animal into any waters of any park, nor disturb any of the fish, water fowls or other birds or animals preserved therein, or throw stones or rubbish of any kind into any lake, pond, stream or fountain, or any roadway of any public park.

Sec. 23. No benches or seats shall at any time be removed or changed from their place in the said parks without permission to do so having been obtained from the superintendent.

Sec. 24. No intoxicated person shall be permitted in any public park.

Sec. 25. No person shall dig, remove or carry away any sward, gravel, sand, turf or earth from any public park.

Sec. 26. No person shall place or deposit any dead carcass, ordure, filth, dirt, stones or other matter or substance on any public park.

Sec. 27. No person shall hang, post, place or put any bill, notice, sign, placard or other incumbrance on any tree, fountain, post, railing, fence or other erection in or surrounding any public park.

Sec. 28. The person or persons in charge of the public parks or spaces shall have and possess the powers of policemen, and it is hereby made the duty of such person or persons to observe that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly complied with, and to make complaint to the judge of the municipal court for any violation of its provisions.

Sec. 29. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars ($50.00) and costs.

Sec. 30. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

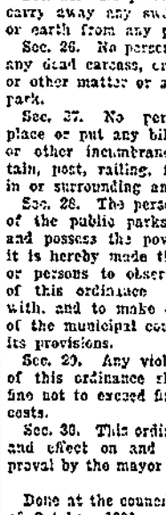
G. R. HENCH.

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 26-2

Call and See Our Line of



Shells

Before you buy your fall supply of.....

Shells and Shot Guns.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

Dr. Bulson

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 55 WEST WAYNE STREET

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A SUMMONS WHICH CALLS TO THE HIGHEST GLADNESS AND OPENS THE DOORS OF EXPECTANCY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls all people to gladness, and opens all the doors of expectancy. Text: Gen. vi., 18, "Come;" Rev. xxii., 17, "Come."

Imperial, tender and all-persuasive is the word "Come." Six hundred and seventy-eight times it is found in the Scriptures. It stands at the front gate of the Bible as in my first text, inviting antediluvians into Noah's ark, and it stands at the other gate of the Bible as in my second text, inviting the postdiluvians of all later ages into the ark of a Savior's mercy. "Come" is only a word of four letters, but it is the queen of words, and nearly the entire nation of English vocabulary bows to its scepter. It is an ocean into which empties 10,000 rivers of meaning. Other words drive, but this beckons. All moods of feeling hath that word "Come." Sometimes it weeps and sometimes it laughs. Sometimes it prays, sometimes it tempts, and sometimes it destroys. It sounds from the door of the church and from the seraglio of sin, from the gates of heaven and the gates of hell. It is confluent and secrescent of all power. It is the heiress of most of the past and the almoner of most of the future. "Come!" You may pronounce it so that the heavens will be heard in its cadences, or pronounce it so that all the woes of time and eternity shall reverberate in its one syllable. It is on the lip of saint and profligate. It is the mightiest of all solicitants either for good or bad.

Today I weigh anchor, and haul in the planks, and set sail on that great word, although I am sure I will not be able to reach the further shore. I will let down the fathoming line into the sea and try to measure its depths, and, though I tie together all the cables and cordage I have on board I will not be able to touch bottom. All the power of the Christian religion is in that word—"Come." The dictatorial and commendatory in religion are of no avail. The imperative mood is not the appropriate mood when we would have people savingly impressed. They may be coaxed, but they cannot be driven. Our hearts are like our homes; at a friendly knock the door will be opened, but an attempt to force open our door would land the assailant in prison. Our theological seminaries, which keep young men three years in their curriculum before launching them into the ministry, will do well if in so short a time they can teach the candidates for the holy office how to say with right emphasis and intonation and power that one word—"Come!" That man who has such efficiency in Christian work, and that woman who has such power to persuade people to quit the wrong and begin the right, went through a series of losses, bereavements, persecutions and trials of twenty or thirty years before they could make it a triumph of grace every time they uttered the word "Come."

LED BY THE WORD.

You must remember in many cases our "Come" has a mightier "Come" to conquer before it has any effect at all. Just give me the accurate census, the statistics of how many are down in fraud, in drunkenness, in gambling, in impurity, or in vice of any sort, and I will give you the accurate census or statistics of how many have been slain by the word "Come." "Come and click wine glasses with me at this ivory bar." "Come and see what we can win at this gambling table." "Come, enter with me this doubtful speculation." "Come with me and read those infidel tracts on Christianity." "Come with me to a place of bad amusement." "Come with me in a gay bout through the underground life of the city." If in this city there are 20,000 who are down in moral character, then 20,000 fell under the power of the word "Come." I was reading of a wife whose husband had been overthrown by strong drink, and she went to the saloon where he was ruined, and she said: "Give me back my husband." And the bartender, pointing to a maudlin and battered man drowsing in the corner of the barroom, said: "There he is; Jim, wake up; here's your wife come for you." And the woman said: "Do you call that my husband? Is that the manly brow? Is that the clear eye? Is that the noble heart that I married? What vile drug have you given him that has turned him into a fiend? Take your tiger claws off of him. Uncoil those serpent folds of evil habit that are crushing him. Give me back my husband, the one with whom I stood at the altar ten years ago. Give him back to me." Victim was he, as millions of others have been, of the word "Come!"

Now we want all the world over to harness this word for good as others have harnessed it for evil, and it will draw the five continents and the seas between them, yea, it will draw the whole earth back to the God from whom it has wandered. It is that wooing and persuasive word that will lead men to give up their sins. Was scepticism ever brought into love of the truth by an ebullition of hot words against infidelity? Was ever the blasphemer stopped in his oaths by denunciation of blasphemy? Was ever a drunkard weaned from his cups by the temperance lecturer's mimicry of staggering step and hiccough? No. It was: "Come with me to church today and hear our singing;" "Come and let me introduce you to a Christian man whom you will be sure to admire;" "Come with me into associations that are cheerful and good and inspiring;" "Come with me into joy such as you never experienced."

ROOM IN THE HEART.

With that word which has done so much for others I approach you today. Are you all right with God? "No," you say, "I think not; I am sometimes alarmed when I think of Him; I fear I will not be ready to meet Him in the last day; my heart is not right with God." Come then and have it made right. Through the Christ who died to save you, come! What is the use in waiting? The longer you wait the further off you are and the deeper your are down. Strike out for heaven! You remember that a few years ago a steamer called the Princess Alice, with a crowd of excursionists aboard, sank in the Thames, and there was an awful sacrifice of life. A boatman from the shore put out for the rescue, and he had a big boat, and he got it so full it would not hold another person, and as he laid hold of the oars to pull for the shore, leaving hundreds helpless and drowning, he cried out, "Oh, that I had a bigger boat!" Thank God I am not thus limited, and that I can promise room for all in this gospel boat. Get in; get in! And yet there is room. Room in the heart of a pardoning God. Room in heaven.

I also apply the word of my text to those who would like practical comfort. If any ever escape the struggle of life I have not found them. They are not certainly among the prosperous classes. In most cases it was a struggle all the way up till they reached the prosperity, and since they have reached these heights there have been perplexities, anxieties and cries which were almost enough to shatter the nerves and turn the brain. It would be hard to tell which have the biggest fight in this world, the prosperities or the adversities, the conspicuous or the obscurities. Just as soon as you have enough success to attract the attention of others, the envies and jealousies are let loose from their kennel. The greatest crime that you can commit in the estimation of others is to get on better than they do. They think your addition is their subtraction. Five hundred persons start for a certain goal or success; one reaches it, and the other 499 are mad. It would take volumes to hold the story of the wrongs, outrages, and defamations that have come upon you as a result of your success. The warm sun of prosperity brings into life a swamp full of annoying insects. On the other hand, the unfortunate classes have their struggles for maintenance. To achieve a livelihood by one who had nothing to start with, and after a while for a family as well, and carry this on until children are reared and educated and fairly started in the world, and to do this amid all the rivalries of business and the uncertainty of crops and the fickleness of tariff legislation, with an occasional labor strike and here and there a financial panic thrown in, is a mighty thing to do, and there are hundreds and thousands of such heroes, and heroines, who lives unsung and die unhonored.

WHAT ALL NEED.

What we all need, whether up or down in life or half-way between, is the infinite solace of the Christian religion. And so we employ the word, "Come!" It will take all eternity to find out the number of business men who have been strengthened by the promises of God, and the people who have been fed by the ravens when other resources gave out, and the men and women who, going into this battle armed only with needle or saw, or ax, or yardstick, or pen, or type, or shovel, or shoe last, have gained a victory that made the heavens resound. With all the resources of God promised for every contingency, no man need be left in the lurch.

I like the faith displayed years ago in Drury lane, London, in an humble home where every particle of food had given out, and a kindly soul entered with tea and other table supplies, and found a kettle on the fire ready for the tea. The benevolent lady said: "How is it that you have the kettle ready for the tea when you had no tea in the house?" And the daughter in the home said: "Mother would have me put the kettle on the fire, and when I said, 'What is the use of doing so when we have nothing in the house?' she said, 'My child, God will provide. Thirty years He has already provided for me through all my pain and helplessness, and He will not leave me to starve at last. He will send us help, though we do not yet see how.' We have been waiting all the day for something to come, but until we saw you we knew not how it was to come." Such things the world may call coincidences, but I call them Almighty deliverances, and though you do not hear of them they are occurring every hour of every day in all parts of Christendom.

But the word "Come" applied to those who need solace will amount to nothing unless it be uttered by some one who has experienced that solace. That spreads the responsibility of giving this gospel call among a great many. Those who have lost property and been consoled by religion in that trial, are the ones to invite those who have failed in business. Those who have lost their health and been consoled by religion are the ones to invite those who are in poor health. Those who have had bereavements and been consoled in those bereavements are the ones to sympathize with those who have lost father, or mother, or companion, or child, or friend. What multitudes of us are alive today and in good health, and buoyant in this journey of life, who would have been broken down or dead long ago but for the sustaining and cheerful help of our holy religion! So we say—"Come!" The well is not dry. The buckets are not empty. The supply is not exhausted. There is just as much mercy and condolence and soothing power in God as before the first grave was dug, or the first tear started, or the first heart broken, or the first accident happened, or the first fortune vanished. Those of us who have a right to speak out of our own experiences, and say—"Come!"

DISMAL CONDOLENCE.

What dismal work of condolence the world makes when it attempts to condole! The plaster they spread does not stick. The broken bone under their bandage does not knit. A farmer was lost in a snowstorm on a prairie of the west. Night coming on, and after was almost frantic from not knowing which way to go, his sleigh struck the rut of another sleigh, and he said: "I will follow this rut, and it will take me out to safety." He hastened on until he heard the bells of preceding horses, but, coming up, he found that that man was also lost, and, as is the tendency of those who are thus confused in the forest, or on the moors, they were both moving in a circle and the runner of the one lost sleigh was following the runner of the other lost sleigh round and round. At last it occurred to them to look at the north star, which was peering through the night, and by the direction of that star they got home again. Those who follow the advice of this world in time of perplexity are in a fearful round, for it is one bewildered soul, and only those who have in such time got their eye on that morning star of our Christian faith can find their way out, or be strong enough to lead others with a all-persuasive invitation.

"But," says some one, "you Christian people keep telling us to 'come,' yet you do not tell us how to come." That charge shall not be true on this occasion. Come believing! Come repenting! Come praying! After all that God has been doing for 6,000 years, sometimes through patriarchs, and sometimes through prophets, and at last through the culmination of all the tragedies on Golgotha, can any one think that God will not welcome your coming? Will a father at vast outlay construct a mansion for his son, and lay out parks white with statues and green with foliage, and all a-sparkle with fountains, and then not allow his son to live in the house or walk in the parks? Has God built this house of gospel mercy and will he then refuse entry to his children? Will a government at great expense build life-saving stations all along the coast and boats that can hover unhurt like a petrel over the wildest surge, and then, when the life-boat has reached the wreck of a ship in the offing, not allow the drowning to seize the life-line or take the boat for the shore in safety? Shall God provide at the cost of His only Son's assassination escape for a sinking world, and then turn a deaf ear to the cry that comes up from the breakers?

BELIEVE TWO THINGS.

"But," you say, "there are so many things I have to believe and so many things in the shape of a creed that I have to adopt, that I am kept back." No; no! You need believe but two things, namely, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and that you are one of them. "But," you say, "I do believe both of those things!" Do you really believe them with all your heart? "Yes." Why, then, you have passed from death into life. Why, then you are a son or a daughter of the Lord Almighty. Why, then, you are an heir or an heiress of an inheritance that will declare dividends from now until long after the stars are dead. Hallelujah! Prince of God, why do you not come and take your coronet? Princess of the Lord Almighty, why do you not mount your throne? Pass up into the light. Your boat is anchored, why do you not go ashore? Just plant your feet hard down and you will feel under them the rock of Ages. I challenge the universe for one instance in which a man in the right spirit appealed for the salvation of the Gospel and did not get it. Man alive! Are you going to let all the years of your life go away with you without your having this great peace, this glorious hope, this bright expectancy? Are you going to let the pearl of great price lie in the dust at your feet because you are too indolent or too proud to stoop down and pick it up? Will you wear the chain of evil habit when near by you is the hammer that could with one stroke snap the shackle? Will you stay in the prison of sin when here is a Gospel key that could unlock your incarceration? No; no!

As the one word, "Come," has sometimes brought many souls to Christ, I will try the experiment of piling up into a mountain and then send down in an avalanche of power may of these gospel "comes." "Come thou and all thy house into the ark;" "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest;" "Come, for all things are now ready;" "Come with us and we will do you good;" "Come and see;" "The Spirit and the Bride say 'Come' and let him that heareth say 'Come' and let him that is athirst come." The stroke of one bell in a tower may be sweet, but a score of bells well tuned and rightly lifted and skillfully swung in one great chime fill the heavens with music almost celestial. And no one who has heard the mighty chimes in the towers of Amsterdam or Ghent or Copenhagen can forget them. Now, it seems to me that in this Sabbath hour all heaven is chiming, and the voices of our departed friends and kindred ring down the sky, saying, "Come!" The angels who never fell, bending from sapphire thrones, are chanting "Come." Yea, all the towers of heaven, tower of martyrs, tower of prophets, tower of apostles, tower of evangelists, tower of the temple of the Lord God and the Lamb, are chiming "Come! Come!" Pardon for all, and peace for all, and heaven for all who will come.

When Russia was in one of her great wars the suffering of the soldiers had been long and bitter, and they were waiting for the end of the strife. One day a messenger in great excitement ran among the tents of the army shouting, "Peace! Peace!" The sentinel on guard asked, "Who says 'Peace?'" And the sick soldier turned on his hospital mattress and asked, "Who says Peace?" and up and down the encampment of the Russians went the question, "Who says 'Peace?'" Then the messenger responded: "The czar says 'Peace.'" That was enough; that meant going home. That meant the war was over. No more wounds and no more long marches. So today, as one of the Lord's messengers, I move through these great encampments of souls and cry, "Peace between earth and heaven! Peace between God and man! Peace between your repenting soul and a pardoning Lord!" If you ask me, "Who says 'Peace?'" I answer, "Christ our King declares it: 'My peace I give unto you!' 'Peace of God that passeth all understanding.'" Everlasting Peace!

BIRDS AND THEIR SONGS.

Naturalists who have made an especial study of birds and their habits declare that many of these creatures have the gift of ventriloquism highly developed. They use their power to a good effect because by it they are often enabled to mislead their enemies, although ornithologists say they do so unconsciously, because often when the birds resort to ventriloquism to throw their pursuers off their track silence would have served the purpose much better.

The pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, has this power to a remarkable degree, as its tone when produced but a few rods from the listener often has the effect of a sound originating nearly a mile distant.

The little bird known as the Maryland yellow throat, which lives in low, bushy swamps during the summer, shows considerable ability as a ventriloquist, and during the nesting season makes use of the power as a protection—though apparently an unnecessary one, for the nest of this species is generally so carefully hidden from sight that it is almost impossible to find it. When a person approaches the vicinity of its nest, though probably within a few feet of the intruder, it will throw its voice back and forth so realistically that it is almost impossible to locate the bird.

Many of the ground birds have a peculiar habit of throwing their voices upward so that they appear to come from tree tops. Both the blue-winged and Tennessee warblers, which are strictly ground birds, constantly do this, though the best illustration is that exemplified in the song of the winter wren.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

TITBITS FOR THE TABLE.

There are many viands once highly esteemed by epicureans that the modern chef knows nothing about. As is well known, the ancient Israelites ate locusts, fried in oil, and many modern travelers in Africa have pronounced well-cooked locusts to be both succulent and nourishing, with something of the taste of boiled eggs. The old great philosopher Socrates, who knew several things, considered a dish of well-cooked grasshoppers to be more toothsome than quail on toast and the French army in Algiers found that grasshoppers, simply boiled in salt water, were not only good eating, but a valuable addition to army diet, and the old campaigners carried the custom back home with them, so that today grasshoppers are valued in many French provinces as an article of food. In Poitiers, France, the children catch grasshoppers in the field and eat their legs raw.

The natives on Lake Nyassa, Africa, catch in nets a small fly called the koungo and make cakes of them. They are said to have the taste of caviar. In many of the South sea islands spiders are the chief table delicacy. In portions of Central and South America caterpillars are a choice titbit and has been approved by some travelers who have tasted them.

The palm worm of India, a white, oily insect, about three inches in length, is considered a delicacy by the natives, whether eaten raw or cooked in various ways. It is sometimes united with flour and made into cakes, or its oil is extracted and used as the base for gravy and sauces as an appetizer with other food products. The white ant of India and Africa, fried in butter, is also a choice article of food. In Australia the larvae of the horned caterpillar are regularly sought for food. They are found in decaying trees and have a value and flavor according to the species of tree they have been taken from. The natives eat them raw, but the civilized tribes prefer them fried. We can imagine the lady of the family, with her market basket, dickering for her favorite brand of caterpillar eggs.

FLOWERS MUST HAVE REST.

Botanists of recognized repute are of the opinion, and support their views by incontrovertible facts, that sleep is an absolute necessity for flowers, plants and trees. A well-known botanist who has been investigating the causes which retard the growth of trees and flowers in cities has laid especial stress upon the fact that the main reason that they do not flourish as they do in the country is that they are kept awake too much at night. The smoke and dust, of course, have something to do with it, but one of the principal causes of their lack of vigor is want of proper sleep.

All forms of vegetable life must, at regular intervals, be allowed to relapse into a condition of repose or some radical change will result in the form of the plant. A geranium cannot be out all night with the larkspur and look bright and fresh the next morning. Neither can the fir tree neglect its proper sleep to sit up all night with the ash without ruining its health and growing to look a demoralized and disreputable old tree long before its time. In the country the trees and the flowers go to bed with the chickens, but in the city the most moral and well-intentioned shrub, the most circumspect and staid tree, will be kept awake by a variety of causes, while an immoral hollyhock or a dissipated elm tree has a short life and a merry one in the great city.

Of the causes which keep the trees and flowers awake nights the botanist says that, in the first place, there is the matter of noise in all its forms and the vibration which goes with the constant activity of city life. Plants and flowers of all kinds sleep best away from the glare; so the lights of a city, which shine all through the night, must contribute to this interference with vegetable sleep. Electricity, independent of its use for lighting purposes, has a bad effect upon plant life, seeming to make trees and flowers irritable and nervous and to break up their constitution. But, above all, a plant must have sleep; so don't wake the geraniums or disturb the slumbers of the sunflower.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggist, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

Gigantic water power developments are projected in the Alps. There are now in the French Alps forty-eight factories supplied by 250,000-horse power, electrically generated. Engineers estimate that 3,000,000-horse power is now running to waste in the Alps.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

No One Need Be Too Fleshy!

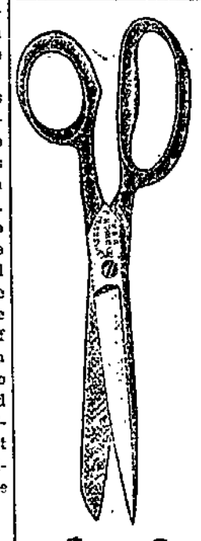
Superfluous flesh is a great drawback on the working power of any individual, and beyond a certain well-defined degree plumpness detracts from one's personal appearance. All who suffer from obesity or who have a tendency to it will do well to make a trial of

DREFS' REDUCTION PILLS

While removing from one to four pounds per week, according to age, condition and susceptibility, this treatment neither lowers nor injures the vital powers, but on the contrary acts as a tonic to brain and body, restores power to the dormant nerve forces. Large abdomen, flabby cheeks, double chin and other unsightly features of obesity are soon removed, without any radical change in diet, without bandages or tight lacing.

Drefs' Reduction Pills The true Fat Reducer and System Renovator Price $1.00 Per Box
PREPARED BY
CHAS. A. DREFS, Mfg. Chemist, 282 Broadway, Buffalo, N.Y.
For sale by Pellens & Polster, Ranke & Nussbaum, Meyer Bros. & Co., and Drier & Bro.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day



Ladies!
When you buy a pair of
Wiss Shears
You have the very best.
We carry the largest shear and scissor stock in the city. Every pair of WISS shears warranted.
C. C. Schlatter & Co.,
Hardware, and Table Cutlery,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

Rhoads' Cough-Up Never Fails to Cure
The worst Coughs and Colds. For 25c we will give you the best Cough Syrup made and Cold Capsules that will knock any cold. Try this double treatment and notice how soon your cold leaves you.
RHOADS, 97 BROADWAY, CUT-RATE DRUG STORE. Home Phone 1528.
25 Cents on the Dollar Saved.
Pinkham's Compound, 75c. Zoa-Phora, 75c.
Borax, pound, 15c. Miles' Pills, 19c.
Doan's or Dodd's Kidney Pills, 38c. Rochelle Salts, 2 ounces, 5c.
Pierce's Remedies, 75c. Wright's Rheumatic Remedy, 75c.
Allcock's Porus Plasters, 13c. Witchhazel, pint bottle, 20c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW POINTS MORALS OF JOSEPH'S CAREER AMONG THE EGYPTIANS—EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901. Topic—"Joseph and His Brethren." Text—Genesis xlv., 1:15.

The golden text (Romans xii., 21) chosen for this lesson is very apt and applicable: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." Let us catch up the historical connections between Joseph and his brethren and see how they touch and take up the main truths of this golden text.

Joseph was the favorite son of his family (Genesis xxxvii., 1-4). At the age of 17 we find him with his half-brothers tending sheep. For some misconduct on their part Joseph brought an "evil report of them to their father," Jacob. Because the brothers saw that Joseph stood in so with their father and now became a tale bearer, his brethren hated him.

To make matters worse, Joseph reported a dream he had, which depicted the whole family circle dependently bowing down to him, as if all the sheaves of a field should bow to one chief sheaf. This enraged his brethren and brought their hate to such a pitch that they plotted his murder.

DISSUADED BY REUBEN.

From this bloody act they were dissuaded by Reuben, the best of the band, and for a compromise they concluded to pitch him into an old empty well. Had there been water in it the result would have been death. As it was, they had time to talk over the matter, and as there was a caravan of merchants passing, they sold the imprisoned Joseph for a slave.

Taking their newly bought slave down into Egypt, the Midianite merchants sold him to Potiphar, one of King Pharaoh's principal officers of state. In Potiphar's palace, Joseph, about 20 years of age, behaved so well and wisely that his master made him head overseer of all his house. But, sad enough, the wife of Potiphar fell desperately and dissolutely in love with Joseph, and exhausted enticement and entreaty to make him sin with her.

Then because his steadfast uprightness would not yield, she raised a commotion, charged Joseph with assault upon her and had him cast into prison. As a prisoner he conducted himself with a prudence that won the confidence of the authorities and elevated him to the place of principal deputy if not keeper.

This marked another instance of evil being overcome with good; his high character conquered in spite of the frightful fall he suffered in Potiphar's palace. By and by the monarch had a troublous dream, which none of his magicians could interpret, and hearing of the wisdom that Joseph had shown in telling dreams, he sent for the young Hebrew and went over with him the story of his dream concerning fat and lean kine.

JOSEPH'S ANSWER TO PHARAOH

Said Joseph, it is not in me to undo the riddle, but God will give Pharaoh an answer in peace. The answer from God, as Joseph reported it, was the coming on all Egypt of seven years of fatness and fulness of good fortune, to be followed by seven years of skimp, scant and starving years.

Profoundly impressed with the modesty, sagacity and sincerity of the young slave the sovereign thereupon appointed Joseph prime minister of all the realm. He gave him a seat at elbow touch with himself on the throne.

While these events were evolving down in Egypt, Joseph's brethren and family were suffering the scourging of a sore famine up in Canaan. In desperation of need Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy corn (Genesis xlii., 1-3) for his family.

Reaching Egypt and coming before Joseph, who was absolute ruler over all affairs, these brethren did not realize in the least who he was. Nor did he divulge the secret to them until they had gone home and had come again for a second supply of corn.

Here read the whole of (Genesis xliv.) the chapter that may be called a model of dramatic composition. The consummation or catastrophe displays the brethren bowing in abject fear, but dependence upon Joseph—the dream of the bowing sheaf in boyhood had come true. Also it reveals the royal excellence of character which sets Joseph for a model that any age, ours certainly, would do well to study and imitate.

TRUTH IN JOSEPH'S STORY.

But to specify some special truths, which the story of Joseph and his brethren illustrates, let us note this first:

"1. Be sure your sins will find you out" (Numbers xxxii., 23). So said Moses to the people, and so have countless experiences of evil doers averred since his day.

The old Greeks gave Nemesis prominent place in their mythology, and the later Romans worshipped that same goddess of retribution equipped with wings and carried in a chariot drawn by swift griffons. But whether speedy or slow; whether we call it Nemesis, as they did, or justice, as the scriptures do, this one thing is certain, "Your sins will find you out." Sooner or later wrong meets retribution and the penalty for transgression reaches the perpetrator.

Murder is not the only evil that "will out." Conscience never balances its books until every debt is paid. And this it is that makes so gracious the truth of scripture that Jesus Christ became the sin-bearer for all who in penitence turn from evil ways and lay their account into His care.

Then comes the unspeakably precious truth, "If any man sin we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous (I. John ii., 1-2), and He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the whole world."

A second truth which the story of Joseph and his brethren brings out in clearness is:

2. Evil doing makes cowards. The meanest kind of cowardice is that which affects fearlessness while there is no appearance of exposure and then cringes the instant that a sound of justice strikes the ear.

MADE COWARDS BY CONSCIENCE

Never did Shakespeare enunciate a deeper truth of human nature than when he wrote "Conscience makes cowards of us all." All the brothers, we may suppose, had imagined their dastardly deed was buried with the past and they were done with Joseph. But when suddenly they found themselves wholly at his mercy they were dumfounded.

Had the Bible been written as other books are we would in all probability have a graphic description of the craven cowardice of the company when (lesson verse 4) they hear the words: "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt."

Evidently, as verse 5 reveals, the wretched fellows were overwhelmed with emotion, as we hear Joseph say to them very gently: "Be not grieved nor angry with yourselves." But must not such gentleness in Joseph have felt as "coals of fire" on the head of that circle of once would-be murderers? Sin is a hard master. "The wages of sin is death."

Next we are to observe that:

3. Prosperity and promotion do not spoil a genuine soul. Joseph was a genuine soul. Bear in mind the age in which he lived. That the standards of morality were out of sight low down, there can be little doubt. That he had little or no help in his own family for building up a high character goes without saying. Then when sold a slave and by strange fortune promoted to the highest place in Potiphar's house, his most vulnerable under nature was tempted as few young men ever were without yielding.

Had he not been a genuinely manly man his career must have been fatally and finally wrecked on that rock to which the siren wooed him. But nothing, adversity nor prosperity, could carry Joseph off his balance of good character.

There may be in our Christian age and as an outgrowth of pure religion and careful culture some young men as inviolable as this son of Jacob was, but no crowds of that kind have come our way thus far. However, it should be helpful to all to have one of this high sort to imitate.

Having a perfect example may seem impracticable at first thought. And some have spoken derisively of imitating more than the commoner kind of saints. That is a foolish mistake. The fact is, we make the best progress in all cases when trying to copy the perfect. Hence Jesus taught: "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." "Be ye holy, as I am holy."

Just try the opposite of this principle, of imitating the most complete character. Let us take the ten commandments. They are perfect rules of conduct. But suppose we shall not kill. If we add thou shalt not kill unless highly excited, or uncommonly provoked, or for some other reason that might be assigned, do we not destroy the commandment? And so of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and all the rest; reduce their straightforward, sweeping assertion and the circle is at once made to totter. Jesus Christ was "without sin," and yet He is even more easily imitated than was Joseph in Egypt.

4. Bad environment is no adequate excuse for anyone doing wrong. It is vigorously asserted that in some places and occupations it is not possible to live an upright life, as in the engagements and associations of political life.

This is untrue. There are men in public life in Washington whose hands are as clean of corrupt gains and bargains as the hand of any angel on high. After all his very long career in political office we doubt if there is a citizen in all the United States who knew the late president well but feels as confident of his spotless integrity as we are confident of Joseph's purity in Potiphar's palace.

President William McKinley was an irreproachably pure person and patriot, and there is excuse for underlings who are corrupt laying their crimes to circumstances.

5. In the economy of Providence evil is permitted and good worked out of it. Having made man a free agent, God had to let him do evil if he would. To have compelled man to do only the right would not have been possible without destroying his free agency.

Divine wisdom saw best to give free agency opportunity to choose good or evil, and then when evil was man's choice divine love interposed to prevent the disastrous results. This makes the story of redemption. This is the occasion of the atonement. This is the meaning of the atonement. Acting freely, men violated law and became liable to all its penalties. The result must have been race destruction had not God in mercy provided a Saviour.

Now in the story (lesson verses 5-8) there is a suggestion of this. Joseph said: "You meant it for evil to murder me, but in the Divine Providence it has turned out for good, to save life." Their conduct naturally tended to the destruction of just one. But by God's dealings with Joseph it came about for the saving of a great many.

GLORY FOLLOWS PERSECUTION.

So in the treatment given to Jesus Christ. Men crucified Him. They "hated Me without a cause." They cried: "Away with Him, away with Him." And when He "gave up the ghost on Calvary," they supposed it was the end of Jesus.

But the very reverse was awaiting. He rose. He ascended. His spirit began mightily to move men to make known His teachings and tell of His love. Instead of getting rid of Jesus by crucifixion, that was just the way God meant to make Him a prince and savior.

There is one other truth we should at least mention. It is that responsibility for evil-doing is not diminished by the fact that God brings good out of evil. Those brethren felt as guilty after Joseph explained the way of Providence as before. For example: A wicked man maliciously strikes dead a devoted servant of God. The saint goes to his rest and reward, and may rejoice to enter in. But that does not make the murderer the least less guilty and liable to capital punishment. So it is in all relations.

MAXIMITE SAFE TO HANDLE.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor of "Maximite," which has recently been adopted by the United States government, gives a clear account of his remarkable invention in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October.

"Maximite," he says, "which has recently been adopted by the government, has satisfactorily stood every test to which it has been subjected, and there is none of the foregoing requirements which it does not fulfill perfectly. It is very inexpensive of manufacture; has a fusion point below the temperature of boiling water; cannot be exploded from ignition, and, indeed, cannot be heated hot enough to explode, for it will boil away like water without exploding. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to melt over an open fire for filling projectiles, in the same manner that asphalt is melted in a street cauldron. Should the material by any chance catch fire, it would simply burn away like asphalt, without exploding. When cast into shells it not only solidifies into a dense, hard, incompressible mass on cooling, but it expands and sets hard upon the walls of the projectile, like sulphur. That it to say, it expands in the same way as water does in freezing.

"When a shell filled with it strikes armor plate the Maximite does not shift a particle, and it is so insensitive that it not only stands the shock of penetration of the thickest armor plate which the shell itself can go through, but it will not explode, even if the projectile breaks up on the plate."

MOUNTAINS OF SKELETONS.

The chalk making up the white cliffs to which England owes her name of Albion (Latin, albus, white) is chiefly composed of microscopic shells closely resembling those now found at the bottom of the sea. Hills and mountain ranges largely made of this chalk extend from Britain and France round the shores of the Mediterranean and away into Asia. Even more remarkable is the limestone of which the pyramids are built. This is chiefly made up of coin-shaped shells (mummulites), partly responsible, no doubt, for eastern legends of magic money. The limestone containing them attains a thickness of several thousand feet, and is the material of which many mountain ranges are largely built.—Pearson's Weekly.

SOME STRANGE ANIMALS

A Large Number of Creatures Without Either Race or Family.

(Washington Times.)

In the not very long list of the living races of animals are a not inconsiderable number of instances of creatures not conforming to any other race or family. They are not "links," and often not like anything else in creation. Accidental evidence of this detachment and nonconformity is forthcoming whenever old and new natural histories are compared. The general arrangement of the orders and families corresponds, but these nondescript detached creatures are constantly shifted or "moved on" to some other position deemed more in keeping with recent discoveries as to their anatomy, or more rarely, their habits. Some of these animals are so beautiful and interesting in themselves that were it not for the form of obligation which the doctrine of evolution has laid upon students of nature to find a particular place in the schedule of life and a pigeonhole in the bureau of creation for each individual creature, we might well be content to regard them as equisite and highly specialized beings whose very existence is evidence of the perfection to which nature can bring a single and isolated creation with, as it were, no practice beforehand, no "studies" prior to making the single masterpiece, and no gradual approaches to the final and conclusive product. The nondescript creatures are, owing to the operation of causes not yet perfectly understood, always scarce in numbers, and difficult to see or catch; when they are caught, they are seldom brought to England, and when they arrive, have such uncouth native names that they attract little attention.

The kinkajou is among the most attractive of any of the detached creations, but to most minds it only represents a name in natural history books. Two of these animals are in the collection of the Zoological society at the present moment, and were it not for their polite but dreamy disclination to do more than oblige visitors by letting themselves be handled during the day, much might be learned of their habits. It is only at night that they display the full charms of their disposition and accomplishments; but even then by daylight they are obviously almost the most desirable of possible pets which the world contains. To describe a creature so unlike any other is necessarily no easy task, but the tamest of these kinkajous is so serenely confident that man is a friend, if not a brother kinkajou, that it affords every facility for making a careful inspection of its beauties. It is covered from its head to the tip of its very long tail with close fur as soft as moss, with texture like plush, and tints varying from olive brown on the back to "old gold" under its arms, stomach and the lower or flattened side of its tail. Its legs and shoulders are soft and rounded, rather short, and exquisitely furred. Its hands are beautifully made, plump and soft, like a baby's, with bare fingers and palms. By preference it passes the tip of its tail around the visitor's hand, and then slides down its own tail, lowering itself by its hind-hands or feet. Then it hangs at full length, still holding onto its tail by its hind hands, which just reach comfortably about an inch and a half from the base of its tail, and spreading its arms and little fore hands on either side as if it were going to make a speech, swings gently to and fro. Occasionally it puts out a very long ribbon-like tongue and licks its fingers, or a friend's fingers, or smooths the fur on its ear or eyebrow. It should be said that its head is short, its muzzle somewhat pointed, its ears round and upright, and its eyes brown and dreamy, with the pupils contracted to a mere point, for though not so drugged in sleep as the lemurs, it is a night-feeding creature.

Its length is perhaps two and a half feet and its home is in the tropical forests of Central and South America. Why it should hold on to its tail as if the latter were a rope, the end of which was not connected with its body, is not obvious nor is it certain how it obtains its living. Its little fingers are webbed almost up to the nails, yet it lives in trees and is said to thrust its long tongue into all kinds of crevices and draw thence the insects and beetles hiding there. The Spaniards in Mexico called it the "honey bear," because it robs the wild bees' nests and licks up the honey from the comb. One kept for seven years at the Zoo would hold a piece of bread and butter in one hand and break off and eat bits with the other as it hung in its favorite attitude, suspended by its tail, and drew in food through the wires of its cage with its tongue. At night it was full of play, activity and affection.

Three other "odd volumes" of the animal world are generally found placed more or less in juxtaposition in the list of "various" between the lemurs and whatever family is selected to follow them. These are the aye-aye, the colugo and the tarsier, strange names and stranger beasts. The first is a thickly-furred, slow-moving, long-tailed, tree-living beast, found in the most inaccessible parts of Madagascar. Like most other rare animals from that home of abnormal life, it was first described by French naturalists, who from the proximity of their colony at Reunion always seem to have endeavored to learn something of the strange fauna of the great island near them. It is quite unlike any other animal, has no "affinities," and the most extraordinary, weird and skeleton hands. In additions to their being twice too large for its body, they are almost fleshless, with very long, thin fingers. These are armed with clawlike nails. One finger, the central one, seems to have become atrophied and withered, and all the fingers are of different lengths, like the implements in one of those knives which hold every tool from a corkscrew to a toothpick. Apparently this "job lot" of fingers is employed much in the same way, some to pick out fat grubs from holes in the bamboo stems, some to clean its fur, the fourth finger (the largest and longest) to thrust into any moist food, like rice, and pick it up, the other two to keep it in its place. It also drinks by dipping the longest finger into liquid and sucking it. These peculiarities by no means exhaust the "points" of the aye-aye. The name is said to be taken from the exclamation of surprise uttered by the natives (who had never seen one) when M. Sonnerat first discovered it. In 1831 there was only one specimen in Europe.

If the aye-aye is a structural puzzle, the colugo is equally difficult to place in any order. It was first thought to be a bat, for it hung like a bat from the branches of trees in the Moluccas. Then it was pronounced to be a flying squirrel, next a lemur, and now may fairly be called a nondescript. It is as large as a cat, is covered with soft, lemur-like fur, but has a parachute, not only between the forelegs and hindlegs, as flying squirrels have, but also between the hindlegs like a bat—"a strange and perplexing animal," as an early naturalist plaintively remarked. The tarsier is not less so. "Spectrum" is its name and its appearance is weird and fantastic. It has a tail like a piece of foxtail grass, hands and toes with flat discs like a tree frog, enormous eyes, upright ears and a woolly body. Its mere appearance scares the Javanese peasants from their rice fields in fear of the "evil eye," though it appears to live mainly on lizards and to be quite harmless.

GENIUS AND COMPLEXION.

Now that "The Dictionary of National Biography" is available, Mr. Havelock Ellis has been studying the peculiarities of our greatest geniuses of every kind to the number of some 900 men and women, by far the greatest proportion being men. One interesting fact brought out, says Cassell's Magazine, is that 40 per cent were of dark complexion, as against 22 per cent of blondes, and 39 per cent of intermediate or brown-haired persons. Another is that our popular notion of great men deriving their abilities from their mothers is incorrect. It is oftener their fathers who are clever, but probably their mothers are women of character, and assist them in that respect. Genius is not so likely to spring from a young as from a mature father, upwards of thirty-four years old. It is more likely to occur among the first and the last than the middle children of the family, and in large families than in small—that it to say, in families of over six. Precocity may be shown by children in their games or classes, and some geniuses exhibit it in this way, but most of them are not good "scholars" or playmates in the ordinary sense because they are too much interested in their own lines of thought. Precocity is chiefly noticeable in the artistic order of minds. Many geniuses are delicate in childhood, but afterwards healthy, strong and long-lived. A large percentage of our greatest men and women have come from the educated classes, been to universities, and also traveled abroad in early life. In England most of them hail from Devon and East Anglia; in Ireland, from the southeast about Waterford, and from Derry and Antrim; in Scotland, which appears richest of all in genius, from Aberdeen and the belt southwards to Edinburgh and Glasgow, Lanark, Ayr and Dumfries.

LICHTY'S CELERY NERVE COMPOUND

for all nervous diseases, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, paralysis, biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, liver complaint, kidney troubles and female complaints. It goes to the seat of the disease and cures thoroughly and speedily. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Foresters tell us that the best timber is that which grows from dark soil intermixed with gravel.

For the Children.

HOW TOM MISSED THE FIVE DOLLAR REWARD

It was about a week after the "reward notices" had been posted that little Mary Madderly was taken on as cash girl in the big dry goods house.

Young Tom fell in love with her immediately, as did every one in the place. The young ladies behind the counter who were wont to rap loudly with their lead pencils and call "Cash!" in tones of voice ranging generally from sharp to savage grew kind and gentle when they spoke to Mary. Usually it was: "Forty-nine, take this package and have it done up. Be quick about it; the lady's waiting!" But no one ever called Mary by her number. Somehow it would have sounded just as absurd as to allude to Edward VII. of England as K. No. 7. With this little cash girl it was always, "Mary, have this done up, there's a dear," or "Did you get your feet wet last night in the rain?"

If you'd ever been a little cash girl, you would know what all this means. It is the difference between being simply a tiny cog in a vast network of machinery and a human being with feelings and a soul.

Was she very pretty? I don't know. Neither could Tom have told you, I fancy. And yet he was always looking at her, with the result that he was constantly bumping into folks and knocking his elbows on sharp corners till the floorwalker suggested he had better go to an oculist to see if he weren't getting blind or something. Well, as I have said, though Tom was forever gazing at Mary, it's own eyes never got much farther than her great big violet ones. As Tom once described it: "It is like lookin' at two beautiful stained glass windows. Yer love to look at 'em, but yer can't jes' see through 'em." Now, of course, you know when a young gentleman gets to talking about a young lady's eyes and likening them to stained glass windows it is quite certain he is spending a good deal of time thinking about her. Worse than that, Tom got to thinking about himself and wondered if, indeed, she ever did. Now, no healthy boy of twelve or fourteen ever thinks of himself unless some girl makes him.

Often after he got to bed Tom would lie awake quite a half hour imagining delightful scenes in which Mary was the heroine and Tom, of course, the hero. Sometimes it would be a big fire and Tom in shirt sleeves and a fireman's helmet rescued Mary just in the nick of time. Sometimes he got Mary into a fearful runaway wreck and again played the gallant rescuer.

Sometimes in these mental picturings he permitted himself to be slightly injured so that he might give Mary a chance to shed a few tears over him and hold some smelling salts to his nose. He had seen this operation performed on many ladies who had fainted in the store, especially on bargain days.

Perhaps you think this was all very silly of Tom. You will if you are a very matter of fact person. But let me tell you that a large imagination goes mighty well with a small purse, and Tom earned just $3 a week and had to live on it too.

One morning after having conjured up an especially lurid scene the night before, in which he had allowed himself to be unconscious from smoke for six hours, and Mary had cried over him and told him she loved him more than any one else in the whole world—he wasn't so unconscious but he could hear her—well, as I said, the next morning when he went to the store as usual little Mary was so demure and quiet and her "Good morning" was so absently said that poor Tom felt all his castles in the air tumbling about his ears.

Ah, Tom, if you might have seen through those "stained glass windows" into that little girl's heart!

She was thinking about you then, if you had only known it! She is wondering what you would think of her if you knew about her mother—and all.

Every noon hour Tom made Mary share his apple with him, for her own little lunch basket was uninviting enough. On pay day he invariably invested in 15 cents' worth of candy, which was as far as his income would allow him to treat the little cash girl.

TOM MADE MARY SHARE HIS APPLE.

But after the "reward notices" were posted he had many visions of ice cream and the circus. These notices announced that any employee in the store who might catch any one stealing or shoplifting would be paid $5. Now, a good many small articles disappeared from day to day, and, of course, it was quite certain that there were several five dollar bills to be earned if one were only lucky. Tom did not altogether like the idea of playing spy or prowling at another's expense; still he reasoned that any one wicked enough to take what did not belong to him deserved to be caught and punished.

One afternoon Tom was carrying a couple of stray parcels up to the "lost and found" desk, and as he passed the glove counter he glanced to the left just in time to see a shabbily dressed woman sweep some gloves off the counter and into the folds of her big umbrella.

"Jiminez crickets!" muttered Tom. "That five dollars is as good as mine already!" And he glanced about to see if any one had taken note of the clever theft. Apparently no one had, and the woman still stood at the counter, and presently Tom heard her ask the price of some gloves in a harsh, strident voice. Tom turned about to see Mary standing beside him.

"Say, Mary," he whispered excitedly, "I'm goin' to have five dollars in about three minutes, and then, I say, won't we have a bang up time! Would yer rather go to the circus or go for an excursion in a steamboat? Why, Mary, aren't you listenin' to wot I'm sayin'?" he added, deeply hurt that the girl seemed to take no notice or interest in what he was telling her.

Then Tom saw that she was staring with all her eyes at the woman with the big umbrella. Her breath was coming in quick, short gasps, and she was trembling all over.

"Say," whispered Tom, "that there woman wot yer starin' at"—

Mary looked up quickly at the boy.

"Yes," she said in a queer, quiet little voice. "Yes; what has she been doing?"

"Doin'!" muttered Tom. "Why, she hasn't been doin' a thing but fillin' up her umbrella with gloves. Yer just see what happens now when I run over to the floorwalker and put him on to her!" And Tom started off. Then he stopped, for Mary had clutched one of his hands with both of hers.

"Don't, Tom," she said. "It would kill me if you did. She's my mother!"

The boy gasped and involuntarily drew back a step.

"You're not going back on me, now, Tom, are you?" said the girl piteously.

THEN HE STOPPED.

"Cos I can't help her being—like—like that. She's tried and tried to get me to pick up things and bring them home," the girl went on, "and she's treated me awful 'cos I wouldn't. And now she's come and takes things herself. Tom, is it wicked to wish you was dead?"

"Ain't that a little hard on me?" asked Tom reproachfully.

The girl's lips quivered, and the tears came for the first time.

"You're right, Tom," she said softly. "I was forgetting you jes' then. I take that back. I don't really wish I was dead. If you'll jes' go on being good and kind like you've always been, why, maybe I can grow up to be a good woman some day."

Then suddenly she put her arms around his neck and kissed him. When Tom, with a very red face and a song in his heart, recovered from the shock, the girl had fled to the cloakroom.

Then the boy marched up to the woman, who was still wandering up and down, and touched her on the arm.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said in a voice loud enough for the clerks to hear, "but I think I saw a couple of pairs of gloves fall in your umbrella off the counter."

The woman gave him one venomous glance, then she dove into the folds and fished out the pilfered articles.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed, with well feigned surprise. "I declare if I haven't come near to walkin' off with some things as don't belong to me."

So vanished Tom's dream of a glorious five dollar treat. But that kiss had been no dream.

A Live Hatrack.

One of the first things to attract the attention of Baby Clarence was grandma's hatrack, made of a pair of deer's horns. One afternoon when he was three years old papa took him to a park. When relating the incidents of the trip to his mamma on their return, he exclaimed, "And, oh, mamma, I saw a deer, and he had a hatrack on his head!"

Glass, Air and Water.

Tumblers will hold water because the globules of water are too big to squeeze through glass, but glass is as full of holes as a sponge, and air blows right through it.

A Small Boy's Growl.

Why can't boys get to be men
'Thout taking time to grow,
And what's the good of baby shoes
And skirts, I'd like to know?

Why can't I have some reg'lar pants,
The kind with pockets in,
And what's the good of horses when
They are all made of tin?

And why do folks 'most always say:
"Look out!" "Be careful, dear!"
It's not much fun to be a boy
When people are so queer!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE BOWSER TROUBLES.

Mr. Bowser's Last Desperate Struggle With the Bicycle and the End of It All.

(Copyright, 1897.)

The Bowsers had just finished dinner the other evening when the bell rang and a bicycle was left in the front hall. Mrs. Bowser had suspected something was up, but rather looked for some new-fangled fire escape than a bike. She went out into the hall and saw it was an old wheel, but in good repair, and was presently joined by Mr. Bowser, who said:

"Yes, it's a bike. It belongs to Jones. He was kind enough to lend it to me this evening. I was talking with the doctor again this forenoon."

"Were you talking to the doctor about politics?" quietly asked Mrs. Bowser.

"No, ma'am, I wasn't. I went to him about my general health, and things are more serious than I anticipated."

"I hadn't heard that there was anything wrong with your general health."

"Perhaps not. When the average husband finds himself breaking down he doesn't scare his wife into fits by telling her of it. The doctor gave me a thorough examination, and he found about 15 things wrong with me."

"And are you going to cure them all by monkeying with the bike?" sarcastically queried Mrs. Bowser.

"Madam, don't forget who you are talking to! I shall take certain liquid remedies prescribed by the doctor, but for threatened curvature of the spine, weak knees, muscular rheumatism, shortness of breath and general exercise, I shall ride the bike."

"But you can't ride. You have tried it several times, and always with disastrous results."

"In one hour from the present moment," he replied, as he looked at his watch, "I shall be gliding up and down the asphalt. On two or three occasions, just out of curiosity, I have dallied with the wheel. I then had no particular object in view. To-night I feel that my life depends upon it, and I will surprise you."

"It will end in the usual way, and you will blame me!" she said, as she turned away in despair.

"Blame you for what? I go to see the doctor. He recommends the bike. Jones lends me his. I ride for an hour to straighten my spine. What have you got to do with it? Mrs. Bowser, be sensible for once in your life. I have got to ride the wheel or go under the sod. If you wish to be left a widow—if you want to see me die by inches and—and—"

"You'd better go out and ride," she interrupted.

"That's the way for a wife to encourage her husband. Just stand by me in this thing, and I'll live to be a hundred years old. I knew you'd be all right after I had explained things. I took lessons for two hours in a school today, and I'll surprise you."

Mr. Bowser removed his coat and vest and trundled the wheel down the steps and out to the street, and Mrs. Bowser followed with the family camphor bottle in her hand. It was night and the street was clear, and Mr. Bowser seemed to have a great deal of confidence in himself.

"What I was practicing this afternoon," he said, as he got the wheel in position, "was the curbstone mount. You raise the left-hand pedal up so and put your foot on it and stand so. By giving a gentle spring and lifting the right foot at the same time you get the proper impetus and glide away—so."

But there was no gliding. There was an evident intention on the part of the bike to skate away down the street, but there came a sudden change of programme which dumped Mr. Bowser into the middle of the street and left the machine on top of him.

"I knew you couldn't do it," said Mrs. Bowser, as she removed the wheel and picked up his hat. "You see."

"I see everything!" he shouted, as he struggled up, "and if you kick that hind wheel again I don't answer for the consequences."

"I never touched it!"

"Don't dispute me, woman! I rode 44 times around a big room to-day, and I know I can ride here. Maybe I'd better mount by the step. Stand back, now, and give me a show."

"Please be careful," she cautioned. "It isn't as if you were a young man. Being stiff-kneed and awkward, you will have to go slow."

Mr. Bowser had intended to be extra careful and mount by degrees, as one climbs up a ladder, but when Mrs. Bowser spoke of his being stiff-kneed and awkward he drew in his breath and made a spring for the saddle. The saddle ought to have been around there somewhere to receive him, but it wasn't, and he had just time to utter one wild yell before he thumped the pavement. He was lying with his legs bent up under him and his half-open eyes seeing flashes of red, blue, and green lights, when Mrs. Bowser reached him and said:

"Mr. Bowser, if this last fall hasn't broken your neck, I want to ask you a question. Did the doctor say that tumbling off a bike like a ton of bricks would help your spinal column?"

"You jumped agin me or put a stick between the spokes!" shouted Mr. Bowser as life returned and he sat up. "Get away from here—get into the yard!"

Mrs. Bowser protested and argued and retreated, and just then a boy came along and lifted up the wheel and said:

"Don't git discouraged, old man. Can't nobody learn to ride a bike without tumblin' off. Lemme show you how the old thing works."

"You go on!" ordered Mr. Bowser.

"Lemme hold that front wheel. I learned my grandfather how to ride and he's 89 years old."

"I won't have you around, I say. I'll either git on to this wheel alone or leave my corpse on the street! There's a grade to this street, and the mistake I made was in trying to get on uphill. I'll point it the other way."

"Allus git on a wheel when it's pinted downhill," sagely observed the boy as he crossed the street and sat down.

Mr Bowser looked around for Mrs. Bowser, but she stood leaning against the fence and had nothing to say. His head ached and his back ached, and he was lame in every joint, but he was determined. He waited two or three minutes and then jumped for the saddle. He hit it just right, and his feet also found the pedals, and the machine had rolled along for ten feet. He was about to whoop in exultation when two bikists turned the corner at full speed. Mrs. Bowser screamed, the boy yelled and Mr. Bowser pulled on the lines. Next moment there was a great crash, three kinds of whoops, and three riders and three wheels were lying in a heap. Two of the riders hammered and kicked and swore at the third, and presently untangled themselves and rode away. Mrs. Bowser and the boy went out to the heap left behind and found it to consist of a broken bike and an unconscious man.

"He's alive," said the boy, as he lifted up the head and twisted it about. "Yes, ma'am he's alive, but them fellers have blacked both his eyes, knocked his nose out of plumb and loosened most of his teeth. If he's any relashun o' yours I'd hev him drawed into the house and send fur a doctor."

And a week later, as Mr. Bowser still limped about the house, he suddenly said to Mrs. Bowser as she was changing the fresh beef on his right eye:

"Woman, I understand how this whole thing came about, and in a day or two I want to have a talk with you on legal matters—on legal matters concerning us, Mrs. Bowser!"

BOWSER TRIES THE CURBSTONE MOUNT.

No matter how good the cows in the herd the bull should be good enough to improve the progeny.

In making good butter quite as many difficulties lie in the care of the milk as in the mode of churning.

The postal director at the city of Doubs, France, has issued an order forbidding all letter carriers accepting alcoholic drinks from their customers, while on and off duty. He says the importance of the service demands total abstinence.

HEROISM OF BENJAMIN BROAD

How He Was Able to Save a Human and the Reformation It Wrought in a Drunkard's Life.

One day, with almost bewildering suddenness, Benjamin Broad became a hero. No one was particularly surprised but himself. He told his mother, when that gentle lady folded her arms about him, breathing words of praise and sprinkling tears upon his jacket, that he could not understand why folks were making such a fuss. He was genuinely annoyed.

"It seems to me," Benjamin said one day, with a suggestion of peevishness in his tone, "as if a feller couldn't do anything without somebody's kickin' up a fuss about it." He addressed the remark to Robert Smith, and Robert Smith grunted sympathetically. Robert had just returned from a visit to his grandfather's, and was therefore not imbued with the enthusiasm of those who had been present on the occasion of Benjamin's glorious achievement. He had a very hazy notion of what all the talk was about.

"What did you do, anyway?" he asked, lazily.

Thereupon Benjamin Broad delivered his own and only account of the circumstance which had brought him into

"I'VE TOUCHED MY LAST DROP."

the fierce light of public notice, while a conscienceless gentleman with whiskers listened affectionately on the other side of the hedge. "It was this way," said Benjamin. "The man who bought the old schoolhouse fixed it up into tenements instead of tearin' it down and choppin' it up for kindlin', as he should have done. One night the old thing got afire, and come pretty near burnin' up a lot of people. The fire caught in the second story, and it was burning regularly hot before anyone discovered it. I guess I was one of the first to see it. The schoolhouse was only a little way from our place, you know, and my window's on that side. I wasn't sleepin' very sound for some reason or other, and the light woke me up. I saw what was the matter in a minute, and I hustled into my trousers and skipped out.

"All of a sudden I heard one of the women give a screech, and I thought to myself: 'There! she's come away and forget to bring the baby.' That's the way it happens in stories, you know; and I felt a kind of crawly feelin' in my hair, and there was a lump in my throat, and my heart thumped like a bass drum. But it wasn't the baby this time. It was Tommy Tirrel. Tommy's an orphan, you know; that is, his mother's dead and his father's a drunkard, nobody knowin' where he is; and these people had took him to board, the town payin' for it. It was a sort of a new thing. He'd only been boardin' with 'em a day or two, and it wasn't very strange that they didn't think of him when they got out. He was sleepin' in the closet where the janitor used to keep the brooms and things—remember? The only outside window in it was a little hole for ventilation. It looked a good deal as if Tommy was a goner. The room into which the door of the closet opened was roarin' with fire. It wouldn't be many minutes before the partition would be gone.

"The golden rule kept runnin' through my head like 17 race horses. I remembered the time when we climbed to the roof and took the clapper out of the bell. I remembered that it wasn't a very hard thing to do. Any fellow in our grade could do it.

"We just put a plank up on the step and climbed to the little shelf that runs round the buildin' above the windows, and then used some holes that had been cut through the sidin'. The boys had cut those holes on purpose and nobody but the boys knew they were there. They didn't show. It was just as easy to climb up that way as it was with a ladder. The ventilator was only about three feet to one side of the line of holes, and I figured I could work over on the eave-spout, and let Tommy hang on to my legs while he was gettin' through the hole. Then he could walk along on the shelf that runs above the upper windows same as it runs above the lower ones, holdin' to me till we got to the place where we could go down.

"It struck me I'd try it, anyway. A feller ought to be willin' to do as much to save another feller from bein' roasted to death as he'd do to steal the clapper of a bell for fun. I'd have felt real guilty if I hadn't tried it. So I chased round to the lumber yard, just as we did when we hooked the clapper, and dragged out a long plank, and Billy Stivers and Dick Kerne, who happened to come along just then, helped to carry it over and stand it up on the steps. The fire bell rang just as I began to climb, and I heard a breaking of glass over me. It was Tommy. He'd woke up and smashed the glass out of the ventilator.

"I told him just what I was goin' to do, and what he was to do and he understood me. Some kids would have been so rattled they couldn't have understood; but we did it just as I'd figured it out. The hook and ladder company got there just as we slid down the plank, and just then the ventilator burst out in flames. The hook and ladder fellows wouldn't have been able to save him.

"That's all there was to it except that the crowd cheered when we came down, and father danced round me as if he was half out of his wits. All this fuss makes me tired!"

Robert made no comment. He was lying upon his stomach, meditatively chewing a blade of grass.

"Do you know where Tommy is?" he asked.

"Tommy's father happened to come after him the next day," said Benjamin, "and they went away together; I don't know where."

"I know," said Robert. "Mr. Tirrel's been livin' in the town where I've been visitin'. I heard him tell the story you've been tellin' me, and he cried when he told it, too."

"How did you happen to hear him?" Benjamin was greatly interested.

"'Twas at a temperance meetin'," said Robert. "I was there with grandfather and grandmother, and he went up the middle aisle with Tommy hangin' to his hand. He climbed to the platform. 'I've touched my last drop,' he said, and his voice was pretty trembly. 'I've touched my last drop. I want this meetin' to witness what I say. I went away one day last week to see my boy; I had to walk for I didn't have any money. It was night when I got to the town where he was stayin'. There was a buildin' burnin', and I hung round the outskirts of the crowd, watchin'.

"'Then of a sudden I saw his face—my boy's face—appear at a little window near the roof of the buildin'. The flames were lickin' the very edge of it. I thought he was doomed, and I prayed—prayed for the first time in many years—that he might be saved. I promised the Lord that I'd do my duty to the boy if He'd only save him; and then, as by a miracle, my boy was saved. Another boy crawled up the side of the buildin' like a fly, and brought him down. I don't know how he did it. It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw. The sight made another man of me.' He broke down then, and the folks crowded forward and shook his hand."

Benjamin was silent for a time. He was looking at the sky very thoughtfully. Presently he looked down again at his chum lying in the grass.

"It's pretty good, ain't it, Bob?" he said.

"You bet!" said Robert. "Let's go fishin'."—David Talmadge, in Wellspring.

MEDICAL DECLARATION.

Physicians of Sydney, N. S. W., Draw Up Strong Resolutions Against Use of Alcohol.

The physicians of Sydney, N. S. W., have issued a very important document which will be welcomed by all interested in the betterment of the race. The declaration is as follows:

"A Declaration.—We, recognizing the widespread ignorance prevailing with regard to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors, and believing that much disease, insanity, pauperism and crime in the community result from the indiscriminate consumption of these beverages, feel called upon to make known the following facts:

"1. That perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

"2. That alcoholic liquors, instead of increasing, as is popularly assumed, rather decrease capacity for work, and should be expressly abstained from when extremes of heat and cold have to be borne.

"3. That the habitual use of alcoholic liquors in quantities conventionally deemed moderate is often productive of serious disease.

"4. That alcoholic drinks should never be given to persons suffering from ill-health or disease, except by the advice of a medical man.

"5. That no medical man should prescribe alcohol without a grave sense of responsibility, and that the quantity and duration of time for taking it should be definitely fixed."

BITS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Out of the 33 cities and 320 towns of Massachusetts, 15 cities and 254 towns are without saloons. So much for intelligent voting.

In connection with the English Wesleyan Methodists there are 4,804 Bands of Hope with 427,168 members; 1,765 temperance societies with 99,406 members.

The Temperance Permanent Building society has 8,515 members and last year loaned £315,000—the largest sum advanced by any building society in England.

Twenty years ago 20 per cent. of the employes of the New York Central railroad were discharged yearly for drinking. Now only about one per cent. yearly are so dismissed.

At the last legislature 21 bills were presented by the liquor men, each one aimed to break or weaken some one or more of the restrictive features of the present local option law. But in every instance the liquor men were defeated. In no state are the friends of temperance more watchful than in Massachusetts, nor more united.

MISSING A JUDGE.

During the day I had attended court, where a lawsuit of considerable importance was on trial, and which was not decided until six o'clock in the evening. Then I went home to stop for the night with the judge who had had the case in hand. On the way home we were stopped by a man who said:

"Judge, it is quite likely that the loser of that suit will shoot at you through a window to-night to secure revenge."

"Yes, quite likely—thanks," pleasantly replied the judge, as we passed on.

At the supper table his wife appeared nervous and uneasy, and before the meal was concluded she said:

"Alfred, a man has been seen in front of the house acting rather suspiciously, and I'm afraid he means you harm."

"Yes, I'm afraid so, my dear," replied the judge, and then took up the conversation she had interrupted.

After supper we adjourned to the library, and by and by, as we sat at the table with a kerosene lamp between us, there arose an argument connected with the political question.

"Sir," said the judge, as he grew heated by opposition, "they may bring all their sophistry to bear on the question, but nothing will convince me that—"

At that instant I felt a hot streak along my left cheek, and the lamp chimney was shivered into a hundred pieces and the light went out. The judge rang a hand bell which was within reach, and I thought I heard the notes of the bell before the report of a rifle in front of the house. A negro man came running in, and the judge said:

"Julius, bring us another lamp."

When the lamp was brought I looked at the judge. He had not changed in the slightest.

"Wasn't that a bullet which broke the lamp chimney?" I asked.

"Very likely it was," he replied, as he looked around.

"And wasn't it meant for you?"

"I presume so. There it is, in the back of that law book. As I was saying, however, sophistry is not argument, and those champions—"

"Excuse me, judge," I interrupted, "but the next bullet may kill one of us."

"Oh, they never shoot but once, and I want to convince you that your position is untenable. You see, to begin with, the democratic party—"

But his wife came in and insisted that he give an alarm, and the argument was never finished.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

This is the first time in the history of Kansas that the oldest timers can recall that a bushel of potatoes was worth more than a bushel of peaches or apples.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

HOW ORIENTALS WRITE BOOKS.

The prefatory parts of many Oriental—more especially Persian—books are somewhat elaborate. An author commences with a very long exordium in praise of the Creator, then follows another, laudatory of the prophet, "the first of created beings;" next, he gives his reason why the work was undertaken, which is generally that he was so commanded by his royal patron, whose might and power, whose glory and dignity, he celebrates usually at great length. The work concludes with the words, "tummet tumman al-Kittab," "the book is completely finished," the author adding his own name and benediction on the prophet and his patron, together with the year, after stating the very day and month when it was finished.

Another peculiarity of eastern books, says the Hesperian, is the author's declaring, either in the preface or the conclusion, the manifold benefits which should accrue to the reader. In the "Karna Parvia," which is the eighth book of the grand old Indian epic (or rather series of epics), the "Mahabharata," we are told that—

"He who reads, hears or recites this Purana will be happy and capable of attaining to every region of bliss: they that do so will rejoice, obtaining wealth and fame."

In the preface to the Tamil version of the charming story of Nala and Damayanti, it is said: "Whoever reads or relates this true narrative shall enjoy all manner of felicity and planetary bliss," even those who make copies of it shall be free from the machinations of demons.

The trains to run in the London underground electric tunnel will average 200 tons and on the Finsbury Park line, of seven miles, the run will be made in 13½ minutes.

WOMAN

HER CARE AND HAPPINESS.

Never did women accept the truth of Mother's Friend more willingly than those thousands who have tried it. The prime object in a medicine for expectant mothers is safeness and virtue, qualifications impossible to find in internal doses made of nasty, injurious and stimulating drugs.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is a liniment rubbed in with the hands—something to lubricate the internal tissues and muscles. Something gentle, comforting and refreshing; a balm for the nerves, a softener for the cords holding the heavy burden, an invigorator for the muscles, making them elastic, thereby permitting with ease expansion as the fetus grows to be a live baby.

Mother's Friend is the only liniment that will make the usually dreaded issue easy, and leave the child healthy, and the mother with all her grace and symmetry unmarred. Of druggists, $1 00.

Our book "Motherhood" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

TRAINS TO AND FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago..*	2 50 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	3 30 am	* 7 15 pm
Chicago ..... *	4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn..*	5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Tuscarawas and Pittsb'g..*	5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima..... *	11 31 pm	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..*	11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago..†	7 30 am	†10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.†12	15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.†12	40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..*	4 10 pm	* 7 25 pm
Lima and Crestline..... †	7 05 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn..*	7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila..... *	7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila..... *	9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila..... *	4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn..*	4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.*10	15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Sept. 29, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north.....	2:20 pm
†For Grand Rapids and north.....	8:50 am
†For Grand Rapids and north.....	4:15 pm
†From Richmond arrives.....	8:40 am

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	11:40 pm
†For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	6:55 am
†For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12:30 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives.....	6:50 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

REVISED TIME TABLE.

Trains carrying passengers leave Fort Wayne as follows.

SCHEDULE JUNE 16th, 1901.

GOING EAST.	DEPART
*Toledo and Buffalo Limited.....	5:55 A. M.
†Toledo Local Express.....	6:20 A. M.
*N. Y. and New England Flyer.....	11:45 A. M.
*Fast Eastern Express.....	6:30 P. M.
*Penn Local Express. (Arrive) 9:20 A. M.	.....
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
*Indianapolis Express.....	5:50 A. M.
*St. Louis Day Express.....	9:27 A. M.
*Government Fast Mail.....	5:40 P. M.
†Toledo Local Express, (Arrive) 8:00 P. M.	.....
*St. Louis Limited.....	9:20 P. M.

* Daily. † Daily Except Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHEDULE.

LV. FORT WAYNE.	AR. INDIANAPOLIS.
*5:50 A. M..... Via Peru.....	10:25 A. M.
†9:37 A. M..... Via Peru	3:25 P. M.
†5:40 P. M .. Via Peru.	10:25 P. M.
*9:30 P. M. .. Via Logansport ...	3:55 A. M.

ALL TRAINS FOR INDIANAPOLIS CARRY BAGGAGE.

LV. INDIANAPOLIS.	AR. FORT WAYNE.
*12:20 night.. Via Logansport....	6:50 A. M.
† 7:00 A. M ..... Via Peru	11:55 A. M.
*12:20 noon .... Via Peru	6:10 P. M.

For tickets and other information apply to

R. G. THOMPSON,

Both Phones, No. 6. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

NICKEL PLATE

9—9.30 1901

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on Nickel Plate trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Accommodation, No. 6	1 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2.....	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4.....	7 05
Local Freight	12 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Chicago Express, No. 5.....	2 30
Western Express, No. 1.....	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3.....	4 35
Local Freight	12 00

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at appropriate meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD. In effect June 2, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
456 Express and Mail.....	11:25 a.m.
462 Local Freight.....	2:50 p.m.
420 Express and Mail.....	3:50 p.m.
Northbound.	Depart.
463 Local Freight.....	6:40 a.m.
457 Express and Mail.....	11:55 a.m.
459 Express and Mail.....	5:00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart
No. 173 Local Freight, except Sunday..	5 30 a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun...	7 10 a.m
No. 43 Express and Mail, except Sun...	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only..	8 30 p.m
North Bound	Arrive
No. 40 Express and Mail, exc Sun	...11 40p.m
No. 174 Local Freight, ex Sun	... 4 40 p.m
No. 42 Express and Mail	... 10 45 a.m
No. 44 Express and Mail	... 10 35 a.m

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 4½c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 4c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 60c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $1.00.
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 8c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 9c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c.
California Egg Plums, 15c.
California Apricots, 15c.
California Peaches, 17c.
California White Cherries, 20c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 10c can.
Sugar Corn, 8c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb.
California Prunes, 6c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 6c lb.
Pitted Plums, 15c lb.
New Currants, 15c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Ruemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Ruemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine cut, 30c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 65c lb.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 35c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T., 18c plug.
Standard Navy, plug, 35c.
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
American Star, smoking, 28c.
Mail Pouch, 9½ and 9c pack

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Sunday school at 9:30. Public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field. Morning subject, "At What Age Shall Children be Converted?" Can We Tell?" Evening subject, "The Institution of Marriage. Is it a Success or a Failure?" Young people's meeting at 6:30, in lecture room. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. South Wayne mission at 9 a. m., Sunday. Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Wayne and Clinton streets.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:30; Luther league, 7; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday, 2 p. m.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Wayne and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor, residence 184 West Jefferson street, Home 'phone 1612.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m., text, John 4:47-54. No evening service. Holy communion next Sunday, Nov. 3. Time for registering, Thursday, Oct. 31, from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m., at church. Preparatory service on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 7:45 p. m. The date of the Festival of the Reformation is Oct. 31 and it will be fittingly celebrated on the Sunday nearest, Nov. 3.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; preaching by Rev. J. W. Ort, of Grand Rapids, Mich: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., B. Paul Mossman, superintendent: Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; subject of address, "Enoch, the Man Who Walked With God," being the second address in the services of Sunday evening addresses entitled, "Some People Worth Knowing."

South Congregational church, corner DeWald street and Hoagland avenue.—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev F. Z. Fryberger will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. D. Brosey in the evening. Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Seniors, 6:30 p. m.; midweek services, Wednesday evening at 7:30. D. T. Williams, pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Jefferson and Griffith streets; Edgar William Allen, pastor.—The special evangelistic services will be continued every night next week. On Sunday night a large chart will be shown, illustrating the conversions in the Book of Acts. On Monday night there will be a baptismal service. On Tuesday night, "converts' night,' when all the converts of the meeting will be present for a special service.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Z. A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "Words;" evening, "The Goodness of God;" Junior C. E., 3 p. m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Faith;" Heb. 11. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting. The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Klinger on Guthrie street. From 2 to 7 p. m. the ladies will give a tea.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Men's meeting at 3 p. m.; address by one of the ministers attending the Evangelical Lutheran synod. Bible study, in charge of Hiram A. Philley, at 4 p. m.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

CITY MISSION.

At 170 West Main street, L. Hostettler, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Girls' Friendly society, Monday, 7:30 p. m.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

Corner Greene and Smith streets—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Eby, superintendent; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; teachers' meeting next Thursday evening, led by A. M. Eby. J. Ahner, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:45 a. m. in Masonic Temple. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Golden text, "When the wicked man turnest away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive * * * Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin." Ezekiel, 18:27-30. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish Temple, No. 96 Harrison street. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Golden text, "When the wicked man turnest away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive * * * Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin." Ezekiel, 18:27-30. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. in the church edifice.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m., Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the pulpit will be filled by ministers from the Lutheran Synod. The "District Pentecost" meeting will begin Tuesday evening and continue until Thursday evening. See program in local columns.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:45; evening service, 7:30; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; pulpit supplied from the Lutheran Synod; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Prophet and the Leper;" social at Mrs. William Crighton's, Brackenridge street, Thursday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sabbath services as follows: Preaching services by the pastor at 10:45 and 7:30; Sabbath school teachers' meeting Sunday morning at 9:15; Sabbath school at 9:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:15 followed by Normal Bible class at 8 o'clock, taught by the pastor; Friday night, chorus choir rehearsal under Prof. William Miles.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Devotional service at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. parlors on West Berry street.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; sermon by Rev. J. A. Burkett, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod; Young People's Alliance at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Daily Bible Reading;" mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church, Berry and Harrison streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; the pulpit will be supplied by the synod, both morning and evening; general class, 12 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. The services will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; at 10:30 Rev. H. M. Greeniwalt will preach; visiting minister of the Lutheran synod; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Senior League at 6:30 p. m., led by Chas. Heathman; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. M. L. Smith, of the synod. Special services in Sunday school, decision and missionary day.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. S. Nelson; class meeting at 12 m. Ladies Aid society will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening att 7:30.

REFORMED.

Grace Reformed church, East Washington street, between Barr and Lafayette streets. Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor. Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and evening at 7:30. The pastor is at home and will be present at both services. The pulpit will be filled morning and evening by clergymen who are in attendance at at the meeting of the Lutheran synod now convened in the city. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 7 p. m.

St. John's Reformed church, Washington street, between Harrison and Webster. John H. Bosch, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning service and preaching at 10:15 a. m.; devotional meeting of the year, 7 p. m.; evening services and preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesday evening regular monthly meeting of the Young People's Mission society; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson. Owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. B. Ruf will occupy the pulpit.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. P. Ruhl, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30. The evening services will be in English. Rev. E. W. Erick, of the Lutheran synod, will occupy the pulpit. The annual mission services will be held next Sunday, Nov. 3. Rev. P. Greding, D. D., of Bluffton, O., will preach.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE

Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.

LIQUID-BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By Carrie E. S. Twing.

Thou are not dead
Most honored chieftan of a
Nation's love, thou couldst not die.
A traitorous hand has pierced the
Garment thou hast worn
These many years; and it has
Fallen from thee, but thou hast
Not tasted death for it was
"Swallowed up in victory."
'Ere now thy hands have
Clasped thy mother's hands
And seen glad welcome in her
Loving eyes, and friends so fondly
Loved hath bidden thee welcome
To the "Land of Light."
Thou hast loved this "land"
So much, that all the anthems
On the plains of Peace will
Fail to keep thy head from
Bending low, to listen to the
Minor key of pain and woe
That finds an echo on earth's
Farthest shore.
God's Heaven is so near, that thou
Will touch with tender touch
The sweet white blossom of thy
Earthly love, and though no
Word is spoken, it will turn
The dim gray twilight of
Her widowhood, to rosiate hue.
God's Heaven is so near that thou
Canst help to still the throbbing
Heart of a great nation's pain,
And plan side by side in life the
Iron hand of Justice and
Mercy's changing fingers.
There is a power mightier
Than pride or war, and
Thou hast felt its touch.
Its name is Love, and as one
Martyred in the olden time
Plead forgiveness for His
Direst foes, so didst thou plead
No harm should come to him
Who robbed a nation of its kingliest
man.
And 'ere the daylight quivered
Into dawn and all was hushed,
Save whispering leaves and stifled
Sobs of waiting ones, thy dear lips
Whispered, "Nearer God," and
Night was day.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Miss Anna Waddington, of Baltimore, Md., is expected to arrive October 29th to take charge of the gymnasium work. Miss Waddington is a graduate of the Anderson School of Gymnastics, had charge of the Chautauqua summer school and comes with highest recommendations. She will teach the best from the Swedish, German and American systems. A reception will be given Miss Waddington Tuesday evening and classes will open Wednesday.

The woman's exchange in connection with the Y. W. C. A. will have an opening day in the gymnasium from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, October 26. Tea will be served and fine cooking and needle work will be exhibited for sale.

The choral class will be organized Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. E. R. Gesaman.

A class in needlework is being organized with Miss Ella Anderson as teacher. This will be an opportunity to learn embroidery, Battenberg and novelties in Christmas presents.

The second annual hop of the Twentieth Century Dancing club will be given in the Mulqueen dancing academy next Wednesday evening.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

THESE LADIES SEE A CROW. CAN YOU FIND IT IN THE PICTURE?

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

For 15 days we will make any size Gold Filling for $1.00. Remember this offer is only for a limited time.

$3 GUARANTEED $3

FULL SET TEETH. BRIDGE WORK. GOLD CROWNS. WHITE CROWNS.

EXAMINATION ..... Free
EXTRACTION . CLEANING .... Reasonable

Should any of your work prove unsatisfactory, we insist that you call and have it done over free of charge. Open evenings until 8. Sundays, 9 to 3.

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS,

German Spoken. Lady Attendant.

No. 9 East Wayne St., - - Opposite Fruit House.

A good portion of the money invested in Hawaii is owned by residents of the islands, but some comes from the United States. Not long ago a loan of a quarter of a million dollars on the estate inherited by Prince David and Prince Cupid was taken up by San Francisco capital.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....

DR. WENGER, SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urnacious, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidty or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
126 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Don't Take Medicine.

Almo-Bromo Effervescent Salt is More Pleasing to the Taste and Does the Work Better.

You are not taking medicine when you take Alma-Bromo Effervescent Salt. Its effects are medicinal in just the same way that a good thorough cleansing bath is. You are not drugging yourself when you take Alma-Bromo. It is taken by you as Nature made it in her own laboratory, with the water evaporated. It comes from the wonderful Alma-Bromo Spring at Alma, Mich. In order to reach this spring it was necessary to bore into the earth 2,863 feet—more than half a mile. Alma-Bromo Salt cures constipation. It does not gripe or purge; it does not cause nausea, but its action is positive and thorough on the liver, the kidneys and the bowels.

You can get Alma-Bromo at most any drug store. You will find it very pleasant to take.

A pleasing substitute for medicine. For sale by Druggists generally.

ALMA-BROMO TRADE MARK CURES CONSTIPATION

EFFERVESCENT SALT

For sale by druggists generally. A Free Sample Bottle will be sent you on addressing THE MICHIGAN DRUG CO., DETROIT, MICH., who are the general distributors of this natural product.

WOMANLY HEALTH

307 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1900.

I have used your Wine of Cardui treatment and found it helped me ever so much. I have spoken to a great many of my lady friends about Wine of Cardui and they see for themselves how much better I look. I was not able to do anything scarcely for two years until I used your Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught.

Mrs. KATIE NETTEVILLE.

Mrs. Netteville's letter is printed in this paper today to show distressed women, discouraged in their repeated failures to free themselves from disordered menstruation, bearing-down pains and other attendant ills, that they may find relief in the intelligent use of

WINE OF CARDUI

Many readers of this paper would be shocked to know how few women are really healthy, how few are really equipped physically for the duties that come to them. But it has been shown beyond question that if every sick woman in this city would take Wine of Cardui there would be a great many happier homes here. To women suffering from female troubles Wine of Cardui offers a speedy and permanent cure. Nearly 1,000,000 women have received relief from Wine of Cardui and Mrs. Netteville's letter shows how they feel about this great medicine. Wine of Cardui is not a strong medicine, but it is a powerful tonic for the female organs. It makes menstruation regular and removes the cause of those terrible dragging pains which make life a torture. Wine of Cardui and its companion medicine, Thedford's Black-Draught, can be secured at any drug store. If you are an earnest seeker for womanly health, relief is within your grasp. Try Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

Ath-lo-pho-ros

Expels

RHEUMATISM

Sold by Druggists. *Booklet Sent Free.*
THE ATHLOPHOROS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Rheumatism means that there is something in the blood which ought not to be there. The disagreeable symptoms are not in the disease, but are the efforts of Nature to expel the intruder.

Ath-lo-pho-ros simply gives Nature a boost, and she finishes the job. Ath-lo-pho-ros in itself does not cure Rheumatism, it simply helps Nature. The fact that you have Rheumatism or Neuralgia in any form is proof that Nature needs help.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23d, 1900.
I had been afflicted with rheumatism for years until two and one-half years ago I was recommended to try Ath-lo-pho-ros. I took four bottles and have not had rheumatism since. I want to write and tell you how much good it has done me. MRS. THOMAS PATTERSON.

Be Your Own Barber.

...Use the...

Gem Safety Razor.

...For Sale by...

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.
Both 'Phones.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING.
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 101 Calhoun Street.
..... Phone 207.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

October Comforts.

Cold feet at night? You should have a hot water bottle. It drives the chill out of you feet and gives you sound sleep.

Food Warmers.

Very convenient. You can heat food for the baby or for some sick one in a few minutes.

White Pine and Tar Compound

Is another October comfort. Soothes coughs quickly: 25c. Our Bronchial Troches give immediate relief to hoarseness and soreness of the throat.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

What is Wrong With This?

Corner lot 80 by 150 feet, 12 room house, gas for heat and light, fruit of all kind. This property is located on a paved street and room for two more houses on this lot, clear title guaranteed or no sale. Come quick for this. Price .....$2,450.

Who Will Get This?

Lot 40 by 150 feet, 8 room house, well, cistern, fruit trees and shrubbery. Cost more than the price asked to build; anyone wishing to buy this can have it for .....$1,100.

Four dwelling houses situated on a corner, central location, modern improvements; this property is in first class condition. Annual rental $10.80. Parties seeking investments please investigate. Price..$12,000.

A vacant lot on Calhoun street, east front, north of Brackenridge street, size 20 by 150 feet. Price $4,000

A desireable corner on car line, south side, can be bought cheap; this property will be shown on application only.

Several other modern residences at prices and terms to suit.

Vacant lots 33 by 150 feet, central; price each, $600. I have a few special bargains in vacant lots in Lakeside, also south side and other additions. For information call on

VAL ROCHOLL,

23 Court Street.
Phone 49, Main.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

GREAT PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS

President of a Troubled Country.

In all the trouble in northern South America President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela has taken a leading part. Although a few hold that Castro is a

PRESIDENT CASTRO OF VENEZUELA.

patriot and is working for the good of his country, the general opinion is that he is a self seeking politician who wishes to make himself dictator of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

South Dakota's New Senator.

Alfred B. Kittredge, who succeeds the late James H. Kyle as senator from South Dakota, is known throughout his state as "the silent man." This is

SENATOR ALFRED B. KITTREDGE.

due to his disinclination to be interviewed. Senator Kittredge is a lawyer by profession, a native of New Hampshire and is forty years of age.

Whom the King Delights to Honor.

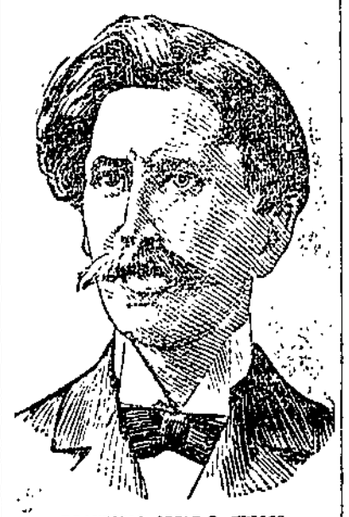
Mrs. George Keppel, who is, according to King Edward of England, "the most beautiful, witty and brilliant young matron of England" and a particular friend of his majesty, is now in

MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL.

America on a visit. The king's friendship for Mrs. Keppel is said to be so open and frank that absolutely no taint of anything questionable attaches to her.

Triggs' Novel Opinions.

Another Chicago university professor has startled the world. This time it is Professor Oscar L. Triggs, instructor in English. Triggs has declared that



PROFESSOR OSCAR L. TRIGGS.

our hymns are absurd from a literary standpoint, that John D. Rockefeller is as great as Shakespeare and that the poetry of Longfellow and Lowell is trivial. He holds a number of other novel views.

A Neighborly Call.

"Have you called on the new neighbors next door yet, Mrs. Gibbins?"

"Yes, I have. Their boy threw something and hit my Willie, and I called on them for an explanation."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Was Disappointed.

"He said he would kill himself if I wouldn't marry him."

"Well?"

"He didn't do it, the mean thing!"

Figures in Schley Inquiry.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who figures in the Schley inquiry as the man who sent out the orders for the movements of the fleets in 1898, has been chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy department since 1897.

REAR ADMIRAL ARENT S. CROWNINSHIELD.

His office is one of the greatest of the department, and its incumbent is considered by many the real head of the navy.

Busy Days in Dixie.

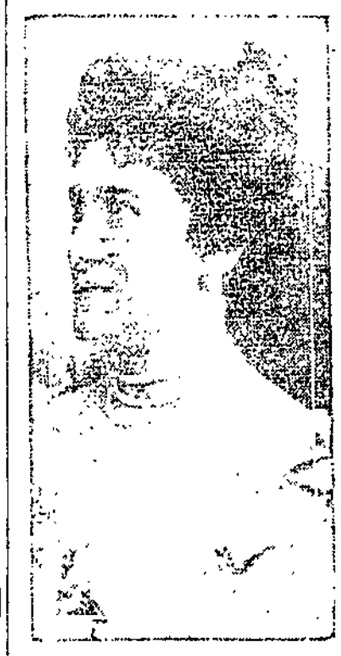
Cotton planters are just now preparing for their time of greatest activity—that of picking cotton. Picking be-

PICKING COTTON.

gins usually in September and lasts until October or early November. During their busiest time the pickers earn about $1 a day.

American Singer Honored.

America, in the person of our great singer, Lillian Nordica, has been honored by Germany. Mme. Nordica has been chosen to sing the splendid role of Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde" in



Photo, copyright, by Aime Dupont.
MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

the new Wagner theater in Munich. Mme. Nordica will during the coming season abandon her usual custom of appearing in grand opera. Instead she will tour the United States in a series of song recitals.

Bad Man, Indeed.

"So he was an exceedingly wicked man?" ventured the tourist at the pump.

"Well, I guess you might call him that," drawled Amber Pete. "Every time he shot a man he cut a notch in the courthouse."

"And where is the courthouse?"

"That little splinter by your feet is part of it. You see, the notching went on till there was nothing left of the courthouse."—Chicago News.

The Columbia's Skipper.

Captain Charles Barr, skipper of the Columbia in the America's cup races with Shamrock II., is not a Yankee. He was born in Scotland thirty-seven years ago. Captain Barr has a well earned reputation as one of the smartest, quickest and trickiest of yacht cap-

CAPTAIN CHARLES BARR.

tains. His brother, Captain John Barr, sailed the Thistle when she attempted to win the cup from the Volunteer in 1887.

Winning Fame as a Sculptor.

In awarding the commission for the statue of Frances E. Willard to Helen F. Mears the Illinois board of com-

MISS HELEN MEARS.

missioners has recognized one of America's clever young artists. Miss Mears is a Wisconsin girl and a pupil of St. Gaudens. She has won many honors, both at home and abroad, and her work has been highly praised by the best judges and critics.

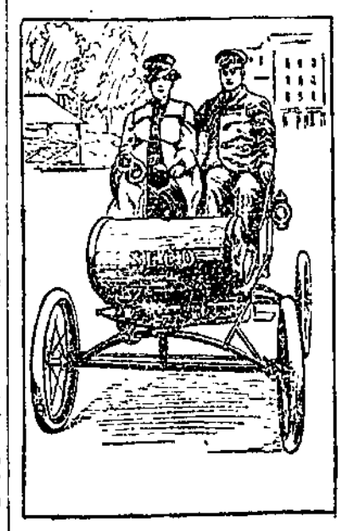
Conducting the Schley Inquiry.

In the Schley court of inquiry the man to present the evidence is practically the prosecuting officer. This responsible position is filled by Captain Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy. Captain Lemly is a civil as well as a maritime lawyer and has held his position since 1892.

CAPTAIN S. C. LEMLY.
[Judge advocate general of the United States navy.]

Across Country in an Automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Decker's automobile trip from New York to Beaumont, Tex., "the oil town," in which they are now engaged, is one of the



MR. AND MRS. DECKER IN THEIR AUTOMOBILE.

most novel on record. Their "auto" is a fast one and cost about $1,200. The trip is being made purely for pleasure.

In Honor of Victoria.

Loyal Canadians have just erected in Ottawa a splendid memorial to the dead Queen Victoria. It represents allegorically the close ties that bind the

VICTORIA MEMORIAL STATUE AT OTTAWA.

Dominion and the mother country and is a handsome piece of sculpture. The memorial cost about $18,000.

Porto Rico's New Governor.

William H. Hunt, who has succeeded Charles H. Allen as governor of Porto Rico, has been secretary of the insular government for some time. He is a na-

WILLIAM H. HUNT.

tive of New Orleans and is forty-four years of age. For several years Governor Hunt was judge of the superior court of Montana and one of the leading men of the state.

May Be Emperor of France.

Rumor again has it that an attempt is soon to be made to seat a Bonaparte on the imperial throne of France. The man toward whom the Imperialists

PRINCE LOUIS BONAPARTE.

look is Prince Louis Napoleon, second son of Jerome Napoleon. Prince Louis is a general in the Russian army and a great friend of Czar Nicholas II.

Beauty on a Dome.

Colorado's great capitol building at Denver has long lacked a statue on the dome to make it complete. The people of the Centennial State have waited until they could find an ideal Colorado girl to pose for the statue. They believe

MAYBELLE IRENE MYERS.

that they have now discovered her in Maybelle Irene Myers, a Cripple Creek belle and heiress.

Genuine Approval.

"What do you most admire about Shakespeare?"

And without hesitation the manager replied:

"The fact that I can produce his plays without paying royalties to anybody."—Exchange.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

A BAD BOY HAS STOLEN THIS MAN'S PIPE. CAN YOU DISCOVER WHERE THEY ARE HIDDEN?

Has Aroused Much Discussion.

The medical world is greatly excited by the recently expressed views of Dr. Robert Koch, the world famed expert

Photo by Schaarwachter, Berlin.
DR. ROBERT KOCH.

on tuberculosis. Dr. Koch holds that animal tuberculosis differs from the human disease.

At the Top of His Profession.

Although Clyde Fitch, dramatist, is only thirty-six years of age, his reputation in his chosen field is already second to no other. He is a New Yorker by birth and residence. Mr. Fitch's income is said to be over $1,000 a week.

Photo by Burr McIntosh, New York.
CLYDE FITCH.

D'Annunzio Coming.

Unless recent reports are incorrect we are soon to receive a visit from

Photo by Guigoni & Bossi, Milan.
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

Italy's greatest living author. By his poems and dramas D'Annunzio has established his claim to fame.

A Genial Sportsman.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton, who has all along expressed his determination to "lift" the America's cup, is a most genial gen-

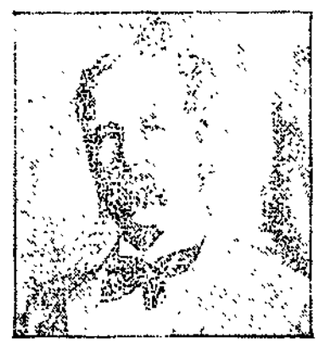


Photo by Lafayette, London.
SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

tleman and a true sportsman. No previous cup hunter has been so popular in America as he.

A Much Discussed Mayor.

One of the most prominent figures of the great steel strike is Mayor Robert J. Black, of McKeesport, Pa. Mayor Black's openly expressed views in favor of the strikers have aroused a hor-

MAYOR ROBERT J. BLACK, M. D.

nets' nest of criticism. He is one of the very few heads of American municipalities who are medical men.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

YOUNG WOMEN,

Take Your Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

Dr. Bulson

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 55 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

M. N. Plumadore's

MUSIC STUDIO.

Violin and Piano our specialty. Orchestra furnished for all occasions.

26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

First Trial Relieved Piles.

From Geo. C. Geick, Owens Mill, Mo.: "Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she has ever tried. It is just what is claimed for it for it cured her completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles; Cause and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

PEOPLE.....
Who Want Money Should Read This

This company is organized for the special purpose of loaning money to persons momentarily embarrassed and who wish to avoid delay in obtaining a loan.

We advance you $10, $15, $25, $75, or any amount on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, warehouse receipts or any like personal security. All property is left in your possession and you have the use of both the money and the goods.

Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us, then your affairs are sure to be kept private. All our business is strictly confidential.

You can have from 1 month to 1 year to repay your loan. By borrowing here you save money. Full particulars given by calling at our office.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 825.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. All business confidential and private.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs, facing Berry street.

Open Saturday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Probate Cause No. 538.

In the circuit court of Allen county, Indiana, September term, 1901.

Charles H. Waltemath, administrator of estate of Frederick L. Petzinger, deceased, vs. Charlotte A. Petzinger et al.

To Frederick J. Petzinger, Harry H. Petzinger, Charles F. Petzinger, Elizabeth F. Spangler, Joseph Spangler, Sophie R. McAfee, Charles McAfee, Charles F. McAfee, William McAfee, George W. McAfee, Lillian McAfee, William Petzinger.

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as administrator of the estate aforesaid has filed in the circuit court of Allen county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and has also filed an affidavit averring therein that you and each of you are non-residents of the state of Indiana, or that your residence is unknown and that you are necessary parties to said proceedings, and that said petition, so filed and which is now pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court house in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 9th day of December, 1901.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 18th day of October, 1901.

FRANK J. BELOT,
Clerk Allen Circuit Court.

A. H. BITTINGER, Attorney.

19-26-2

October Comforts.

Cold feet at night? You should have a hot water bottle. It drives the chill out of you feet and gives you sound sleep.

Food Warmers.

Very convenient. You can heat food for the baby or for some sick one in a few minutes.

White Pine and Tar Compound

Is another October comfort. soothes coughs quickly; 25c. Our Bronchial Troches give immediate relief to hoarseness and sores of the throat.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

(Continued From First Page.)

of interest among the spectators in the court room.

Witness continuing, said Undertaker Peltier went out after they had left Cothrells.

Witness was present at second post mortem made Wednesday afternoon. Drs. Greenawalt, McBeth, Rosenthal and witness; J. B. Fonner, Mr. Kerlin, of Peltier's establishment, Prosecutor Emrick, Sheriff Stout and a Methodist preacher named Jones; examination was made at the request of defendant's attorney.

SECOND POST MORTEM.

It was made by Drs. Greenawalt and Rosenthal; observed by Dr. McBeth and myself and the rest.

They first examined the genital organs; parts were then relaxed because of warming of body, and aperature was more natural. Looked closely for lacerations; reopened the thoracic cavity; examined the stomach and found it normal; examined lung tissue and followed up by division of neck and following up the trachea; uncovered the engorged and bloody condition of tissues about thyroid glands and found glands normal. They removed tongue from mouth by drawing it below under jaw. Examined bone of tongue or hyoid bone; end of tongue was marked by four impressions of teeth; that hyoid bone on right side had been broken and turned in; that the tissue covering bone was depleted in blood—it having in some manner been pressed out of those tissues.

Found condition of neck below the thyoid cartillege was filled with blood, above it was empty, completing the previous conclusion that the condition was result of pressure.

Glands were examined and found to be normal. Effect of bilateral pressure or "damming" below would cause the depletion of blood about the hyoid bone tissue.

THE HYOID BONE.

At the request of Mr. Emrick, Dr. Barnett produced a hyoid bone and explained to the jury its normal position and attachments. He then illustrated the broken condition of the bone as discovered at the second post-mortem examination of Alice Cothrell's body.

Witness said this fracture of hyoid bone could hardly be caused by pressure on one side of the neck alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, Dr. Barnett said absence of blood was noticed in all tissues surrounding the hyoid bone. Said he took statement of Dr. Rosenthal that it was the right corner of bone that was broken; it was one or the other; did not have the bone in my hand, and could not tell absolutely whether bone was right side up or not.

Didn't examine the throat; had enough evidence without it. Stomach was apparently normal; did not see it opened; was normal in appearance and empty. Best authors do not depend on condition of stomach in cases of death by strangulation or asphyxiation to determine whether death occurred previous to submersion, but to lungs.

Mr. Colerick presented questions covering medical authorities on conditions in cases of drowning, in an effort to show that a large percentage of cases of death from drowning would not show water in the lungs.

Thyroid gland was examined at second post-mortem. Mr. Colerick asked as to condition of neck at final examination that marked a distinction between death preceding submersion and death by drowning. Witness said there was none.

TIME OF EXAMINATION.

Witness said it was nearly 6 o'clock when examination began; Greenwell came about an hour later. External surface of head was examined; found no external contusions on head; none on trunk, except injury to hymen; no bruises, cuts, contusions or other injuries except that on the right leg and arm.

Mr. Colerick asked if authors describing drowning did not say that in nearly all cases tongue was protruding between teeth. Witness replied: "Yes; but not bitten."

Witness said muscles of neck were not abnormally hard; they were in rigor mortis, but were engorged with blood that had preceded death.

Mr. Colerick held up a portion of the dead girl's clothing for examination. Dr. Barnett testified that there had been nothing done to the drawers since they were received by him. Mr. Colerick and Detective Mahan had examined them and when Mr. Colerick questioned concerning the fastening of a hairpin on one side, witness stated that he (Mr. Colerick) had unlocked it. The garment was passed along to the jurors for examination.

Dr. Barnett said neck below thyroid catrillage was hyperemic, or engorged. Body lying in water of low temperature for some days would be preserved; would depend upon temperature. Did not take temperature of cistern; felt of the water and found it cool.

The principle of the refrigerator was manifest in the conditions about the cistern. Day was not excessively warm; next Wednesday was an extremely warm day; light we used at examination was from lamp.

After witness had stated that light was sufficient for him, and supposed it was for Dr. Greenwell, defense moved to strike out statement; sustained.

On re-direct examination Dr. Barnett stated that he had taken the measurements of the cistern holes in Dunn's house; apertures of the two openings were not on parallel lines. In kitchen floor opening was about 16x22 inches; that opening was not directly above the opening in the cistern top, so there would be flanges on lower border of opening; open space down would be about 13x17 inches.

CISTERN WATER BAD.

Examined the water, and in one dipper full found four different characters of insects, floating chips, etc; whole dipperful was filthy.

Paper bag in which clothing was kept was furnished by some member of the Cothrell family; clothing was wet and rolled in a wad; it was never opened until examined by Mr. Colerick and his detective.

Both post mortem examinations were held in the same room of the Cothrell home at Wallen.

All the clothing of the dead girl was submitted to the jury for examination and offered in evidence. Members of the jury examined the garments closely.

Recalled by defense, Dr. Barnett said when he first saw dead girl limbs were slightly deflexed; knees being raised perhaps three inches from the ground. Rigor mortis in every day language, means that stiffening of body after death; it was not especially present.

Dr. Frank Greenwell, of Huntertown, was called to the stand; have practiced medicine 28 years; have seen Edward Cothrell; have no especial acquaintance with him; am graduate of Cleveland Medical college.

Had heard that Alice Cothrell was missing; heard of it on evening of July 4.

Was called to Wallen July 7; was at Mr. Malcolm's residence when call reached me; got my wheel and rode to Wallen; found Dr. Barnett, Sheriff Stout and others. Went first to Cothrell's home; inquired for Dr. Barnett. Remained on outside of home until Dr. Barnett came just about dark. We entered the house and looked at the corpse.

EXAMINED THE BODY.

Examined body externally as it lay upon its back; no bruises except slight bruise on leg below knee.

Vagina was standing partly open, opening through hymen about size of silver ten-cent piece; opening almost round. Membrane on one side was absent. Some irritation there. Must have been recently before death of child; opened the chest and examined lungs; found lungs highly congested; blood vessels full; some air there. No water in lungs. Compression on lungs failed to bring water from lungs. Dr. Barnett preserved part of the lungs. Dr. Barnett assisted in the examination. Sheriff Stout was there and held the lamp.

Examined neck; it was to a certain extent swollen; it was a shade darker, might indicate that pressure had been exerted, resulting in blood accumulating there. Don't recall that tongue protruded between teeth until I pulled chin down in the examination for water in the lungs.

Dr. Greenwell believed Alice Cothrell died from asphyxiation; means of preventing air from reaching lungs was not quite clear. He believed death had preceded introduction of body into cistern. Difficult to determine means producing the conditions seen in vaginal organs; but those conditions were recent. Did not notice position of little girl's tongue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick Dr. Greenwell said he had no interest in this case except the administration of justice. Went to Wallen to answer the call of the coroner; purpose in examination was simply to determine facts; have no relation to either prosecution or defense.

THE DEAD GIRL'S BODY.

Looked over child's face; found no scratch; on neck and throat found no lacerations; on trunk of body found no black or blue spots that indicated force or violence; on limbs found no mark except on limb heretofore mentioned.

Mr. Colerick questioned witness at some length concerning the structure of the vaginal organs, and a number of diagrams were drawn for purposes of illustration.

Witness said in starting from Huntertown he was not aware that he would be called upon to examine to discover cause of death; did not take instruments necessary for a complete autopsy.

Did not examine stomach, trachea or throat. No water came from lungs or throat upon compression; slight froth came tinged with blood. Made no examination of blood. Condition of irritation at hymen could possibly have been caused by the party herself.

At this point court adjourned for the noon recess.

DR. GREENWELL RESUMES.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Colerick at the opening of court this afternoon Dr. Greenwell said the light used at his examination of the girl's body was not as satisfactory as he would have had it; that he regarded the examination as merely a partial one.

On re-direct examination Dr. Greenwell said he was satisfied the child was dead before her body was placed in the cistern. But a small amount of froth appeared at the mouth, and there was a difference in color in that which came from the center and that which came from the side of the mouth; that which came from the center was tinged somewhat; this might have been caused by the bitten tongue.

George Warcup was recalled by the state. Mr. Warcup said he was in the court house on the day of the coroner's inquest; Mr. Gillette and witness were talking when Dunn approached them and said:

"If you knew this family as well as I, you would not be surprised at anything. I've heard her mother say this many times (holding up both hands with fingers extended) that she wished she was dead."

At the conclusion of Mr. Warcup's testimony court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

HAVE SOME SURPRISES.

Mr. Colerick stated after the adjournment of court this afternoon that the defense expected to show that the conditions present in the case of the dead girl were indicative of death by drowning, and that they would introduce a mass of authorities to substantiate this theory.

DESCRIBED HOUSE MINUTELY.

In his examination of Manlius Swank, who once resided in the house occupied by Dunn at Wallen, Judge Hench Friday afternoon exacted a very minute description of the residence; number of rooms and their location; number of closets, windows; hallway, etc. Swank had moved out of the house a year previous to the finding of Alice Cothrell's body in the cistern, and when the state attempted to question the witness concerning the water in the cistern, defense entered an objection, and the question was ruled out. Witness said Dunn had told him that Alice had taken a notion to run away, and had made a good job of it. The cross-examination was brief, and on the re-direct examination witness stated that there was an attic in the house, reached from the landing at the head of the stairs.

Pliny A. Parker was sworn. Live in Fort Wayne and work at Dunn's cider mill; formerly lived at Wallen and worked for Charles Dunn. Was not there the first week in July, but was there on Sunday, July 7. Shook hands with Dunn at the woodshed door about 4 o'clock. The girl's body had been found and was lying on the grass outside. Witness said Dunn asked him what people were saying on the outside.

Sophia Parker sworn; wife of previous witness; live at 108 Riverside avenue; was married in February; never lived at Wallen; know Charles Dunn; was at Wallen Sunday, July 7, with my husband; saw Dunn talking with gentlemen who went to hunt girl; witness did not hear the conversation between Dunn and her husband; went into Dunn's house; he said, "Hello, Soph, were you in here when the girl was found?" He asked me what the people were thinking and saying on the outside.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Charles J. Pfeiffer was the next witness; farmer in Washington township; have known Charles Dunn 10 years; was at Dunn's mill yard Friday of first week in July; Dunn said:

"There's one place they haven't looked yet; that's in those hollow logs."

It was about 4 o'clock; Mr. Cook and Mr. Hugenard were there; live about a mile from Wallen.

There was no cross-examination, but Mr. Colerick told witness he would be needed again.

MR. GROSJEAN'S TESTIMONY.

Felix Grosjean sworn; farmer of Washington township; know Charles Dunn; slightly acquainted with Cothrells; heard of Alice's disappearance on July 4 I think; I was in field when Cothrell's daughter came along inquiring for Alice. I went to Wallen first on Friday afternoon; perhaps 20 or 25 others were there; saw Charles Dunn; had no conversation with him, but heard Dunn say if they knew the family as well as he did, they would not be surprised that the girl had gone; said he had searched all around Wallen; that people had been raking their cisterns and that he had raked his.

We had just commenced searching when Dunn came there. We went through Dunn's field, went through other fields and the woods to township line; did not search in vicinity of Dunn's house.

Mr. Grosjean was not cross-examined.

Harry Grosjean was next sworn; live at Wallen; have known Charles Dunn several years; heard of Alice Cothrell's disappearance on morning of July 3.

HEARD DUNN TALK.

Witness heard Dunn on Friday say he had been looking for the girl at 2 o'clock; said that Mrs. Cothrell had come hunting for the girl; that Dunn said he told her "You've licked her too often now; it will be a long time till you lick her again." Dunn said he had searched Wallen thoroughly, including several vacant lots; he did not say anything about searching cisterns. Dunn did not mention day on which he had searched at 2 o'clock; Messrs. Beitzel, Hugenard and Dunfee were present.

Cross-examination, witness repeated his statement regarding the remarks of Dunn regarding the "licking" of the girl.

MR. WARCUP'S TESTIMONY.

George Warcup sworn. Reside in Perry township; slightly acquainted with Dunn. Was at Dunn's home on Sunday, July 7; I rode with J. E. Ballou; got to Wallen in afternoon about 4 o'clock. Others also went from Huntertown. Noonan was at Wallen when we arrived; some boys and women there. First stopped south of Swank's store, and hitched horse; then walked up to opposite Dunn's house; Dunn and Noonan were in conversation; heard Dunn say:

"If you knew as much about this family as we do, you wouldn't be looking around here." Dunn said other girl was feeble-minded and younger girl rather long-fingered; said his wife had told hired girl to keep watch on Alice to see that she did not go into the garden and get cherries.

Dunn says, "I looked as long as was necessary; till 10 o'clock that night."

When we broached subject of examining cistern Dunn said:

"You must think I'm a d——n heathen; I've got as much enterprise as anybody around here."

FINDING THE GIRL.

Witness repeated the story of the selection of Ballou and Noonan to search the cistern, and told of the start to the house; said Dunn hesitated and Noonan said, "Come on, Charlie." They entered on the south side of the house. They were in there perhaps five to seven minutes. I saw them come out of north kitchen door carrying the body of a girl; carried her a little north and west and placed her upon the grass, her face upward, head to the east.

Talked with Dunn as they were coming out. He said:

"My God, George, they've found her; I drank water out of that cistern half an hour ago."

Later I met Dunn on steps; hired girl and hired man also there; Dunn says, "The idea of drinking and using that water!"

I said, "Why do you use that water?" He replied, "We like cistern water better."

Cross-examined, witness said Dunn told him his pump was out of order. Witness was positive of this. Did not hear Dunn say to the crowd "They've found the child," but Dunn first told witness of it.

Charles M. Gillette, county recorder, was next sworn; have known Dunn about thirty years; he formerly

(Continued on Page Four.)

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONDAY

IS THE DAY NOW AT WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

We find that special price day on Saturday don't mix well. Our regular trade on that day is all that we can take care of satisfactorily, therefore a change of date from Saturday to Monday, for our weekly SPECIAL PRICE DAY, is considered by all as a change for the better.

Here, then, are some of the items for next Monday:

1 case of heavy fleeced underwear for men, our regular 50c goods, at 37c.

We might call them 60c or 75c goods, but we don't, and we can assure you that when you get a reduction of 25 per cent. on our regular price you are getting all there is in it, except the advertisement we get out of it.

200 yards of the best 54-inch all-wool black cheviot ever bought for $1.25, at $1.03.

A 28-inch Kersey for suits and separate skirts, Oxford gray and brown, 60c goods for 42c.

A 28-inch Kersey, all colors, 22c.

We have left a small lot of the yard-wide all-wool black brocades, 50c goods, 23c.

And about 100 yards of the yard-wide navy blue storm serge at 20c.

A special price in the cloak room for Monday and through the week, on two numbers in ladies' walking skirts, $3.98 and $4.89.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
96 Calhoun St.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony With the Female System.

Letter from Mrs. Wright, President of Brooklyn, N.Y., Round Table, Proves this Claim.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indigestion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the original cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter from Mrs. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., herewith published:

MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous and nothing I ate tasted good and felt like a stone in my stomach. I tried several dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since." —Mrs. MAGGIE WRIGHT, 12 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

How a Serious Tumor Case Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Some time ago I wrote you that my regular physician had made an examination and told me I was afflicted with a tumor in my womb. I had backache, headache, bearing down pains and very profuse menstruation. My limbs would ache so I could not sleep and I was very weak and nervous. I was bloated from my head to my feet. After receiving your letter I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier**, and followed all the rest of your advice as near as I could, and the tumor was expelled in pieces, and I regained my natural size. I continued taking your Vegetable Compound for a while longer and felt like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your medicine did for me. It certainly saved my life." —Mrs. PERLEY S. WILLIS, Vershire, Vt. (March 11, 1901.)

It would seem by these statements that women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any incipient illness appears. Her advice is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Here Are a Few of Our

Many Bargains.

4- piece Tea Set, $5.00, worth $10.00.
Eight-day Mantel Clocks, $5.00, worth $10.00.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold-filled Chains from $1.00 up.
Solid Gold Rings from $1.00 up.
Gents' Gold-filled Watches, with Elgin movements, $10.
Ladies' Gold-filled Watches, with Elgin movements, 7.65.
These goods are all warranted and made by reliable manufacturers. Get my prices before buying.

Entire Stock to Be Sold....
REGARDLESS OF COST
....In Order to Retire from Business.

P. Scherzinger,

Established 1865. 78 Calhoun Street.

LOOK FOR BIG SIGN IN FRONT OF STORE.

A STARTLING TRUTH

That will arrest the attention of builders, contractors, etc., is the price that we are quoting for thoroughly seasoned, well manufactured lumber. We carry an abundant variety of kiln-dried, soft and hard woods and dimension stock, as well as trim, mouldings and mill work, and make a leading specialty of finishings. Our prices are so exceptionally low that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 E. Superior St. and 100 Pearl St.

MORGAN REACHES NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 26.—The special train on which J. Pierpont Morgan went to San Francisco to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, arrived here at noon today. Mr. Morgan was not on the train when it reached here, having left it at a point up the Hudson to go on board his yacht.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

COPYRIGHT 1896 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI

MARRIED AT PIQUA.

The marriage at Piqua, Ohio, of a young lady formerly of this city and well known here, is chronicled in the Leader-Dispatch of that city as follows:

Miss Maud Muriel Smith and Mr. Joseph Dine were united in marriage last evening at 6 o'clock by Rev. R. J. Wyckoff at the Greene street parsonage. The wedding ceremony was quiet, there being no attendants. The bride wore a handsome street costume and carried bride's roses. Miss Smith is the daughter of Dr. J. Sion Smith, of Fort Wayne, and the groom is the popular clerk at the Plaza. The young couple will reside with the groom's aunt, on High street. A handsome dinner will be given in their honor at their home Sunday. Those present are to include immediate relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dine will receive the best wishes and congratulations on the happy event."

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced cook; good wages paid. 229 West Wayne street. 25-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 147 W. Washington street. 25-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of two; good wages. 130 East Berry Street. 25-2t

WANTED—A janitor at the Third Presbyterian church. Address the trustees, care Sentinel office. 22eod3t

WANTED—Bring your dress to Mrs. Kepple, 310 W. Jefferson street and have it made at once. Winter shirt waists a specialty. 24-eodtf

WANTED—Gentleman boarder by a private family, centrally located. Price of room and board $3.50 per week. Inquire at 190 E. Wayne street. 24-3t

WANTED—Home work—The year round, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly; working evenings; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp; work mailed on application; 20th Century Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED—$5 a day; why work for a mere living when you can easily earn $5 a day at light work in your own locality; our plan and complete working instructions by mail for 25c in silver. Address Northwestern Specialty Co., Findlay, O. 23-6t

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, 39 W. Washington St., want 10 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week. Have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference. No charge to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—Get our prices on billiard and pool tables before buying elsewhere; sold on easy payments; our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process; old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; see our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machine. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ills. 81-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Blk., Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—A ladies' gold watch. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 25-2t

WANTED.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling and advertising man for Indiana; $75 monthly start and all expenses; state age. Address, Road Manager, 301 Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Fake, mining and oil stocks. Send for sample copy Western Mining Index, containing fakes, latest mining and oil news and valuable information. Index Pub. Co., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Men with rig to introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; $20.00 weekly and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp, Monarch Mfg Co., box 956 Springfield, Illinois. 24 3t

WANTED—Civil service government positions. 9,889 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only common school education required for examination. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 027-NS

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States. Your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address, World's Art Exchange, Dpt. 25, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Male Help—Ambitious representatives. Wages $3 day. Large house, new lines, bona fide opening men and women good character willing to work. Permanent position, chance advancement. 206 State St., New Haven, Conn. 28-6Sats

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; solid financial standing. Salary $18 per week by check direct from headquarters; expense money advanced each week. Standard house, 374 Caxton building, Chicago. 5-7-12-14-19-21-26-28

WANTED—$500.00 profit in 30 days can be made with $100 by judicious investment in stocks and grain. Send for our book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments," and our special letters of advice mailed free. M. B. Flower & Co., Dept. B, Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Are you interested in having a little money, from $20 (invested without any effort on your part) earn for you a permanent cash income, bigger every week than a whole year's legal interest upon the same amount? If so, send us your name and address. No speculation or gambling scheme, but legitimate business. First-class references in any part of the United States. E. J. Arnold & Co., Ninth and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL LINES.

Judge Olds was at Huntington Friday.

Miss Nettie Racine is home from a visit in Toledo.

J. A. Raifsnyder has left for a visit at Buffalo.

Mrs. Will Stemen is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Work are visiting friends at Columbia City.

Miss Sadie Barrone is the guest of her parents in Monroeville.

Miss Clara Hull entertained a few friends informally last evening.

a lady of high character. She returned to Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gates are spending a few days in Rome City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Orr have returned from a brief visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard are spending a few days in Adrian, Mich.

Mrs. W. H. Fleming entertained at pedro last evening, in honor of Mrs. James Taylor.

James Conroy went to Portland, Ind., today to be the guest of his brother, Rev. Thomas Conroy.

There will be an important business meeting of the Musicians' union tomorrow afternoon in Elektron hall.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brake, of 182 Maumee avenue, a daughter. Mr. Brake is an engineer on the Pittsburg.

Mrs. L. F. Curdes, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Anderson, will entertain the South Side Aid society next Monday afternoon.

Garrett Herald: Mill Lillian Schrader, of Fort Wayne, will be in Garrett next week to organize a class in violin instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hulburt and daughter, Miss Fannie, are spending a few weeks the guest of relatives and friends in Wisconsin.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, sr., D. D., of Topeka, Kans., is in the city to spend a few weeks the guest of his son, Rev. J. W. Bailey and family.

The Socialists will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the hall, No. 140 Calhoun street. These meetings are held for the purpose of studying socialism.

Mrs. Perry Randall is attending the meeting of the State Federation of Women's clubs in Auburn. The Misses Johnson and Jenkinson, also of this city, are in attendance.

At Ridgeville last evening Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church, delivered an address at the Sunday school convention on "Faithfulness in Small Things."

Auburn Courier: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Olds have moved to Fort Wayne, where Mr. Olds, who was formerly employed by the Model Gas Engine works, in this city, has secured a permanent position.

Mrs. Schweder, wife of Rev. F. R. Schweder, of Terre Haute, former pastor of St. John's Reformed church, arrived in the city today to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Bosch.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have returned home to Garrett after a visit with relatives in the city. Mr. Sargent is a Fort Wayne boy and is now employed on the Baltimore and Ohio road as brakeman.

Mrs. Margaret Denning, who will soon return to the India mission field, will preach tomorrow evening at Wayne street M. E. church. In the morning Rev. J. H. Miller, of the Lutheran synod, will occupy the pulpit.

Ossian News: Frank Reichelderfer came out from Fort Wayne Saturday evening and filled Rev. Fred's appointments Sunday. Mr. Reichelderfer is an old schoolmate of the editor and of course his visit was highly enjoyed.

Columbia City Post: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ames arrived in this city at noon from their bridal trip to Chicago. They will be the guests of relatives a day or two before leaving for their new home at 105 Green street, Fort Wayne.

Ossian News: Miss Clark, of Hope hospital, the nurse who cared for the White family during their late sickness, came out Wednesday and called on some of her many friends. Miss Clark has made herself very popular in Ossian and vicinity on account of her devoted care of the sick and as

The musical program to be rendered at the First Presbyterian church Sunday is as follows: Morning, Dudley Buck's Festival Te Deum and a trio, "Charity," by Rossini, by Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Keegan; evening, "The Heavens are Telling," Haydn quartet; "O, Paradise," by the choir.

Fred Krueger pleasantly entertained the members of the Manhattan club and lady friends at his home Thursday evening in celebration of his twenty-first birthday anniversary. Miss Clara Stockman and Walter Hoemig won first prizes and the consolations were awarded to Miss Clara Kasbaum and Maurice Cashman.

Thomas Duncan, of the Duncan Electric Meter company, is in Lafayette with a view of locating his factory there. The Commercial club has taken up the project with a vim and will make every effort to land the factory. There is another electric factory in Lafayette, but the old concern made no protest against the new firm.

Coughing?

Start at once for your drug store for some cough medicine. If you meet your doctor on the way, tell him you are going after a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he has anything better to offer you, get it. We want to help you, and so does your doctor.

"I coughed terribly after having la grippe. If it had not been for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I don't think I could possibly have pulled through."
E. B. Davis, Providence, R. I.

25c., 50c, $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Fisher, of 108 Howell street, was knocked down and painfully injured yesterday afternoon, while crossing the street, by a horse which was being driven rapidly.

WANTED

Girl for housework; good wages paid. Inquire at once at 566 East Wayne street. 10-19-tf

WANTED GOOD HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Persons desiring to take children to bring up and able to give them good comfortable homes and a common school education are invited to call on or address The Allen County Orphans' home, Fort Wayne, Ind. References are required from all applicants for children. 10-15d-wtf

GLORIOUS, BUT DISTANT.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 26.—Lord Alfred Milner is not among those prophesying a speedy settlement in South Africa. Replying to an address from the corporation October 25 he said he hoped his visit to Natal would lead to a few tentative steps in the direction of his desire—"a peaceful and prosperous South Africa; one great community under the British flag."

"But," added Lord Milner, "let us not count upon it coming in a hurry."

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 26.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish Coal company, situated one mile south of this city, late yesterday afternoon which caused the death of five men and the injury of nine others. The killed are:

Ebenezer Williams, first assistant foreman.

Comer Williams, second assistant foreman.

Thomas Guest, company hand.

Thomas Price, track layer.

W. S. Phillips, inspector.

Directly after the explosion occurred a number of rescuers, at the risk of their lives, entered the mine, filled with dangerous after-damp, and brought out the bodies of the dead and injured.

QUIT WHITE BREAD.

Could Not Get Strength From It.

An Episcopalian minister of Ellenville, N. Y., who is interested not only in the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but in their physical well-being also, says: "I can now do an immense amount of work and feel no fatigue, for the reason that I am using Grape-Nuts breakfast food and have quit coffee entirely and am using Postum Food Coffee.

Myself and family are all greatly improved in health. We have largely abandoned the use of white bread. Upwards of twenty-five persons have changed their diet on my recommendation. It is gladly given, because I know, from personal experience, whereof I speak."

It is a well-known fact that white bread is almost entirely composed of starch and this is difficult of digestion by many people, particularly those who have weak intestinal digestion. The result of the use of much white bread is a lack of brain and nervous power to do mental work and it also creates intestinal troubles, because the excess of starch ferments in the intestines and makes the condition right for the growth of microbes; whereas Grape-Nuts breakfast food contains the needed starch, but in a predigested form. That is, it is transformed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture, and delivered in the packages, ready cooked, and in such shape that it is immediately assimilated without hard work of the digestive organs.

The food also contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash which, combined with albumen, is used by nature to make the gray matter that must be in the cells of the brain and the nerve centers throughout the body, in order to give strength and ability to stand long and continuous work. Both the Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts are sold by all first-class grocers.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; cheap rent, 74 Maumee ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Inquire at 26 W. Jefferson St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, also a good barn, at 105 Barr St. 25-3t

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—Part of office, 23 Court street lower floor. Inquire on premises. 26-2t

FOR RENT—A modern 10-room house; centrally located. Inquire 131 W. Main St. 25-6t

FOR RENT—A barber shop; good location for good work. Apply 329 West Main street. 21-t6

FOR RENT—Furnished front room; privilege use of bath. No. 138 East Berry street. 25-2t

FOR RENT—7 room house on Shawnee avenue; $10 per month. J. F. Bickel, 52 Bank block. 22-tf

FOR RENT—Residences and business rooms shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank 7tf

FOR RENT—A modern 8-room house at 78 Brackenridge St. Inquire at 30 McClellan. Mrs. W. W. Wagoner. 26-4t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—Three single furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, heat and bath, at 50 Douglas avenue. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 16 W. Jefferson St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—An eight-room house, with conservatory, porcelain bath, etc., at 229 East Washington St. Inquire 76 Brackenridge St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished hall, at 140 Calhoun street, Monday, Tuesday or Thursday nights; good piano in hall. Apply 248 Calhoun street. 21-6t

FOR RENT—Residence 142 E. Berry to desirable parties, reference required. Inquire 140 E. Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—109 Edgewater avenue, Lakeside, 8-room house; bath, toilet, electric lights, natural gas; both kinds of water. Foster Furniture Co. 25-10t

FOR RENT—Nine-room new house; all modern improvements; on Columbia Ave. in first block across bridge. Inquire at No. 8 St. Joe boulevard. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Suit of nicely furnished rooms on first floor; suitable for light housekeeping, with bath and all conveniences. Call at 126 E. Wayne St. 10-23-tf

FOR RENT—Two large rooms, partly furnished; will rent cheap to right parties; nice for light housekeeping. 238 West Wayne street. Mrs. R. A. Webb. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—One or two front rooms, bay window and alcove, handsomely furnished. Cheap rent to permanent roomers. Handsome new modern brick residence. Every convenience, 116 Fulton street, off corner West Washington St. 22-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x36, with 50 feet plate glass show windows, on W. Berry St. and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggist's sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-10-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St.,
Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON ST.

.. DR. RANKE ..
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
Glasses Adjusted.
Office Lau Block; Room 11 and 12.
Hours—8:30-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

WANTED.

WANTED—Nine pants makers at L. Jaxtheimer & Son. 24-3t

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Salesmen, having single rigs; look after this if you want a good thing. Call at Grand Central Hotel, city. 25-2t

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-sox-26t

WANTED—A few bright men as agents; something new; big money for hustlers. Call for Shoe at Hotel Rich, between 9 and 10 a. m. or 7 and 9 p. m. 25-t2

WANTED—Good man with small capital to manage business paying $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; every detail subject to investigation. Address Lock Box 218, city. 25-2t

WANTED—Ladies' consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies' only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Ideas—I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—A live, energetic man to place "Hoosier School Boys," a puzzle, with the trade. A hot novelty, showing the trials of a schoolmaster in his endeavor to keep the boys under control. Sample and terms, 15 cents, stamps. Kegley Hardware and Novelty Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sept7 sats12t

WANTED—Manager; large house, extending business, desires make arrangement, competent man, manage office this section; salary $1,500 a year, expenses, commissions, office duties, no soliciting; must furnish $800 cash and good references. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. Oc12-19-26-N2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage and 30-foot lot on East Wayne St.; $900. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Covered express or baggage wagon, cheap. Inquire at Ulmer's livery barn, East Main St. 25-2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—Large heating stove; suitable for hall or store room. Trustees Third Presbyterian church. 24-26

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms on Harmer St.; will trade for smaller or sell at sacrifice. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Well established restaurant, with 17 good lodging rooms, laundry and dry room; good trade; worth $2,000; if sold in 30 days will sacrifice for $1,700. Call or address M. Fields, 203 Temple building, Indianapolis, Ind. 24-26-29.

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton ave.; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. Van Buskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city, 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250 Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m., to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. J. A. and J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178.
98 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One couch, banquet lamp, standard works of fiction, cheap. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 10-4tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new modern residence on Rockhill St. at a bargain; owner non-resident. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A choice home on East Wayne St.; pavement; very nice location; at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new 7-room house, with barn, near depot in Bloomingdale; only $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house and barn, in Bloomingdale, near depot; party leaving; price, $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of four different investments, paying from 9 to 10 per cent. interest. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rochell, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main. tf

FOR SALE—A lot, size 40x150 feet, on W. Berry St., one block from pavement; price $1,500 cash. Inquire 141 Fairfield Ave. (Griffith). 8-24-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new house, 9 rooms and bath room; all wired for lights; on asphalt pavement, south side; only $2,300. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A corner lot, with two houses; fine for renting; between Calhoun and Fairfield ave.; an investment. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new 7-room house, with bath, furnace and gas lights, between Calhoun and Lafayette Sts.; $2,250. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feeet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 18 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 52 Hamilton St. 10-19tf

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun St., business lot, next south from Thomas Telley, cor. Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—50x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland ave. and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Two dwellings, half lot each, on Gay St., $1,000 each; 8-room dwelling, E. Leith St., $1,650; a good investment on Center St. of two dwellings and full lot. Call and see us. Money to loan; houses to rent. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court St. tf

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield Ave. 10-14tf

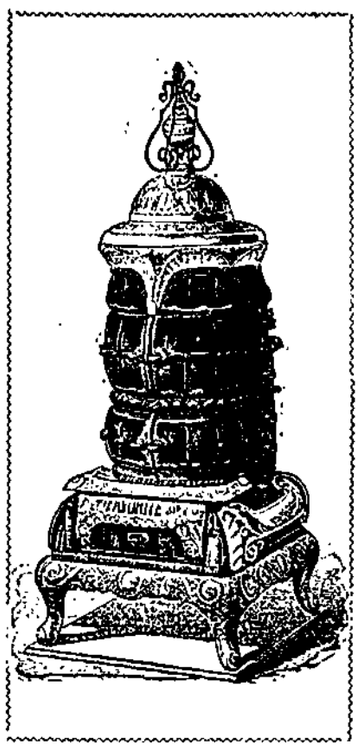
FOR SALE—Four 35-foot lots on West Butler street, south front, beginning second west from Webster; full grown shade trees, maple, between curb and brick sidewalk; street pavement, sewers, etc., all paid. Long time payments. Apply Henry M. Williams, or any real estate agents. 10-10-tf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun St. fronts, between Creighton ave. and Woodland ave.; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton ave. south; also 55 feet Calhoun St. front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton ave. addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the new Haberkorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Bass foundry, and Lafayette St. railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, corner lot on East Williams street, $2,000; six room house on Swinney avenue, $1,500; five room house on Frances street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; six room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; seven room house on Jackson street, $1,800, a bargain; five room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 100 acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first class condition in Cedar Creek Tp., $4,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com



Pickard Bros....

...SELL...

STOVES & RANGES

Of all descriptions and handle only the best of each variety.

The "FAVORITE" teel Range, the best money and brains can produce.

The "MODEL CLARION" Cook Stove cannot be excelled as a baker.

The "FAVORITE" Base Burner, the most successful hard coal stove in the world.

The "HERMETIC FAVORITE," the handsomest and best oak stove made.

The "SALEM OAK" for a cheaper oak stove cannot be beaten at the price.

The "BUCKEYE" has no equal as an air-tight wood heater.

The "SUCCESS," the best all sheet iron air-tight heater in the market.

Pickard Bros.,

....HEADQUARTERS FOR....

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26. 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 190 at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Fraternal Societies—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, K. O. T. M.; Bathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Masonic Temple—The Bostonians in "Robin Hood."

THE INDEPENDENT IDEA.

Upon two municipal campaigns now in progress the attention of the country is strongly focussed. The efforts of the people of New York to break the gigantic power of Tammany and of the people of Philadelphia to escape the strangling clutch of a thieving gang of political plunderers is of importance to those citizens everywhere who believe the time has come to wrest from corrupt and mercenary bossism the control of local government and restore it to the people. That is the purpose of the powerful fusion movements in New York and Philadelphia.

Good men of all political parties are united in these great battles against the evil forces that have plundered the people and prostituted their governments. Such men do not abandon or sacrifice their political principles. On the contrary, they give them vitality and force. No one of sense will deny the necessity of great national political parties with distinct principles and policies of government. But the party idea is not essential to good local government. The citizen is touched directly by his local government. It levies direct tax upon him, has custody of the money he pays and determines how it shall be expended. It has nothing to do with great fiscal policies, foreign relations, sweeping schemes of expansion, internal development, national commerce, great armies, mighty navies or the like. Its function is to administer the public business that immediately concerns every citizen. There is no essential idea of politics in it. It is a business proposition that every citizen should deal with as such. Every sensible man in this city and in Allen county will say that what he expects of local government is that it shall take from him in the form of taxes no more of his money than honest and economical administration of public business requires; that it shall be clean, honest, business-like, obedient to all that public interest requires and faithful in all that official duty imposes.

Politics has caused these considerations to be largely lost sight of in the work of choosing men to administer the public business. The fellow who can show the strongest "pull" and in larger degree the hustling proclivities of the spoils politician, breaks into office. Fitness has ceased to cut much of a figure, just as the honorable distinction that ought to be the pride of a citizen chosen for public service has been lost sight of in the pursuit for the spoils of the job. The carelessness in some cases and over-strenuous devotion to party in other instances of a large body of our citizens has had the result too many times within the last few years of placing in office not only incompetent and unfit, but in some cases unqualifiedly dishonest men. The election to important public office of a man who is mentally incompetent, or who is personally unfit, or who by reason of his habits is both, cannot be excused on any ground except public ignorance of the character of such a man, and that finally is a poor excuse, for the public has no business to be ignorant of the character of the men proposed for the responsibilities of important office.

Recent events, however, have not been without their lesson to the citizens of this county. We believe the sentiment is growing that the way to get good men into office is not by the agencies of political parties that are and can be divided in these local matters only by the ambitions and antagonisms of rival party office in this county and in this city with a capable and fit man, but it will not be done if party machines and political gangs are to be arbiters in the choosing. There are many of the right kind of men who will gladly accept public office both for its emoluments and its honors as well as from an honest wish to serve the people, but such men will not engage in the dirty scramble for support nor deal with the low political hucksters who decree in barrooms what the people shall ratify at the polls. Independent action by good citizens of all parties will improve the situation, insure the election of good men and the honest and faithful administration of public business. No democrat would cease to be democrat, nor republican cease to be republican, for insisting on good men for office or for protesting against the humiliation of having to support for office a man he could neither respect or trust. The idea of independence in these things is the democrat-republican idea, the rational idea, the essentially American idea.

PAYS FARE DUE FOR 20 YEARS.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26.—A "conscience fund" was started in the general passenger department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at its headquarters here by the receipt of a letter from a man living in Kansas City, who kept his name a secret. The letter was addressed to W. G. Crush, the general passenger agent of the road, and stated that twenty years ago, when the company's lines were first started in Texas, the sender boarded a train at Dallas and rode twenty-five or thirty miles, "beating" his way. The writer states that his conscience has hurt him acutely for the last ten years, and he incloses 80 cents, which he thinks is the amount he owes the company, computing the fare at 3 cents a mile. He says he does not feel that the company will expect him to pay interest on the amount, as it was not a loan, and the train would have been run at the same expense without him as a passenger as it was with him.

MEN WHO SOLD LIQUOR BLAMED

Clay City, Ind., Oct. 26.—Coroner Mershon fixes the blame for the death of Sherman Woods on Otis Melton and Burl Kress, whom he charges with selling the victim liquor, "which made him so drunk that after he was put on his horse he fell to the ground, killing himself." The coroner says in his verdict that these two men, the former a bartender for Dick Kress and the latter a brother, are "entitled to receive the most severe censure" for their action. This tragedy has aroused a storm of indignation against the saloon keepers for their open violation of the law, and against the officials who prosecute for petty drunks and let the arch violators go. The saloon keepers, with few exceptions, run in open violation of the law on Sunday, keeping their blinds up and allowing persons to enter their saloons. One justice of the peace was fined for drunkenness one evening, and the next day sent a man to jail in default of bail for a similar offense.

DOWN ON THE IRISH.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, addressing upward of 8,000 persons in Waverly market, Edinburgh, last night, announced that the government intended to frame new rules for the house of commons so as to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," said he, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who insult and outrage it.

"The present representation of Ireland is," said he, "an abuse and a scandal." The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members too many in the house of commons. "I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetuated."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced up on Great Britain by the Boers, he said:

"I think the time has come or is coming," said the colonial secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary."

DR. RIXEY'S REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 26.—"In the line of duty, while serving the president, who was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz," is the statement filed with the surgeon general of the navy by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, medical inspector U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the wounding, illness and death of the late President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated: "Gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wounds." The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness. It is in the shape of a ship's log almost, showing at intervals of a very few minutes, some times a single minute, rarely more than an hour, the patient's progress towards the end. But perhaps the most valuable data contained from a medical point of view is the accurate registering of the medication of the case—not a single morsel of food or a dose of medicine, or a bath, is omitted from the report.

BASE BALL CHANGE.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Frank Selee, who has managed the Boston National league team for many years, will take charge of the Chicago National league nine next year. The announcement of Selee's acceptance was made today by President Hart.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

(Continued From Second Page.)

lived up at feeder dam. On day of coroner's inquest Warcup and I were talking in court house when Dunn came up. He said, "I've heard the mother say she wished the little girl was dead."

There was no cross-examination.

MRS. SPANGLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spangler was the next witness; am married and live at Wallen; slightly acquainted with Dunn; I live about one and one-half squares from Dunn's; slightly acquainted with the Cothrells; remember of hearing Alice was missing on morning of July 3. Saw Dunn on Sunday, July 7, at Huguenard's well getting water about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after I saw a crowd across the street going toward Dunn's; suppose Dunn had gone home. I had spoken to Dunn I think on Friday in Mrs. Huguenard's presence.

Asked him if they had heard anything about Alice. He wanted to know what we were surmising. I said I had just remarked to Mrs. Huguenard that she might have fallen into an old well. On another occasion he said the women of Wallen believed Alice had gone away with a gypsy wagon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, witness said Dunn had made the remark about gypsies several times.

TALKED WITH DUNN.

Jed Ervin was called. Live in Washington township; farmer; have known Charles Dunn about eighteen years. First knew him when he lived in Lake township. Heard July 4 that Alice Cothrell was missing; did not go to Wallen until Sunday evening; saw Dunn there; he spoke to me first. I sat under a tree near the Cothrell house when he approached me, saying:

"Hello, Jed; how are you?"

Then he asked me to come down to his house. After talking with Mrs. Dunn I talked with him. I said:

"Charley, it looks as if somebody would have to go to town from here tonight."

He replied: "Yes, I expect it will be Marie; but I told her to keep cool and it will come out all right."

Turning to Marie, Dunn said: "Marie, people around here say you are not right; how is it?"

Dunn said he wondered what people outside were talking about, adding: "I don't see why they don't come and talk to me."

Then he asked me when I left to go up and see what they were talking about, and let him know. I said I would. He said: "I'm nervous tonight and I usually have plenty of nerve." He said something about it being another Weisel affair, but they wouldn't get off so easy this time.

John Cook and Dunn went out with me. In the house I sat on lounge in the sitting room; Dunn sat on chair. Don't recall meeting Dunn in Fort Wayne last December; possibly I did. About two years ago talked with him at Harrison and Superior streets.

At this juncture Judge Hench spoke in a low tone to attorneys for defense, and Messrs. Colerick and Morris ,with Judge Hench, Prosecutor Emrick and Frank Emrick, stepped to Judge O'Rourke's desk and held a whispered conference ,and at its conclusion court adjourned for the day.

TRIES TO BLOW UP HOUSE.

LaPorte, Ind., Oct. 26.—For being kicked out of a barn where he had been found asleep, an unknown well-dressed man at an early hour yesterday morning attempted to wreck the country residence of Ermand Schultz, near here, by exploding a charge of nitro-glycerine in the road. A hole in the ground was the only damage. The fellow had a miraculous escape from being blown up. So heavy was the charge that the whole city was shaken and the explosion was heard and felt for a distance of ten miles. People were awakened from their sleep and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed, many believing that an earthquake had occurred.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

KOONTZ.

William Elmer Koontz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koontz, of 73 High street, died at 9 o'clock this morning from spasms, at the age of seven years.

The funeral will be held next Tuesday, interment at Parker's cemetery.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Payne.—The funeral of Mrs. Payne will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, No. 386 East Lewis street.

Ulrey.—Funeral services of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Ulrey will be held Sunday at 1 p. m. from the residence on West Main street. Rev. J. C. Breckinridge will officiate and the interment will be in the Hatfield cemetery.

Clark.—The funeral of the late Thomas Clark, residing near Arcola, who died yesterday at St. Joseph hospital, will take place Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the late residence, twelve miles west on the Illinois road, and at 10 o'clock from St. Patrick's church in Arcola.

Keever.—The remains of Mrs. Thomas Keever will arrive from Chicago tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 and will be taken to the residence of her nephew, Ed Keever, 165 Wells street. The interment will take place Monday morning at Parker's cemetery. Mrs. Keever died in Chicago on Thursday.

Gibson.—The funeral of Flora Gibson will take place at 8:30 from the house Monday morning, and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS

The will of Mary Pirson and that of Catherine Cull were yesterday afternoon admitted to probate.

Yesterday Elevatorman Nierman, of the court house, carried 2,665 passengers in his little car between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. While the figures are not so imposing, they mean a whole lot. Twenty-six hundred people would fill four excursion trains of ten cars each, more people than were brought to the city of Fort Wayne on any single day this year by the combined railroads. Of course there were not 2,600 different persons in the little car, but the car carried that number of passengers either up or down or both ways.

Refe:ring to an arrest recently exploited in the Fort Wayne papers the New Haven News of this week says: "T. T. Rogers, of Grover Hill, the alleged bigamist arrested here last Wednesday, was allowed to go after paying the costs of his arrest, etc. Rogers claims that the former marriage to his wife now living was illegal and if he can prove this he will not be prosecuted."

The hearing of the evidence in the damage suit of Rothschild vs. Sprague & VanRoy continue to occupy the attention of the superior court jury. Mr. VanRoy was on the stand all day yesterday and up to noon today.

Claude M. Cramer has commenced proceedings against Owen C. Himes for breach of contract and claiming $800 damages. The suit is over a contract for the conveyance and sale of some real estate in Noble county.

Isaac N. Faulkner sues Henry Klieb et al on account for $523.80.

The county commissioners were in session today transacting miscellaneous business and adjusting some matter pertaining to roads.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FELL FROM SECOND STORY.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man named Webber, whose home is in Detroit, a student at Concordia college, either fell or jumped from a second-story window to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. In alighting he fell on a broken bottle and frightfully lacerated his left hand. The glass gashed the muscles, tendons, arteries and everything in sight. Dr. Eric Crull was called, and seeing the serious character of the wound, had the young man removed to Hope hospital, where, with the assistance of Dr. Duemling, he patched up the wound as best they could, stitching the tendons together, taking up the arteries and dressing the lacerations. This morning the young man was removed to the hospital ward of the college, where he is receiving the best of care. Dr. Crull says he is in no degree confident that the unfortunate man will not be permanently crippled.

The Daughters of Workmen are conducting a rummage sale at 25 Calhoun street. The sale will continue all next week.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM

Our Popular Pharmacists are Glad to Talk.

SAY THE MEDICINE IS WORTHY OF ALL KINDS OF PRAISE.

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR WAS THE SUBJECT.

"There's no use talking," said a member of this firm at 88 Calhoun street, "we thoroughly believe in Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, and have believed in it ever since we took the sole agency for it. It seems to be different from most remedies of this kind, simply because it really contains medicinal value, and does people real lasting good. We have proof of this every day, and it is doing lots of good as a nerve tonic and a blood renovator. It gives strength, real strength, as quickly as any medicine we know of. This medicine is all right, that's why we guarantee it."

ROYAL

The absolutely pure BAKING POWDER

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Royal gives to food that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable when any other leavening agent is used.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE POLICE.

Judge Loutitt conducted a kindergarten on an extensive scale this morning. When court opened there were at least twenty young people there, mostly bright looking young lads in knee breeches and timid girls of tender years and all hailed from across the river, in the precinct known as Bloomingdale. The occasion was the arrest of little Leon Vauris, a lad of twelve, who was charged by Mrs. Tillie Kroehn, of No. 39 Fifth street, with having committed several acts of vandalism. The most offensive act and the one which was charged specifically in the affidavit was that young Varuis had secured a broom which he inserted in a vault close by and then befouled the front door and screens of the Kroehn residence. The evidence was of course of an offensive character. The little folks, however, seemed to understand what they were there for and gave answers in a remarkably concise manner and with evident candor and truthfulness.

After hearing the evidence Judge Loutitt took the case under advisement until this afternoon when he announced that he would fine the boy $1 and costs, but would suspend sentence during good behavior. Meanwhile the boy was sent back to the station cell and locked up until 3 o'clock, when he was given his liberty.

Yesterday a farmer on the Harrison street market sold an innocent city chap a voluptuous looking chicken in payment of which the city chap tendered a five dollar bill. The farmer could not change the bill, whereupon the man said he would go somewhere and get the change. He went, taking the chicken with him and last evening the farmer asked the policeman when he thought the fellow would get back with the change.

A Good Real Estate Broker

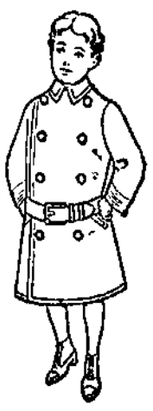
is your best advisor when you wish to purchase property that will increase in value and give you the best for your money, whether it be in building lots, houses, business property or farms. I have bargains just now that cannot be duplicated. Call and investigate.

Louis F. Curdes,

FIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

A Favorable Impression.

This young man impresses you favorably. Why? Is it because he wears one of our very attractive



Russian Overcoats.

Doesn't he strike you as a very bright, aggressive little chap? Young America is discriminating, and his taste is as well worth catering to as that of his older brothers.

We Cater to Young America. . . . .

Energetic and progressive we have passed the point of experimenting in our boys' department, have learned that good clothing will realize good and rapid interest and allure trade our way.

Comparison is always our best and strongest. . . . . .

Kratzsch Bros.,

26 Calhoun Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Drunkards Easily Cured

Miss Mary Roberts Wants Every Lady Reader of this Paper to Know How She Saved Her Brother.

Used an Odorless and Tasteless Remedy In His Food Quickly Curing Him Without His Knowledge.

Trial Package of the Remedy Mailed Free to Show How Easy It Is to Cure Drunkards.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conquerer. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1033 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., tells how she saved her brother from ruin and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother or husband from this scourge of drunkenness. She says:

"Yes, it is true that my brother is now a reformed man. For years he drank only occasionally but at last he got so bad that to be sober seemed a living death to him. After a spree he would tremble and shake and act as if he were going insane. He would then drink sparingly but in a few days would start off again and I wouldn't see him for a week. I saw a notice in our

MISS MARY ROBERTS.

home paper that there was a remedy called Golden Specific to be given secretly in tea, coffee or soft food and that they would send me a free trial. I wrote for it and gave it to my brother early one morning in a cup of coffee before he had a chance to go out and get a drink. The effect was wonderful and seemed to brace him up. He went out and came back quite sober for him. In the meantime I had sent for a regular treatment of Golden Specific and after using it my brother was a changed man. Day after day, I watched and prayed, and it all seemed too good to be true. His whole manner changed. I said nothing about the remedy I had been giving him secretly and did not talk of his being cured, but I would often tell him how happy I was and what a noble man he was to stop drinking. He, of course, knows it all now, but his new life, prosperity, new friends and self-respect have long ago forgiven me for the way in which I saved him from a drunkard's grave. May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings it is my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness not only for herself but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Dr. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific, is deserving of woman's homage and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 2008 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain package and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery."

FOX TYPEWRITER.

Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser.
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

NOTICE!

I am prepared to remove dead horses or cattle on short notice. Free of charge. All calls promptly attended to by telephoning Sommers' drug store. Telephones, Nos. 303-553.

JOHN LIGHT,

Oct22-N2-16 65 W. FOURTH.

The New York Historical society owns an entire block on the west side of Central Park, and has adopted plans for a new $1,000,000 building 204 feet long and 125 feet deep.

A REAL RIOT ON GRIDIRON

NOT MILD SCRIMMAGE KNOWN TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS,

But a Genuine Rough-and-Tumble Fight, in Which Bystanders Assisted With Clubs.

McKinley, Tex., Oct. 26.—Fourteen men painfully bruised and five seriously beaten is the score of a football game in McKinley yesterday.

The McKinley Y. M. C. A. team and the Sherman (Texas) city team were on the gridiron, and in the first rush the Sherman team handled the McKinley boys roughly. Two of the men got into a dispute that developed into a fight. Others joined in the affair and the fight became general. Twenty-two men were soon involved in a fist fight. Bystanders from both cities joined in the affair with clubs and several men were frightfully beaten. Police and deputies rushed in and after some time succeeded in quelling the riot.

Roy Runnels and Mansfield, of Sherman, and Weedin, Franklin and Guy Rambo, of McKinley, were unconscious on the ground. Fourteen others were badly beaten and bruised. The sheriff arrested both teams and has them now under guard awaiting trial. Rambo, Franklin, Runnels and Mansfield were taken to Runnels and Mansfield were taken to scious.

When the crowd reached the police station the fight was renewed, but officers stopped it before any one was hurt.

DEWEY RESIGNS CLUB OFFICE.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Admiral Dewey has resigned the presidency of the Metropolitan club because of criticisms made by some of its members on the Schley court of inquiry. The resignation went into effect yesterday. It is believed that the board of governors will endeavor to have him withdraw it, but friends of the admiral say that he is determined not to do this. The fault found with the court is that its rulings are unduly favorable to Schley and that its members are prejudiced in favor of the hero of Santiago. The criticism was aimed mainly at Admiral Dewey, although Admirals Benham and Ramsay also came in for a share of it. The first report was that Admiral Dewey had also resigned his membership in the club, but this proved incorrect. The Metropolitan club is the most exclusive organization of its kind in the city. It has on its rolls the names of all the more prominent army and navy officers and most of the high civil officials of the government.

CABINET CHANGES RUMORED.

London, Oct. 26.—Rumors were rife regarding cabinet changes during the early part of the week. It was persistently said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, whose relations with Mr. Chamberlain have never been cordial, was determined to step out and Mr. Hanbury, the president of the board of agriculture, it was said, was to succeed him. Inquiries made by a representative of The Associated Press, however, point to the fact that Sir Michael will remain in office, though not very willingly, and that no serious cabinet shake-up is likely to occur in the near future.

SALE OF RAILWAY HOLDINGS.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—According to the Call, a telegram from the east represents that General Hubbard yesterday bought all the Huntington holdings in the Pacific Improvement company. The sum paid for 12,500 shares—one-fourth of the stock of the corporation—was $2,500,000, or $200 per share. It is not known whether General Hubbard purchased the stock on his own account or for others. There are reports to the effect that Mrs. Sanford's 12,500 shares may soon be acquired by the same interest that purchased the Huntington stock.

NEW TERMINALS ON COAST.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The Call says: "J. Pierpont tMorgan has purchased a large tract of bay shore land adjoining the Standard Oil company's property above Point Richmond, on San Francisco bay, to be used, so it is said upon reliable authority, as a terminus for the Morgan-Hill syndicate of railroads, embracing the Great Norehern and Northern Pacific roads. The purchase price is given out at something over $100,000."

READY TO LET TREATY GO.

London, Oct. 26.—The Spectator, dealing with the question of the isthmian canal, says: "When once the canal is made by the United States, opened to the whole world on equal terms and held so strongly that no power at war with Great Britain will be able to violate its neutrality the British nation will realize that, instead of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty proving an injury, it is a great benefit to the nation.

"That America, though she will make, work and hold the canal, should bind herself to preserve its neutrality as regards a power with which she might be at war, is absurd. Such a stipulation would not and could not be observed ten minutes after war is declared. The American isthmian canal, like everything else American, will be used against America's enemies in case of war, whatever jurists may say. We should do the same in the case of the Suez canal."

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 26.—There is no end of criticism current regarding the government's conduct of the war in South Africa, but emanates chiefly from those whom Mr. Chamberlain in his speeech last night characterized as his "candidate friends." The outery does not appear to strengthen in the slightest the chances of the liberal party. R. C. Lehman, who has just resigned the editorship of the Daily News, in an article in this week's Speaker admits that he sees no hope for liberalism until it has acquired and put forward a strong, definite policy in regard to South Africa. To do this, he confesses, would mean the loss to the party of some of its most prominent supporters, but he maintains that even this is better than the present impotency. One of the striking signs of discontent within the circles traditionally governmental is found in the fact that the Cambridge Union has passed a resolution to the effect that the government alone is responsible for the prolongation of the war. This aristocratic debating society is composed mainly of those who are related or acquainted with the ruling class and who have hitherto always warmly supported the government's South African policy. A reversal of feeling in such a great university as Cambridge means, perhaps, more than any demonstration or political meetings.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE COMING.

London, Oct. 26.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, and Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie and Ada Rehan traveled by the American line special train this morning from London to join the steamer St. Louis at Southampton bound for New York. The United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, was among those who bid farewell to Lord Pauncefote.

PLAIN TALK

To Catarrh Sufferers.

Every person suffering from catarrh in its many forms knows that the common lotions, salves and douches, do not cure. It is needless to argue this point or to cite cases of failure, because every victim of catarrhal trouble knows it for himself if he has tried them.

A local application, if it does anything at all, simply gives temporary relief; a wash, lotion, salve or powder cannot reach the seat of the disease which is in the blood.

The mucous membrane seeks to relieve the blood of catarrhal poison by secreting large quantities of mucous, the disdcharge sometimes closing up the nostrils descending to the throat and larynx, causing an irritating cough, continual clearing of the throat, deafness, indigestion and many other disagreeable and persistent symptoms.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal treatment; a remedy which will gradually cleanse the system from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion always present in the mucous membrane.

The best remedies for this purpose are Eucalyptol, Sanguinaria and Hydrastin, but the difficulty has always been to get these valuable curatives combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form.

Recently this has been accomplished and the preparation put on the market under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are large pleasant tasting lozenges, so that they may be slowly dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane and finally the stomach and intestines.

An advantage to be considered also is that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, morphine or poisonous narcotics, so often found in catarrh powders, and the use of which often entails a habit more dangerous than the disease.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cts. for full sized package and are probably the safest and most effectual catarrh cure on the market.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Pape's Furniture company gives Green Trading Stamps. 26-4t

Henry Brindle has resigned his position with the Banner laundry to work for the Wayne steam laundry.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The usual Saturday liquidation and a weakening of bullish condition eased the wheat market at the opening today. December started a shade to ⅛@¼c lower at 71⅜c to 71½c on unresponsive cables and better weather in the southwest for the new crop. Trade was local and the early offerings only moderate, but as the session advanced several prominent holders of long lines began to let go and December cased off to 71¼@71⅜c. The general feeling in the pit, hoever, was still fairly firm. Local receipts were 104 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 329 cars, making a total for the three points of 933 cars, against 977 last week and 643 a year ago. Australian shipments this week were 176,000 bushels, against 304,000 bushels a year ago.

December wheat sagged on Saturday liquidation to 71⅛c, but on reports of liberal quantities taken from Russian ports and on shorts covering sold back to 71⅜c, closing easy ⅛c lower at 71⅛@71⅜c.

Corn started with an easier tone, following wheat, rather than the fairly responsive cable list. December opened unchanged at 56⅞c, but influenced by pursly local conditions sagged to 56⅜c. The firm undertone in this pit, however, prevailed in spite of Saturday dullness and settling up, and soon sold back again ⅜c. Receipts ere 171 cars.

Corn remained firm in spite of liquidation and closed ⅛c higher at 57c.

December oats opened unchanged at 36⅛c, but lost some of its firmness of yesterday under the influence of the other grains and sold off to 36c. The greater part of the oats trading was in the May delivery. Later a developing outside demand brought December back to its opening price. Receipts were 191 cars.

Provisions were dull and sagging on a lower hog market. January pork opened 7½c down at $15.07½ and sold to $15.10 on a small demand. January lard and ribs both opened 2½c lower at $8.90 and $7.82½ respectively and did not fluctuate during the first hour.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Oct., 70½c; Dec., 71½@71⅜c; May, 74⅛@75c.

Corn—Oct., 55⅞c; Dec., 57c; May, 59⅛c.

Oats—Oct., 38c; Dec., 36⅛c; May, 38⅜c.

Pork—Oct., $13.60; Jan., $15.12½; May, $15.20.

Lard—Oct., $8.87½; Nov., $8.95@8.97½; Dec., $8.87½; Jan., $8.87½; May, $8.92½.

Ribs—Oct., $8.35; Jan., $7.82½; May, $7.92½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.52; Oct., $1.52; Dec., $1.43.

Rye—Oct., 54¼c; Dec., 55¾c; May, 58¼c.

Barley—Cash, 51@58c.

Timothy—Oct., $5.85.

Clover—Oct., $6.85.

TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Oct. 26.—Wheat—Market dull, firm; cash, 74½c; Dec., 75½c; May, 78c.

Corn—Market extremely dull, firm; Dec., 58c; May, 59½c.

Oats—Dec., 38¼c; May, 39½c.

Rye—56c.

Cloverseed—Cash, prime, $5.50; Dec., $5.50; March, $5.60.

Oil—Market unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 75 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $6.25@6.80; poor to medium, $3.75@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.35; cows, $1.25@4.65; heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.55; bulls, $1.75@4.50; calves, $3.00@6.00; Texas steers, $2.75@4.75; western steers, $3.60@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 28,000; left over, 3,767. Market shade to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.45; good to choice heavy, $6.05@6.45; rough heavy, $5.50@5.90; light, $5.90@6.10; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.20.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 14@21½c; dairies, 13@19c.

CheeseMarket easy; twins, 9¼@10c; young Americas, 9@10½c; daisies, 10¼@10½c.

Eggs—Market firm, 18½@19c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts light, 3 cars; market steady for good, slow for common grades; veals strong; tops, $7.25@7.50; few more; others, $5.50@7.25.

Hogs—Offerings, 32 cars; market full steady to strong; best heavy, $6.55@6.65; mixed and medium; $6.40@6.50; pigs, generally $6.00; fair, $5.75@5.95; grassers, $6.00@6.40; roughs, $5.50@5.90; stags, $4.75@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 320 cars; market strong; best lambs, $4.65@4.75, but no very choice here; others, $3.00@4.60; sheep, mixed culls to good, $1.50@3.40; wethers and yearlings, $3.50@3.75.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.86⅞ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.83⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½; bar silver, 57½c; Mexican dollars, 45¼c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 26.—Prices of stocks tended downward in the opening dealings. Some heavy blocks of recent speculative favorites changed hands, but declines were restricted to small fractions except in one or two cases.

The bear traders covered some of their contracts on the decline, causing a rally of 1@1½ in Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and People's Gas. A raid on Union Pacific broke it a point and St. Paul fell 1½. The general market was very regular at 11 o'clock. Missouri Pacific was advanced anew to 96⅝. People's Gas rallied from a reaction of a point. St. Louis and San Francisco yielded 1¼.

Missouri Pacific was lifted by steady buying and arrested the sagging tendency of the general list. The unexpected increase in cash shown by the bank statement prompted covering of shorts and prices hardened. Missouri Pacific rose 2¼ over yesterday. People's Gas 1½ and St. Paul touched 171½. Northwest advanced a point. The general level of prices recovered to slightly above last night. A drop in Amalgamated Copper of 1⅜ points unsettled the closing, which was irregular below the best.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Flour—Receipts, 23,003 bbls; sales, 4,100 pkgs; state and western market firmly held, but the wheat reaction characterized business; Minnesota pats, $3.35; winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Minnesota bakers, $2.90@3.20; winter extras, $2.60@2.85; winter patents, $3.50@3.85; winter low grades, $2.50@2.60.

Wheat—Receipts, 96,800 bu; sales, 950,000 bu; market quiet and easier through the forenoon, reflecting unsatisfactory cablese, absence of Argentine news, lower northwest markets and profit-taking. Dec., 77 5-16@77½c; May, 79 15-16@80 3-16c.

Rye—Market dull; state, 57@58c, c. i. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 61c, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 17,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; market eased off with wheat and under sales for long account. Dec., 62 1-16@62¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 133,600 bu; market dull and barely steady. Track white, 41@46c.

Beef—Market dull.

Pork—Market steady.

Lard—Market easier; prime western, steamed, $9.35.

Butter—Receipts, 3,203 pkgs; market steady; state dairy, 14@21c; creamery, 15@22½c; June creamery, 17½@21½c; factory, 12½@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,930 pkgs; market steady; fancy large colored, 9½@9¾c; fancy large white, 9½@9¾c; fancy small colored, 10¼@10⅜c; fancy small white, 10¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,032 pkgs; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 21¼@22c; western, candled, 21½c; western, uncandled, 16@21c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 1-16c; refined, steady; crushed, $5.60; powdered, $5.20; granulated, $5.10.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6⅝c.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 26.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $884,589,700; increase, $9,650,500.

Deposits, $954,496,100; increase, $3,382,000.

Circulation, $31,763,200; increase, $386,500.

Legal tenders, $70,394,400; increase, $592,000.

Specie, $182,942,800; increase, $1,000,000.

Reserves, $253,337,200; increase, $1,592,900.

Reserves required, $238,624,025; increase, $2,345,500.

Surplus, $14,313,175; decrease, $752,600.

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 26.—Flour—Spring wheat, $3.75@4.00; winter, per bbls., $3.25@3.75; Graham, $.165 per cwt.; buckwheat, $2.65 per cwt.; corn meal, bolted, $1.25 per cwt., corn meal, unbolted, $1.10 per cwt. cwt.

Chop Feed—$1.25 per cwt.
Wheat—69c.
Corn—45@50c.
Oats—35c.
Rye—50c.
Timothy Seed—$2.25 bu.
Cloverseed—$4.50@5.00.
Barley—55c.
Oil Meal—$1.50 per cwt.
Flax Seed—$1.40.
Hides—Green, 8c; salted, 9c.
Calf Hides—Green, 9c.
Calf Hides—Salted, 10½c.
Wool—Unwashed, 16@17c.
Wool—Washed, 25c.
Bran—Ton, $17.00.
Shorts—Ton, $17.00.
Middlings—Ton, $18.00.
Pork—On foot, $5.50@5.75.
Pork—Dressed, $7.25@7.50.
Cattle—$3.50@3.75.
Sheep—3@4c lb.
Lambs—3¾c lb.

CITY HAY MARKET.

Timothy—$7.00@9.00.
Clover—$5.00@6.00.
Mixed—$6.00@7.00.
Straw—$3.00@5.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—20c.
Butter—Creamery, 22c.
Eggs—20c.
Lard—11c lb.
Live Chickens—6@8c.
Dressed Chickens—9@10c.
Live Geese—6c lb.
Geese—6c lb.
Dressed Geese—8c lb.
Dressed Ducks—9c lb.
Live Turkeys—7@7½c lb.
Dressed Turkeys—10@11c lb.
Potatoes—65@70c bu.
Apples—75@80c bu.
Onions—80@1.00 bu.
Beans—$1.75@2.00 bu.
Honey—14@18c lb.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

The B. Y. P. U. of the First Baptist church will give a hard times social with halowe'en features in the church parlors next Tuesday evening.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST., FORT WAYNE, IND

Hot Buckwheat Cakes for Breakfast....

Just the thing these mornings. With our fresh ground buckwheat flour you are ready to prepare a breakfast that will delight the whole family. After one trial you will appreciate our goods. We are also manufacturers of the old, well known brands of flour "The Silver Dollar," Patent and "Hungarian Process."

C. TRESSELT & SONS,
of the Old City Mills.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. p. m.

"My Rheumatism was Cured

by using Dr. Menard's Rheumatic Bullets and I have no further use for crutches." Thousands of equally strong testimonials. 3 to 6 weeks' treatment $1.00. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. At leading druggists, or sent prepaid by Rheumatic Bullet Co. Lake & Clark Sts., Chicago. One Week's **Treatment Free.**

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH
All the latest Records,
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

"77"

BREAKS UP THE TENACIOUS

COLDS

If your Cold does not yield promptly to the use of "77" alternate with a few doses of Specific No. "One." The effect will be amazing.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics restores the numbed vitals, starts the blood tingling, relieves the congestion; arouses the sluggish liver, permits the system to cleanse itself and "breaks up" the Cold.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Sts., New York.

THE COLISEUM
Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9th
Afternoon and Evening,
SECOND ANNUAL
CHICAGO
HORSE SHOW
OF THE
CHICAGO HORSE SHOW ASS'N.
JOHN B. KITCHEN, Managing Director.
$20,000 in prizes.
Many handsome trophies.
SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.
Oct-26-nov-2

Silk Plush Underwear...

The construction of this fabric is such that the cold does not penetrate, and the SILK PLUSH on the inside of the garment causes a friction that warms the body without irritating the skin. Call at our store and see it.

We refer you to the following names of gentlemen who are wearing and have purchased silk plush underwear of us:

R. G. Thompson, Wabash ticket agent.
M. S. Houder, Nickel Plate conductor.
A. F. Barrets, Columbia City, Ind.
J. H. Johnson, Warsaw, Ind.
H. B. Bogart, city.
F. H. Baker, city.
C. A. Hatzell, city.
W. Reffelts, city.
D. Miller, city.
Chas. Swier, city.
Geo. Lewis, city.

SOLE AGENTS.

Siedel Bros.,
Hatters and Furnishers,
50 CALHOUN ST.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 75 residence 574

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street.
Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
..... Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

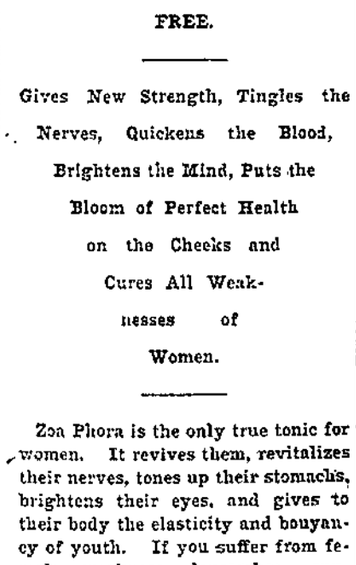
LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLE,
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. Phone 615 Main.

Women's Sick Nerves.

ZOA PHORA, TRUE TONIC FOR WORN OUT BROKEN-DOWN WOMEN OR SHOP GIRLS WHO ARE ON THEIR FEET ALL DAY— TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Gives New Strength, Tingles the Nerves, Quickens the Blood, Brightens the Mind, Puts the Bloom of Perfect Health on the Cheeks and Cures All Weaknesses of Women.

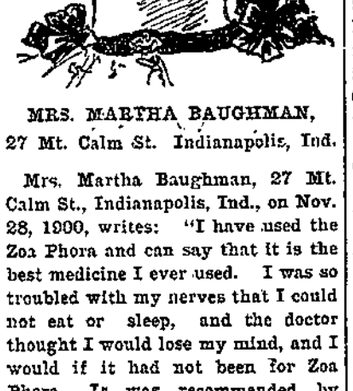
Zoa Phora is the only true tonic for women. It revives them, revitalizes their nerves, tones up their stomachs, brightens their eyes, and gives to their body the elasticity and bouyancy of youth. If you suffer from female weakness, leucorrhea, suppressed or painful menses, falling of the womb, displacements, flooding, ulceration, laceration, weak or lame back, disordered liver or stomach, sick kidneys, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, or highly nervous condition of the body or mind, if your face is pale or your skin rough, your hair falling out, you should take the great tonic Zoa Phora at once. Whether it be caused by disease, neglect, change of life, preparation to become a mother, or the period of budding maidenhood, Zoa Phora is the one great tonic remedy that will always cure, strengthen and revivify.



MRS. MARTHA BAUGHMAN, 27 Mt. Calm St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Martha Baughman, 27 Mt. Calm St., Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 28, 1900, writes: "I have used the Zoa Phora and can say that it is the best medicine I ever used. I was so troubled with my nerves that I could not eat or sleep, and the doctor thought I would lose my mind, and I would if it had not been for Zoa Phora. It was recommended by Mrs. Woodward, who lives here, and I feel very thankful to her for it. I have gained 20 pounds in four months, and am in better health than I have been for years. I feel as though I could not say enough for the medicine, and shall keep it on hand in case of need."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid, on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish, send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effect on weak women. We will be glad to send a trial bottle free on receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. The doctor is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.



A NEW SONG...

When you want to sing remember we sell all kinds of music and musical instruments.

Come in and hear the famous Everett piano. We sell them for cash or on easy payments.

GUY CONKLIN,
156½ CALHOUN ST.
Opposite Cathedral.

OFFICER'S COMING

GENERAL MANAGER G. L. PECK DUE THURSDAY.

TO BE THREE SPECIAL TRAINS

CARRYING OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

SMITH WILL NOT LOSE ARM

POPULAR SWITCHMAN GETTING ALONG NICELY.

General Manager G. L. Peck, of the Pennsylvania company, will commence an inspection of the track of the lines west of Pittsburg next Tuesday, which will consume several days and be most thorough in character. The inspecting party will start from Bradford Tuesday and will reach Chicago that evening. Wednesday they will come east over the Fort Wayne as far as Warsaw, where they will remain over night, and then inspect the line as far as Crestline, passing through this city Thursday morning. There will be three trains, two of five cars each and one of seven cars, and all of the transportation, motive power and maintenance of way officials will accompany the general manager over their respective divisions.

WILL BUILD TO SEABOARD.

Indianapolis Journal: "Among observing railway officials an impression prevails that when the Wabash gets into Pittsburg it will cross the mountains and find its way to the Atlantic, carrying out the threat of Carnegie to build from Pittsburg to tidewater. Through an alliance much of the way with existing lines, by means of an independent company to build from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, it would be an easy matter to reach tidewater. To establish this new through line 220 miles would have to be built, and it is believed that a shorter line could be formed from Pittsburg to New York than that of the Pennsylvania, 444 miles, from Harrisburg over the Philadelphia and Reading to Allentown, and from Allentown to New York over the Central of New Jersey road, the distance being 180 miles, or sixteen miles shorter than the Pennsylvania's present line, and double track from Harrisburg to Jersey City, with low grade and in a high state of efficiency. When the Wabash gets into Pittsburg it is stated $15,000,000 would connect the several lines named. The Wabash in Pittsburg, gathering up the business of the Gould lines, which cover 14,745 miles, would furnish all the traffic the new route could readily handle, and were this line established doubtless a strong transcontinental line would be formed, utilizing Senator Clark's Salt Lake and Los Angeles road, now being built, seventy miles of which will be opened to traffic on November 1."

SHIPPED WATER TUBE BOILERS.

The Bass company today shipped two immense water tube boilers to the Highland Steel company, Terre Haute, Ind., completing the order for eight boilers of this class. When these boilers are in position they will complete one of the highest type boiler plants in the country.

CHANGE EMPLOYERS.

George Scheid, who severed his connection with the Pittsburg shops today, will take a position at the Wabash shops next Monday morning. Mr. Scheid is a son of Round House Foreman P. J. Scheid, of the Pittsburg, and a first-class workman. Pearl Beigler also resigned a position at the Pittsburg shops which he has filled six or eight months. It is understood that he contemplates going west and possibly to the Klondike. Mr. Beigler was employed in the Wabash shops prior to his service with the Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL RATES WITHDRAWN.

Special rates to Buffalo are off. They were withdrawn yesterday and all the tickets remaining in the hands of the local passenger agents were this morning forwarded to the respective headquarters of the roads. While the business was quite heavy, it did not come up to the expectations of the railways and the management of the Pan-American exposition.

STANDARD BOX CARS ADOPTED.

A standard box car for the railroads of the United States, Canada and Mexico has been adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the American Railroad association in St. Louis. The dimensions call for a car thirty-six feet long, eight feet and six inches wide and eight feet high, inside measurement, making a cross section of sixty-eight square feet, the car having a capacity of 2,448 cubic feet. The side openings are to be six feet wide. The committee on the standard dimensions of box cars and car service worked on the question of standard freight box cars two years and a half, and the adoption of its recommendations was considered the most important action taken by the meeting.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of cod-liver oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00 all druggists

WILL LOSE A FINGER.

G. S. Bates, fireman for Engineer George Kensill, on the Pittsburg, decided to have one of his fingers amputated. Some months ago the digit was badly injured, but it was put together and partially healed, though it was not of much use to the owner afterwards. A few days ago Mr. Bates again injured the finger, and he has decided that it shall come off. The operation will be performed probably tomorrow.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

An Associated Press dispatch from Lafayette to the Sentinel this morning brought the news of a collision between two trains which occurred four miles west of that city. Early news indicate that the affair was of a serious nature, and that several persons were injured, but the following from the Associated Press agent proves that the first reports were exaggerated:

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Information received at the Wabash railway headquarters in this city relating to the collision early today near Lafayette, Ind., is to the effect that both engines were derailed and a baggage car and two coaches were damaged. No one was seriously injured.

WILL TRAVEL IN STYLE.

Next Friday the cadets at the Culver Military academy will go to Chicago to witness the rendition of "Ben Hur" by the company that is now playing that drama there. The cadets will make the journey by special train, which will consist of five coaches and a baggage car, via the Vandalia to Plymouth, and thence over the Fort Wayne to Chicago.

HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT.

Yesterday M. F. Bradley, who was recently appointed superintendent of the police department of the Pennsylvania company, made his first visit in that capacity to Fort Wayne. He was accompanied on the trip by Inspector G. S. Ward, who also made his first trip here in his new capacity.

WILL NOT LOSE AN ARM.

David M. Smith, the Pittsburg switchman, who had his right arm so badly injured a few days ago, will not, it is believed, have to submit to amputation of the member. For the fourth time since the accident, the arm was examined this morning by Dr. McOscar and was found to be in a very promising condition. While it will be crippled, the limb will be of considerable use and the man will have the use of the fingers. The arm was horribly mangled, the bone being turned out of the flesh and rolled in the cinders and dirt of the tracks. Nevertheless, it will recover. This will be good news to the many friends of the unfortunate Mr. Smith.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Charles Mills, a machinist, took a position at the Wabash shops this morning.

Barney Hibbler, a Wabash blacksmith, went to the company's hospital at Peru this morning. He is sick.

Mrs. George C. Stocks has returned from Springfield, Ill., where her husband is in the Wabash railway hospital. She reports Mr. Stocks to be getting along nicely, considering the extent of his misfortune. He had an eye removed a few days ago.

Harry Quicksell, agent for the Union Star line, went to Warsaw this morning on business for the line.

Brakeman Charles Bitner, who was looking after some personal affairs for a few days, resumed his duty on the Nickel Plate.

Division Freight Agent W. A. Sprott, of the Wabash, was in the city over night, leaving this morning for his home in Toledo.

Nickel Plate Conductor C. B. Van Meter is taking a vacation, which he will devote to visits with relatives in cities in western Ohio.

William Bracht, engineer at the Electric works, resumed his duties this morning, after an absence of a few days on account of sickness.

After ten days in the passenger service Conductor George Harsh resumed his old place in the Nickel Plate freight service this morning.

Thomas R. Cook, machinist, who had the misfortune to sprain an arm several days ago, resumed his work at the Pittsburg shops this morning.

The Electric works this morning loaded for shipment to Steelton, Ill., an 100-light arc machine, together with the material for station equipment.

Foreman C. F. Knothe and Joseph Swartzkauf went to West Lake this morning for a couple days sport in a piscatorial line. They are Electric Light men.

The Wabash shopmen are indulging in a half-holiday this afternoon. The shut down was ordered for the purpose of keeping the expenses within bounds.

Report has it that the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road has about perfected arrangements for important extensions, the end aimed at being to get into Toledo.

Machinist E. Zorbaugh, of the Pittsburg shops, will have as a guest several days his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Bradley, of Muncie, who arrived in the city last night.

The report of the Wisconsin Central railroad to the railroad commissioners of Minnesota shows that the entire stock of that road is held by twelve persons. One year ago it was in the hands of six men.

The Pennsylvania company will provide two sleepers and two baggage cars for the Bostonians out of this city tomorrow. The company will leave the city on train 20 and will go direct to Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. M. Flynn, of 295 Jay street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes The Sentinel to learn if her brother, Joseph A. Donnell, was injured in any of the railway yards in this city. No person by that name was hurt here.

The Pennsylvania company, which has always discouraged intemperance among its employes, is going to draw the lines more taut, says a Pittsburg paper. Intemperance will be cause for dismissal to a degree more rigid than formerly.

William Barmann, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of the sickness of his wife. X. Klingenberger, J. O. Logston, J. O'Neil, Charles Heckman and Ernest Rehling, of the shops, are off duty on account of sickness.

John Havron, a life-long employe of the Rogers locomotive works, has been elected president of the company, vice Stephen Peabody. The works are now running to their full capacity, turning out one engine a day for the Great Northern.

A new and improved six-spindle drill was placed in operation today in the car machine shop of the Pittsburg, taking the place of a machine that had been in service a number of years. The new machine will facilitate work in that department.

Next Monday the Pennsylvania will put three Roby race trains in service and keep them on during the races, about a month. Crews have not been assigned to the service, and who will have charge of the trains will not be known until Monday.

The engine in the wreck at Boody, Ill., yesterday, mentioned in The Sentinel last evening, was No. 710, which was put into service two years ago. It was build by the Pittsburg Locomotive company. Repairs will be made at the Springfield shops.

Charles W. Habecker is again on the pay rolls of the Pennsylvania, after working six or eight months for Hiram A. Kirchefer. Mr. Habecker will be employed in the passenger department of the east car shops, and the employes there will give him a hearty welcome.

Engineers P. H. Ryan and F. E. Moore and Fireman C. E. Beam, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty. Engineer U. G. Rhodes and Firemen H. R. Tourgee and W. F. Biedenweg, who had been off duty for various reasons, reported for work this morning.

George Henkenius, a truckman employed in the Pennsylvania freight house, sustained painful injuries yesterday by a piece of freight falling upon him. His head and shoulders were cut and bruised, but after the wounds were attended to by the surgeon, Mr. Henkenius resumed work.

Indianapolis Journal: "One of the surprises is that the Lake Shore does not turn more business westbound over to the Lake Erie and Western, being owner of the property. Statistics show that the Lake Erie and Western turns over to the Lake Shore ten tons of freight where the Lake Shore gives the Lake Erie and Western one ton."

Compound engine 825, just from the Richmond Locomotive works, went into the Wabash shops for adjustment this morning and engine 302, which has been in road service some time, went in the shops this morning for general repairs. Passenger engine 655 and freight engine 411 were turned out of the shops this morning.

The Indianapolis Journal states that there is some talk of starting a railway club in that city similar to those in Pittsburg, St. Louis and Buffalo. All the railway companies advise organization of clubs in important cities and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie has gone to the extent of proposing to build a club house for such purposes at McKeesport.

P. H. Keegan and Henry Jones, two veterans of the throttle who retired from active service last January, have not lost interest in the railway and their former fellow laborers. This morning these gentlemen took a trip over the western end of the Pittsburg road to look at the improvements that have been made there and to meet their old railway friends.

Indianapolis Journal: "If recent reports are true the talk about the Pennsylvania fighting the Wabash's entrance to Pittsburg is intended to cover up a method by which all the roads interested would profit. The report indicates that there is some kind of arrangement between the Goulds, the Vanderbilts and Pennsylvania interests which will be brought about by the maneuvres of the financial powers, and that, no matter how much money the Wabash may spend between Pittsburg and the Ohio river, it will become a relief to the Pennsylvania lines, especially the Panhandle."

Engineer Henry Strasser, of the Pittsburg, and his family went to Adrian, Ohio, yesterday to attend the funeral of Mr. Strasser's father, Peter Strasser, which will occur at that place tomorrow. Mrs. George A. Jautz, wife of the steam fitter, who is a daughter of the deceased, and her husband also went to Adrian to attend the funeral. The deceased came to his death through injuries received in a runaway and a fall from a load of hay. The shoulder and three ribs were broken and there were some internal injuries, though none serious enough to produce death in a young and strong man. Mr. Strasser was seventy-three years old and one of the most prominent and highly respected farmers in that of Ohio.

A Stitch in t e Back.

Many Fort Wayne People Have It.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

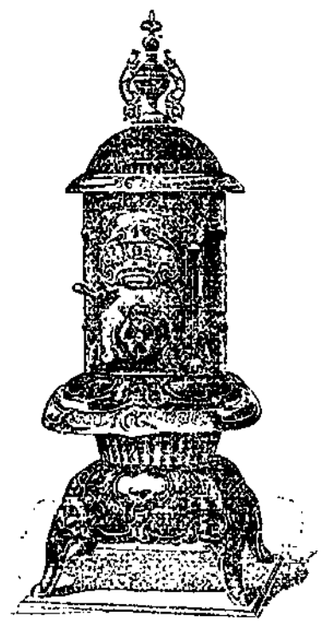
Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—Here's proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me, and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly, and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything and, though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared as well as the dizziness and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all Drug Stores—50c a box—Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

--A GREAT INVENTION--



A stove that burns Gas, Coal or Wood separately, or all at the same time, without the change or addition of a single plate or piece.

The coal grate is always in position ready for use. Upon it you can burn coal, coke or wood.

The gas burner is also always in position. The burner is so located that it does not interfere with the action of the grate or the burning of coal, coke or wood and cannot be stopped up with coal or wood ashes.

If the gas pressure is a little low you can put in coal, coke or wood and burn either kind of fuel along with the gas. If by reason of accident or other cause the supply of gas is all suddenly shut off you can have a coal, coke or wood fire before the stove has had time to cool.

There is a patent on the device and it can be had only on the Oakdale stove, and we have obtained the sole agency in Fort Wayne. You have only to come in and see it and you would not then buy any other Oak stove and would hardly take any other for a gift. You'll "FOOL YOURSELF" very badly if you buy a heating stove without seeing this one.

You buy all kinds of Stoves and Ranges of us at the same small profits at which we sell Furniture.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET COMPANY.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

UP TO DATE.

Each Day Brings Something New to the People's Store Book Department.

New and popular works are constantly arriving. Among the later publications we have now on sale the following new ones at 98c each; publishers' price is $1.50:

"Lazarre," 98c.
"Unleavened Bread," 98c.
"The Puppet Crown," 98c.
"Rosalynde's Lovers," 98c.
"My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," 98c.

Also your choice of the following popular works at 98c each:

"To Have and To Hold."
"Eben Holden."
"Alice of Old Vincennes."
"The Crisis."
"D'RI and I."
"In the Name of a Woman."
"Uncle Terry."
"Janice Meredith."
"The Maid of Maiden Lane."
"Stringtown on the Pike."

And hundreds of others of the latest publications; your choice per vol., 98c.

22-eod-tf THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE---CHEAP.

A lot on West Berry street (40x150), near College street. Inquire 141 Griffith street. Aug31-tf

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Frank Keplinger, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

THIEME...

The Tailor.

Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.

Would be pleased to show you the elegant line of woolens.

Make Suits to order for $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00 to $40.00.

Trousers for $5.00 to $10.00.

Overcoats for $18.00 to $40.00.

39 E. Columbia Street.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,

Has removed his office to the West rooms

OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.

Office phone—165 Main.
Residence phone—459 Main or 254 Bell.

L. O. Hull,

WALL PAPER

The Largest LINE. The Latest STYLES. The Lowest PRICES. See the GOODS. SURE to Please You.

90 Calhoun St.

We Advertise What We Sell And Sell What We Advertise.

The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

If You See It in Our Ad. You'll Find It in Our Store.

Flannel Waists...

All wool flannel waists, corded front and back, all good shades, the best value we have ever shown.

$1.00 each

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.

It is difficult to judge from newspaper advertisements just who sell the best goods, but is it not reasonable that the merchant who carries the largest stock can offer better trade inducements. This store is filled to overflowing with good things at right prices.

It Will Pay You to Trade Here

Special Attractions fot Next Week's Selling:

Silk Waists..

A fine lot of silk waists in Taffeta, Peau de Soie and Satin, all stylish shades.

$5.00 each

Baby Wear...

Everything needed for baby's comfort in complete assortment.

Infants' knit underwear in cotton, wool and silk, special values at .25c, 35c, 50c and up to $1.75 each

Infants' knit wool sacques in dainty styles.. ..... 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up to $2.50 each

Infants' flannel sacques with silk embroidered edge, special..... .....25c each

Infants' flannel long and short skirts, silk embroidered..... 75c, 90c, $1.00 and up to $3.50 each

Infants' knit bootees, priced from .....15c to 90c a pair

Infants' bibs, plain and quilted... .....10c to 60c each

A full line of rubber necessities for babies.

We are sole agents for the Arnold Knit Specialties for baby wear.

Jackets...

Kersey jackets, 27 inches long, in shades of caster, brown, navy, red and black; correct styles, worth $12.50 and $15 each.

$10.00 each

Suits..

50 man tailored suits in coverts, homespuns, venetians, and cheviots, right in style and perfect in fit, worth from $12.00 to $16.00.

$10.00 each

Neckwear..

Swell novelties in women's neckwear, dainty creations of silk, lace and chiffon.

Automobile ties, in all the wanted colors and styles..50c each

Floradora ties in silk with lace and embroidered ends..... .....75c and $1.00 each

Silk ties with hemstitched and Persian effects ....$1.00, $1.50 and $1.75 each

Chiffon Berthas, lace trimmed, very stylish..... .....$2.00 and $2.50 each

The popular neck ruches in black and black and white..... .....$1.00 to $8.00 each

Embroidered and Persian crepe and silk scarfs, beautiful styles .....$1.50 to $3.25 each

Special values in Venice lace collars .. ..$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each

Toilet Articles...

A complete line of toilet articles of merit at low prices.

Roger and Gallot, Pinaud's, Lautier's and other fine French extracts in all odors..... .....42c, 50c and 65c an ounce

Violet toilet water of fine quality, our special price..... .....25c and 50c a bottle

Cuticura Soap.....21c a cake

Packer's tar soap.....20c a cake

Woodbury's soap.....21c a cake

Colgate's Cerosa soap.....7c a cake

Gossamer face powder...19c a box

Mennen's Talcum powder.19c a box

Swansdown face powder..12c a box

Rose blush cream, a delightful toilet preparation.....50c a box

DRESS GOODS.

New textures, new designs and colorings, make this the most attractive dress goods stock. Nothing that is desirable is missing. You'll find these offerings unusual at the price.

Scotch wool suitings, 27 inches wide, just the thing for children's school dresses, price should be 35c a yard, here... ... .25c a yard

All wool cheviots and Venetians, 40 inches wide, all desirable shades.....50c a yard

All wool cheviot and granite suitings, 46 to 54 inches wide, all good shades.....75c a yard

Canvas weave homespun suitings in gray and brown mixtures, full 56 inches wide.....$1.00 a yard

Plain Venetians and whipcords, 48 and 50 inches wide, all shades .....$1.00 a yard

Thibet cloths, kersays and meltons, for suits and jackets, ...$1.50 to $2.75 a yard

Costume broadcloths in new and stylish shades, very fine finish .....$1.75 a yard

Books..

All the new and popular books can be found here. The Crisis, Lazarre, Dr'l and I, Granstark, The Eternal City, Captain Ravenshau, Richard Carvel, The Eight of Way, the Puppet Crown, Like Another Helen, Thy Sky Pilot, Uncle Terry, Blennerhasset, Eben Holden, Alice of Old Vincennes, and many others.

98c each

China and Glassware.

All the talk in the world will not give you any idea of our display of fancy china, art ware and cut glass. A visit to this department will be a treat. See these specials:

Haviland china cups and saucers with plates to match, beautifully decorated .....$2.98 a dozen

Cauldron china turkey platters, a household necessity. 18 inches. ....$1.25; 20 inches, $4.50 each

Cauldron china turkey plates.....$4.50 a dozen

cut glass salts and peppers, with sterling silver top.....25c each

French and Vienna cups and saucers, handsomely decorated..... ....25c each

Wrought iron candelabra, complete with candles and shades..98c each

Haviland china sugar and cream set, beautiful shapes and decoration..... ....$1.50 a set

100 piece plain china dinner set, a bargain.....$5.75 a set

Linens.

Our linen stock was never so replete with linen goodness as now. If you come here expecting great things you will not be disappointed. Just a word about some striking values in table cds. Fine satin damask table cloths, real Irish linen, choice of beautiful patterns:

Size 2x2½ yards, $3.75 each.
Size 2x3 yards, $5.00 each.
2½x2½ yards, $3.75 each.
2½x2½ yards, $5.00 each.
2½x2½ yards, $8.00 each.
2x3½ yards, $5.25 each.
2½x3 yards, $4.50 each.
2x4 yards, $6.00 each.
2x4 yards, $8.00 each.
2½x3 yards, $6.00 each.
2½x4 yards, $12.00 each.

¾ napkins, $5.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $5.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $3.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $4.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $6.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $4.25 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $3.00 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $3.50 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $4.25 a dozen.
¾ napkins, $4.00 a dozen.
¾napkins, $6.50 a dozen.

The RURODE DRY GOODS CO

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The board of works met with Councilman Sordelet's committee last night to discuss municipal ownership of interurban terminals. There was considerable discussion, but nothing done. Robert B. Hanna, representing a prospective syndicate, was also present with S. R. Alden and J. H. Simonson, for whom Mr. Hanna stated that this syndicate would build a terminal for interurban roads and all that they wanted was a franchise. The committee requested Mr. Hanna to present his plan to the committee of the whole next Tuesday night. Mr. Hanna and his associates withdrew and then the committee discussed municipal ownership for a while. Chairman Eggemann, of the board of works, objected to Mr. Sordelet's proposed loop on the ground that it would interfere with the Barr street market and did not reach the hotels and Nickel Plate depot. There was then some talk about building the line on Harrison street anyway, and it was suggested that it might be done for $10,000, in which case the city could go right to work on it. The whole matter was then dropped until next Tuesday, when the committee will seek new light.

P. A. Kichmer has been granted a permit to build three houses on Warsaw street at a cost of $1,600 for the three. Baltes Brothers have been granted a permit to build a brick addition to the building on West Berry street at a cost of $400 and J. M. Henry has been granted permits to erect two houses on West Jefferson street at a cost of $4,500.

Mayor Berghoff this morning received a letter from Secretary Gebhart, of the Fort Wayne, Dayton and Cincinnati Traction Railway company saying that owing to some unexpected work on the southern division, President George was unable to make his visit to this city last week as he had expected he would. He said that the visit would be made during the coming week and that the mayor would be duly apprised of the coming of the party in plenty of time to allow of arrangements being made to meet them.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FOR THE LADIES.

Just received, new styles and patterns in ladies' cloths. Prices the lowest. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry street. 27-tf

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

A Beginners' Class will be formed Monday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy, Schmitz Block. 23-4t

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Forecast for Indiana—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with possibly light showers tonight; warmer tonight; cooler Sunday; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. G. Meyer have gone to St. Louis.

Mrs. Herbert Bond and baby are visiting friends in Toledo.

Leon Schwartz, of Antwerp, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

E. E. Mosiman, of Bluffton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. A. Perfect is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Kunkel, of Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen is home from a business visit in Rockford, Ohio.

Miss Emma Koopman has returned home to Bluffton after a visit with friends in the city.

Ed Hollinger will leave Sunday evening for Montgomery, Ala., where he has taken a position.

The bell boys of the Aveline hotel have been fitted out with new uniforms of blue, trimmed with gold.

The forty hours' devotion at St. Patrick's church, which opened yesterday, will close tomorrow evening.

Henry Kleinrichert has returned home to Redlands, Cal., after a visit with his sister, Mrs. George Bitzler.

John Yager, of Decatur, who has been undergoing treatment at St. Joseph hospital, is in a critical condition.

Mrs. C. R. Jenne is confined to her home, 98 North Harrison street, from the effects of a fall Thursday evening.

Bluffton Banner: "Frank Touhey and Grace Wheadon, of Van Buren, went to Fort Wayne last night to visit with his sister."

Monroeville Breeze: Mrs. Thomas Heller and Grandma Nill, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of son and brother, C. A. Nill and family.

"Eli" Myerson, an old Fort Wayne boy, is home on one of his periodical visits, after an absence of about five or six years. He is circulating among his friends and has warm ones on tap with each new handshake.

Rev. John Bosch, pastor of St. John's Reformed church, will go to Marion this evening, where he will officiate tomorrow. His pulpit will be occupied tomorrow by Rev. B. Ruf, superintendent of the Orphans' Home.

Miss Nettie Racine, cashier at the Bee Hive dry goods store in Toledo, is in the city the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ame Racine, of Cass street. Miss Racine is here on her vacation and will remain about a month.

OYSTERS, CELERY AND CRANBERRIES.

Select Oysters for Frying, 28c can.
Standards for Stewing, 22c can.
Nice Bleached Celery, 20c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 9c qut.
Concord Grapes, 20c basket.
New Sweet Cider, 12c gallon.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Having too many Homing Pigeons on hand to winter over, I will sell

about twenty young and old, choice and hardy birds from my best strains at $1.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES G. PAPE,
21-23-26 127 N. Cass St.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

NOTICE I. O. O. F.

Members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, are requested to meet in their hall Sunday, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. C. Soliday. Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, and Concordia lodge No. 228, and sojourning brothers are invited to attend.

CHAS. HOSIER, N. G.
HARRY McMILLEN, Sec.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

WANTED.

25 teams at $4.00 per day, at Saint Joe, Ind. Apply Winston Bros., contractors, Saint Joe, Ind.

Exclusive Patterns....

When you pay a fair price for a suit of clothes, you don't like to see that identical pattern on forty other men in the course of a few days. Our system of direct importing gives us limited lengths of exclusive patterns—totally unlike any seen on the tables of other tailor stores, or found on the backs of wearers of "ready-mades."

I. Maultner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Mrs. Eliza Robinson has opened dressmaking and millinery parlors at 40 West Superior street. Everybody is invited to call and see our good work and low prices.

$4.95

To Buffalo and return via Nickel Plate, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 10-4-tf

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, aigretts, bows, etc.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.
10-16-tf

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....

One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

M. J. LORDIER,
Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.
35 BAKER STREET.
Let us figure on your work.
Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.
Home Phone 1593 Main.

U. S. Stamps

There will be some genuine surprises in Jardinieres, Umbrella Holders and in Imported French, Japan and German China which will soon arrive for Uncle Sam stamp patrons.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200.000.00.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice President.
Charles A Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster,	Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash,	John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley,	William J. Vesey,
William E. Mossman,	Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul,	John B. Rouss,
Charles A. Wilding,	David Studebaker.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor. Assets $600,000

FURS! FURS!

Buy your furs direct from the manufacturer and thereby not only obtain the best prices, but the latest styles and best quality. It costs you no more to have your fur garments made by us to your own measurements than to buy ill-fitting garments elsewhere. We carry the most complete line and largest assortment of furs in the city. All the latest effects of fashionable furs in Alaska Seals, Hudson Bay, Sables, Beaver and other; Silver Pointed Lynx, Sable, Isabella and Arctic Foxes, Persians, Broad Tails, Chinchillas, Kremmer, Mink and Martin, at prices that can not be duplicated elsewhere, quality considered. Remember we make all our own goods is the proof that we can make you the right price. Careful attention given to remodeling and repairing furs. We have a large stock of men's fur coats and mittens. Call and see us.

E. A. Stephens,

29 East Berry St. Fort Wayne's New Fur House.

It's a good thing SLAVLY'S have it.

DON'T MAKE A RUSH

for a bargain sale unless you are sure it is a genuine bargain sale. You'll lose money if you do. Sometimes we have clearance sales and offer big bargains. It is a business necessity occasionally. But it isn't necessary very often in the hardware business. And people who have in too many "bargain" sales should be avoided. In our stove department you will find full value for your money. We will sell you an "Air Tight Heater" for wood for $1.75. You'll admit it's a genuine bargain on first sight.

BOTH PHONES 149 SLAVLY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

WERE HERE BEFORE COLUMBUS

EVIDENCE THAT WELSHMEN VISITED THIS CONTINENT BEFORE THE YEAR 1300.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Not since the Spanish war has Columbus, that worthy discoverer, received such a jolt as was given him this week when Major E. H. Cooper, well known as an explorer of the homes of the cliff dwellers, returned home from the southwest with proof that Welshmen visited and lived in America a century and more before Columbus was born. And not only that they thus ante-dated the sailor from Palos, but that they proceded La Salle and Marquette to the Mississippi, entered the mouth of that noble stream nearly four hundred years before d'Iberville heard of it, rowed or sailed against its tremendous current and through its snaggy bends several hundred miles, turned into the gloomy Arkansas and up that stream journeyed to the Rockies centuries before the gold seekers footed the trail to Santa Fe and Bent's Fort.

That is the story that Major Cooper reads on the blade of a battered, rusty, crudely made iron knife which he carries in a hand satchel as one of his most treasured possessions. He backs it up with a series of strange legends from the wild people of the southwest, and with traditions of the old world as well. The plainly decipherable date line, "1257," on the blade furnishes an approximate date for the Welsh discovery, confirmed in part by the date 1300 as approximately the year in which, according to Indian tradition, the red men were visited by the white men who brought the strange weapon.

MAJOR COOPER'S STORY.

This is Major Cooper's story, told in his own words, as he sat in his room in a Chicago hotel one day last week sorting out his photographs of southwestern ruins.

"This may seem like a vague story to you, and it did to me when I first heard of it, but it isn't so strange to me now. Did you ever hear that the Welsh visited America centuries before Columbus heard of it? No, and there are not many easterners who have. Down east they see the Norse relics and never imagine that other northern peoples could have heard of Leif Ericson's discovery and followed him. But that knife shows they did.

"About twelve years ago I first heard this. For twenty years before that I had been wandering about among the Moquis, the Zunis, and the Indians, absorbing traditions, talking with the old men, examining ruins, digging and delving, and trying to learn from the peoples now there where they came from themselves, who was in America before their forefathers came, and all they could tell me that legend told them. Twelve years ago, as I started to say, I was visiting in a village of the Creek Indians. There are many Welshmen in the western states, and, as it happened, I had two of them in my party that trip. We had just arrived in the Creek village and I was exchanging greetings with the head men in their own tongue, when I heard the two Welshmen making comments on the camp in Welsh.

INDIAN SPEAKS WELSH.

"To me it was unintelligible jargon, but the oldest chief stopped and listened. Suddenly, leaving me standing and gaping, he ran to the Welshmen and embraced first one and then the other, speaking rapidly in Creek—which they did not understand—and then more slowly pronouncing words which made them start and stare in amazement.

"'Here's a good one,' one of them called to me a moment later. 'Here's an Indian who speaks Welsh.'

"Either the old chief did speak Welsh or the Welshmen spoke Creek. There were many words in their languages somewhat different in pronunciation, but sufficiently alike for the chief, as he stood there, to grasp the meaning of the others. He had at first thought them trying to talk Creek, but, suddenly remembering the traditions of his tribe, had recognized in them white men who, prophecy said, would come some day speaking a tongue like the Creeks.

"This tradition he then related. It appears that many years ago—we reckoned back by Creek chronology and made it about 1300—when the Creeks, Navajos, and Utes were great peoples, there came among them up the Arkansas river a considerable number of white men. These whites came as friends. They were the first the Indians had ever seen and were greeted in amazement. They brought many strange iron utensils and weapons, strange customs and language. They were adopted into the tribes, lived with them, became influential, and died among them. As their influence increased they impressed upon the Indians many of their customs, but chiefly words from their tongue—the Indians being quick to grasp a language. They told the Indians that some day other white men speaking these words would come among them and they must preserve these words to greet them in the memory of this first coming.

REMEMBERED 600 YEARS.

"You can gain an idea of the faithfulness of the Indians to their traditions when you realize that six centuries had elapsed since that time and it had not been forgotten. We were intensely interested and made a study of the matter. We found the same story told by the Navajoes, with about the same date, and again we had it from the Utes, showing that they all had knowledge of it. We were told that many of the iron implements still existed, but we could not find any.

"After that I made a study of Welsh iron work and learned that the Welsh at that time were the only European people marking the dates on the articles they manufactured. I also had the story confirmed from Wales to this extent, that toward the end of the thirteenth century three shiploads of men sailed away from that land in search of adventure in the far western part of the ocean. These men never returned and were never again heard of. The Indians had told us that they came by the Arkansas river, having entered that from the "great wide river," to which they had come from the sea. It was easy to trace them up the Mississippi to its tributary and up that to the mountains.

STORY OF THE KNIFE.

"Now comes in the story of the knife. Not long ago, when the Creek episode had almost passed out of my mind, I lectured in Sulphur Springs, Ark., and among other things described the mounds in that state and Mississippi. I showed lantern slides of many relics. After the lecture a local druggist named Charles H. Hebler came to me and said he had a relic I could not place. I walked down to his store to see it, and he showed me a large piece—apparently—of sulphur, having the general shape of a knife, but being fully an inch thick. He said it had been dug out of a mound near there from a place more than two feet under ground.

"'That's a knife,' I told him, 'and if I am not mistaken it will have a date stamped on it,' for the Welsh story suddenly came to my mind. With his consent I scraped away the sulphur which incrusted it, and sure enough it was this iron knife, dated 1257, and of just such type as the Welsh made at that epoch. Of course that is not proof of a Welsh discovery, but taken with the other incidents, the traditions, and the fact that other similar relics are said to have been found along the same valley, I am persuaded that there is a probability of truth in the story."

"Are such Indian traditions often reliable?"

"Well, you can judge from this. Some years ago, when I was exploring the cliff ruins, I spent a long time first among the Moqui people. They told me that their tradition was that they had always lived in that same country—first in the plains, then in the cliffs when the Indians drove them back, and now, what few are left, in the plains again. I had heard of and seen some old ruins in the plains, and I asked about them. They decribed to me, among other things in the old plains cities, the buildings that had to do with sacrifice. The eldest born of families wedded at a certain time of the year were given in sacrifice. These victims, before being killed, were kept in a round stone building with double walls, near a square stone building in which lived the priests who performed the ceremony. Not far from this stood a smaller square tower used for confining civil prisoners. Between the buildings was the sacrificial stone. The whole scene was pictured out for us in every detail.

"Now, look at this photograph. That is what we found. That little square tower in the foreground is the one for civil prisoners, just as they described it. The next building, beyond the flat stone, is a larger square one, and connected with that is the round prison with cells in the walls. These ruins stand at the head of the Hovenweep Canon and the tradition had exactly described them. But I said to myself, 'The Indians may have seen the ruins and described them from memory.' That doubt was quickly killed.

"According to the tradition the sacrifice was performed in this manner: The victim was laid on the stone, feet to the east, and the priest, with a knife of volcanic glass—I have one of the knives—opened his side and took out his heart. They believed that the mind, or soul, lived in the head and that some means must be offered it to escape. So, after the sacrifice, the head of the victim was broken in with a mallet above the ear. He was then buried in a peculiar round, stone-lined pit called an 'estufa.'

SACRIFICIAL PLACES.

"Now, when I have discovered one of the plains cities and was exploring it—this was a city that covered perhaps six square miles, was filled with great stone buildings, and must have housed a hundred thousand people—I accidently opened an underground apartment, which proved to be one of these burial places for sacrificial victims. In it we found the bones, and the skull of each was broken in just as described. When I have such evidence of the truth of the traditions—and I have known others similarly substantiated—I am inclined to give greater weight to their tradition of the Welsh discovery.

"A strange people are the Moquis. They are not Indianas, but are almost white, while the Zunis are dark, almost like negroes. These people antedate Darwin in their belief in evolution. My chief object in going to them was to learn where the original inhabitants of America came from. I had seen parties of scientists come out with the idea that they came from Asia and try to find evidence to substantiate this. I don't believe in theorizing first and getting facts afterward. I wanted to learn just what the remnants of the people believed and then to study the ruins and compare them with the traditions.

"So I asked the Moquis where they came from.

"'We were always here,' said the old men.

"'Yes, but your fathers must have come from somewhere. How did your first father get to be here?'

"'In the first place, there was only the great world. Later grew in this a fungus by the side of the great black lake. From this fungus grew all plants. From it later grew snakes and all creeping things. From them grew four-footed animals and from them, last of all, grew man. Those men were the Moqui people, and they grew here.'

"According to their traditions—and much more according to the evidence of the ruins which are to be

(Continued on Page 10.)

WHAT THE KINGS EAT

Being fat, the king of Portugal is forbidden by his physicians to eat much meat. He calmly disobeys the doctors, however, and is especially fond of beef, of which he eats great quantities. When he visited England a few years ago he was stopping at Lord Salisbury's country seat, where also King Edward was a guest. One day at dinner King Carlos was asked what had impressed him most during his short stay in England.

He replied thoughtfully: "Well, I think English roast beef is delightful."

"O," laughed King Edward, "surely something else has impressed you as well?"

"Ah," was the reply, "of course, the English boiled beef also is delightful."

The dish dearest to the heart of William of Germany is sauer kraut, served with sausages and bacon fried together. The kaiser also is passionately fond of beer soup, made up of potatoes, onions and beer. The kaiser's cooks are restricted as regards table expenses, and never are allowed more than a limited sum for each person a meal, unless, of course, there is a state dinner, when the allowance is more liberal.

King Edward is happily possessed of a first-class digestion, and thus it is seldom that anything which he eats disagrees with him to any extent. Therefore it is his custom, and one which his medical advisers are thoroughly in agreement with, to eat just what he most fancies at the time, and to cease eating only when, according to an old-fashioned and sound principle, he has reached that stage when a little more would be acceptable but is not necessary. When King Edward is in the country he likes a good, substantial breakfast, with fish, meats, and all the rest of it. Luncheon, at about 2 o'clock, is a simple meal, and as regards it the king has no particular preference except one for quietness. When he can avoid it, he does not like entertaining at lunch, and as prince of Wales did not often do so, preferring to take the meal alone with his family, since it was seldom practicable to make dinner a simple domestic event in this way. Dinner is limited to an hour, and a late supper is one of the most important meals of the day.

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

Lady Sarah Wilson, who made the unsuccesful attempt to convey dispatches through the Boer besiegers at Mafeking, has just had the order of the red cross conferred on her by King Edward and feels, as do her friends in New York, very jubilant at the honor. Her ladyship is certainly a plucky woman and must have more than one drop of the old Marlborough blood in her veins. She is having no end of a good time in New York society and is pronounced the most interesting and agreeable Englishwoman who has been over here in a blue moon. Lady Sarah gave a little luncheon on her own account the other day at which Miss Ethel Barrymore and Anthony J. Drexel were the star guests.

THE VALUE OF PAIN.

Calls Attention to the Fact That Disease Exists—Brings People to Their Senses.

Pain is not disease; it is a symptom calling attention to the fact that disease exists. We do not remove the disease by stopping the pain, says a medical journal. Headaches usually arise from disturbances in digestion, due to overeating, eating freely of soft foods, making bad combinations of foods, too much of a variety at meals, etc. Fermentation and decay of the foods with the formation of poisons and irritant result. The danger is reported at headquarters. The thing to do is to heed the voice of the faithful sentinel, assist nature to get rid of the imparitites generated, either by washing out the stomach, drinking freely of water, fasting for a day, by vigorous exercise or eliminative baths. Recognize in the pain the voice of a friend calling attention to the fact that we have done wrong, and resolve never to violate the laws of health on this point again. In a day or so the transgressor would feel well and would be able to keep from getting into the same or a worse condition by avoiding the causes.

This is not the way these symptoms are usually treated. Pain is looked upon as an enemy, not as the voice of a friend. The sick one goes to a physician and demands something that will stupefy or paralyze the nerves—the pain must stop at once. He is given an opiate, the pain stops; the food still keeps on decaying in the stomach; he imagines he is well. The disease still exists; the symptom alone has been removed. The faithful sentinel has been knocked down. The means of telegraphic communications to headquarters has been severed. The enemy has his own way and is able to go ahead undisturbed in his destructive work. The watchers are asleep under an anaesthetic or opiate. The enemy enters the camp. Poisons that are generated in the stomach through errors in diet, overwork and irritate the liver, the lungs and kidneys, through which they are eliminated, and result in Bright's disease, or the lungs become weakened, are not able to resist the germs of the disease that are inhaled. He falls a victim to tuberculosis and is now in a serious, if not an incurable, condition.

The only safe way is to study the human body and become familiar with the laws upon which health, happiness and life depend. Prevent pains, woe and sickness by avoiding their causes.

DOW'S QUESTION ANSWERED.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes as follows:

"A recently published reference to the late Gen. Neal Dow recalls the following story touching the great temperance agitator's visit to St. Johns, N. B. So far as I know the story has never appeared in print. Dow was welcomed to the city by a great concourse of people, who assembled in front of the court house to hear him talk on his favorite topic. Applause was frequent and prolonged as the orator pictured the evils that followed in the train of the liquor traffic and exhorted his hearers most earnestly to shun the flowing bowl and to put aside the cup which inebriates as well as cheers.

"In one of his finest periods Mr. Dow (he was not then a general, for he visited St. Johns before the civil war) pointed to a row of young trees which had lately been placed in a public pleasure ground near where he was speaking.

"'Look upon those beautiful trees,' he exclaimed, 'which a kindly municipality has planted for your delectation and tell me what would have been the result if the watchful Providence above us had watered them with whisky instead of the kindly rain and the refreshing dew. What, I repeat, would have been the result?'

"And the ensuing silence was broken by the stage whisper of a young lawyer seated on the platform, who remarked:

"'A lot of suckers, probably.'"

WHERE THE COIN WAS MADE.

Coins and "coons" look alike to most men, but it is easy to tell where any coin of 25 cents or over was made. There are four places of coinage in the country—Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The first mint was established at Philadelphia, and as the founding of other places of coinage was then unforeseen there was no necessity for putting a mark on coins which came from that city. But as the country grew in territory, population and wealth, and as the mines in the west were developed more and more each year, it became necessary to establish other mints whereby the government could keep track of the output from each place, and, if an error should occur in the coinage, could at once locate the mint from which the defective coin had come. All coins are supposed to weigh exactly the same as others of the same denomination. Silver coinage may be pretty well worn before it is liable to rejection, but that is not the case with gold pieces, and a slight decrease in weight necessitates recoinage. It was for these reasons that marks are put on coins made elsewhere than in the Quaker City.

These marks are placed below the eagle or the bunch of arrows. If there be a letter in the place designated it will be either a small s, o, or the two double letters cc. Those bearing the letter s are from the mint at San Francisco. Others having the letter o are from New Orleans, while those bearing the letters cc are from Carson City. If you do not find any letter on the coin at all it is an indication that the coin came from Philadelphia.

OPPORTUNITY GRASPED.

McKinley mounted to his eminence like one whom the critics say was born for it. Whatever the construction of his infantile facilities he certainly did reach that point in the art of observation where one discriminates and selects that which is essential and most effective. And he did this by comprehending the genius of the American republic. The situation of his country, its history, its character of government, its undeveloped resources and its matchless energies all combined to disclose to him as a public man its paramount need in legislation. That is the deep and simple fact that McKinley grasped and held to.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILL TEACH LORD'S PRAYER.

Hereafter children in the Cleveland public schools must study the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Twenty-third Psalm, the school board having voted to add these to the course of studies now taught.

DISEASE THEIR UNDOING

In 1348 a pestilence that swept over the greater part of Europe well night destroyed the moral sensibilities of the human race. During the prevalence of the plague there seemed to be no sense of honor, no realization of duty to God or man in many parts of the continent. A physician of Avignon, France, writes of the conditions that then existed: "The father did not visit his son, nor the son his father. Charity was dead." Villant says of his neighbors at Florence that they behaved as "might perhaps be expected from infidels and savages. Men gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the worldly riches to which they had succeeded." The English manor court rolls record more than one case where a house bereft of its occupants by the plague was plundered by the neighbors and bodies of the dead stripped by their own fellow villagers. The wealthy, in the months following the plague, gambled, reveled, steeped themselves in gluttony and lechery; the poor idled, brawled, took advantage of the necessities of their lords and became irreligious and rebellious.

Scarcely a writer fails to record the utter selfishness of the period of the visitation and the dissoluteness and lowered morals which followed in its wake. The surviving laborers insisted on higher wages and employers used their influence with the government to pass laws to compel the acceptance of the old rates. Contention raged between rich and poor, and the seeds were sown for Jacqueries and peasants' rebellions.

The building of churches ceased for a time. The newly laid foundations of the vast nave and choir of the cathedral at Sienna were left as they were and have never been built upon to this day.

A thousand partly built churches remained stationary for a time and their construction was resumed only when architectural style had changed so distinctively that the line of division can still be seen. At Oxford and Cambridge and Paris the number of students was depleted and never again rose to its former number. The clergy suffered more than any other class in the community. Many a monastery had lost its whole body of occupants. In others the few survivors, with diminished income and discipline because of the death of their leading members, never refilled their numbers or regained their old prosperity and vigor. The bishops were compelled to ordain to the service of the church the young, the inexperienced, the illiterate, and even then there were too few for its needs.

In the City of Mexico alone there are a dozen large shops which make a specialty of the sale of drawn work. This is all made in the schools of the city or by the women of the lower or lower-middle classes, who sell it at a very low price. A beautiful table spread which brings from $5 to $10 in the United States is sold here at first hand at from 50 cents to $1 gold.

NATION'S NIMROD PRESIDENT

STORIES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A HUNTER AND COWBOY—DAYS FULL OF STRENUOUSNESS.

For some reason the biographers of President Roosevelt have laid no particular emphasis upon his character as a hunter. His record as a political reformer and as a solder perhaps has overshadowed this phase of his life so far as the public is concerned, yet in the remembrance of the president himself the days which he has spent behind shotgun and rifle, in woods and hills and plains, are to him as full of "strenuousness" as are any other in his calendar.

His taste for the life came to him early, when, as a boy, he played along the sands of Oyster bay. And it was here that he got his first hunting equipment, a shotgun and a rifle.

THRILL OF HIS FIRST SQUIRREL

"Tranquillity" was the home of the Roosevelts, but with the coming of these weapons to the old homestead all the meaningfulness of the name was lost to the squirrel families in neighboring woods. The thrill of his first squirrel is in the heart of the president to this day. In a giant oak half a mile back from the house the boy found the gray quarry. It lay close to a limb whose dull gray was almost concealment for the little animal. Only a beadlike eye and the shell rim of an ear against the sky marked the game, and a shot from the new rifle brought the squirrel tumbling headlong, with the skull flicked open above the eye.

This was the beginning of Theodore Roosevelt, the hunter. Scarcely second to this first achievement was the bagging of his first mallard.

"Old Uncle Charley" was his preceptor in wing shooting, and Uncle Charley was a graduate of the old school, which believed that the breast feathers of a bird "turned" shot, instead of recognizing that the failure to kill came from undershooting the approaching bird.

"Let 'um pass, Mass' Teddy," warned old Charley as a great flock of mallards swung in close to the reedy shore, coming down with the wind directly upon the blind. "Let 'um git by, Mass' Teddy, or shore as shootin'——"

Bang, bang! And suddenly lifting straight into the air, the undisturbed flock rose higher and higher and passed out of sight on the horizon.

It was young Roosevelt's first real lesson. He had taken his own impetuous way and had failed, much to Uncle Charley's disgust. But with the next flock of incomers the boy waited until the flock had passed over and was rejoiced to see a great bronze and green mallard come tumbbling in a heap at the crack of his gun. He had learned the lesson that so many wing shots have had to unlearn, though finding it more or less valuable while the lesson held.

Quail, woodcock, pheasants, rabbits, and other small game was plentiful in that part of the island home, and before he was fifteen years old young Roosevelt was regarded as a crack shot. At sixteen years old he killed his first deer.

KILLING OF HIS FIRST DEER.

A party had made up for a trip to the eastern part of the island and while all the rest were middle-aged men, Teddy was allowed to join. He took his stand at a "run," as was common in those days, and when an antlered buck slipped into sight, listening to the far off note of the hounds, the boy planted his bullet fairly behind the left shoulder. Everybody was agreed that it was a good shot and one more laurel was added to the trophies of the young hunter.

But even back of all this preliminary outing in woods and fields, one may trace the boy's hunting spirit in a story often told by his mother. His disposition to see a possible quarry inside a church is shown in it. The sexton of a New York Presbyterian church seeing the small boy peeping into the vestibule had invited him in, but instead of going Teddy ran away. But time and again he came back to the door, only to peep in with dilated eyes. Finally the boy told his mother of the sexton's repeated invitations and she asked him why he had not gone in.

"I'm afraid of the zeal," was the boy's reply.

When questioned he said that he supposed a zeal was something like an alligator and that it probably would jump out from under a pew and eat him up if he should go inside. He said he had read about the creature in the Bible.

The mother took down the concordance and began looking up the reference of the word, finding the one in question in the 69th Psalm, which reads: "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS.

Between the boy's hunting experiences around Oyster Bay and his wilder life in the western cattle country, came the days at Harvard. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber in Europe, finally returning to a ranch in Wyoming, from which he participated in the last great buffalo hunt in 1883. His cabin was near the "Pretty Buttes," close to the Montana line, and from his front door he could shoot deer, while in the mountains behind were many varieties of big game. Writing of this life in general, he says in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter:"

"For a number of years most of my life was spent either in the wilderness or on the borders of the settled country—if, indeed, 'settled' is a term that can rightly be applied to the vast, scantily peopled regions where cattle-ranching is the regular industry. During this time I hunted much among the mountains and on the plains, both as a pastime and to produce hides, meat and robes for use on the ranch; and it was my good luck to kill all the various kinds of large game that can properly be considered to belong to the temperate North America.

"In hunting, the finding and killing of the game is, after all, but a part of the whole. The free, self-reliant, adventurous life, with its rugged and stalwart democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the ways and habits of the woodland creatures—all these unite to give to the career of the wilderness hunter its peculiar charm. The chase is among the best of all national pastimes; it cultivates that vigorous manliness for the lack of which in a nation, as in an individual, the possession of no other qualities can possibly atone.

"No one but he who has partaken thereof can understand the keen delight of hunting in lonely lands. For him is the joy of the horse well ridden and the rifle well held; for him the long days of toil and hardship, resolutely endured, and crowned at the end with triumph. In after years there shall come forever to his mind the memory of endless prairies shimmering in the bright sun, of vast snow-clad wastes lying desolate under gray skies; of the melancholy marshes; of the rush of mighty rivers; of the breath of the evergreen forest in summer; of the crooning of ice-armored pines at the touch of the winds of winter; of cataracts roaring between hoary mountain masses; of all the innumerable sights and sounds of the wilderness; of the immensity and mystery, and of the silences that brood in its still depths."

HIS FIGHT WITH A GRIZZLY.

The story of how "the wilderness hunter" killed a grizzly bear, one of the most dangerous animals in existence, has the flavor of the wild west in it and through it.

"I spent much of the fall of 1889 hunting on the headwaters of the Salmon and Snake in Idaho and along the Montana boundry line from the Big Hole Basin and the head of the Wisdom river to the neighborhood of Red Rock Pass and to the north and west of Henry's Lake. During the last fornight my companion was an old mountain man called 'Griff.' He was a crabbedly honest old fellow and skillful hunter; but he was worn out with age and rheumatism, and his temper had failed even faster than his bodily strength. After some high words I left him and struck off homeward through the woods on my own account.

"The country was, for the most part, fairly open, as I kept near the foothills, where glades and little prairies broke the pine forest. The trees were of small size. There was no regular trail, but the course was easy to keep and I had no trouble of any kind save on the second day. That afternoon I was following a stream which at last 'canoned up'; that is, sank to the bottom of a canon-like ravine impassible for a horse. I started up a side valley, intending to cross from its head coulies to those of another valley which would lead in below the canon.

"At last, as I was thinking of turning toward camp, I stole up to the crest of the ridges and looked over into a valley some sixty yards off. Immediately I caught the loom of some large, dark object, and another glance showed me a big grizzly walking slowly off with his head down. He was quartering to me, and I fired into his flank, the bullet, as I afterward found, ranging forward and piercing one lung. At the shot he uttered a loud, moaning grunt, while I raced obliquely down the hill to cut him off. After going a few hundred feet he reached a laurel thicket, some thirty yards broad and two or three times as long, which he did not leave. I ran up to the edge and halted, not liking to venture into the mass of twisted, close growing stems and glossy foliage. Moreover, as I halted I heard him utter a peculiar, savage kind of whine from the heart of the brush. Accordingly I began to skirt the edge, standing on tiptoe and gazing earnestly to see if I could not catch a glimpse of his hide. When I was

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

INDICATIONS.
PARTLY CLOUDY; PERHAPS SHOWERS; COOLER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTION.
Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HEADED THIS WAY

PRINCE RANJIT OF BALUCHISTAN IS COMING.

TRAVELS WITH BIG RETINUE

LIVED AT LONDON HOTEL IN ORIENTAL SPLENDOR.

HIS IDENTITY A MYSTERY

IF NOT A KING, HE BLOWS HIMSELF LIKE ONE.

London, Oct. 26.—"Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan,' who, to an unusual extent, has succeeded in exciting and baffling London's curiosity and who is variously described as an Indian potentate and a prince of Siam, sailed October 24 from Liverpool for Montreal on board the steamer Lake Simcoe, whence he is going to New York, accompanied by a dusky suite, numbering twenty-eight persons. He lived a fortnight in all the splendor of oriental opulence at a fashionable London hotel, where he had dropped in, unannounced, and unconcernedly engaged twenty-three rooms. In spite of the publicity which such an arrival was bound to create, he has left England as much in the dark as to his identity as when he arrived. The India office has issued an official announcement that there is no such Indian chief as Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan, but that neither condemns the mysterious stranger nor clears up his identity, as Ranjit is palpably an assumed name. When interviewed in London, where he by no means courted publicity, Prince Ranjit declined to say from whence he came, but he once oracularly remarked: "I am king." Whether he is or is not a king, he certainly lived like one, spending enormous sums of money.

The retinue which sailed with him included musicians, who produced from weird instruments still more weird sounds. A dancing girl formed a prominent part of the daily entertainments which the suite provided for their master, who spent most of his time in bed.

He is a man of fine physique, dark-skinned and handsome. All his food was prepared in accordance with the strictest oriental usages by his own servants, who wore gorgeous robes and were nightly marshaled by a major domo for exercise in an adjoining park. This mysterious party will, it is said, make a tour of Canada and the United States, returning to England in time for King Edward's coronation.

BOLD ROBBERS STEAL BONDS

GOOD HAUL BY CRACKSMEN AT BEREA, OHIO.

Two Safes Blown Open and From One of Them Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The village of Berea, ten miles west of this city, was visited by safe crackers this morning who blew open the safe at the Lawrence & Brightman's hardware store, and the safe at the office of the Dungam foundry. The robbers secured besides $100 in cash, nearly $5,000 worth of negotiable bonds, including five Tuscarawas Railroad bonds of $500 each, one Cleveland & Berea railroad bond for $1,000 and two smaller bonds of the village of Berea.

The robbery was done so quietly that not a resident of the village was aroused. The cracksmen have thus far eluded all detection.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS.

The St. Joe Athletic club last night held their annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. The club this year will be managed by an entirely new set of officers, not a single one having ever held an office of any kind in the club before. This revolution was not inspired by any dissatisfaction with the old officers, but was a sort of mutual agreement that a new crew should be placed in charge of affairs. The election resulted as follows: John Voirol, president; Al Wolf, vice-president; Geo. Swain, jr., secretary; Fred Smeenners, treasurer; William Moeller, physical director; H. Kaufman, business manager; C. Strodel, sergeant-at-arms; Fred Smeenners, Fred Moeller and Albert Strodel, directors.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 26.—The suit for $10,000 damages brought by William Matthews against William Neff, a wealthy manufacturer, which has consumed several days in the circuit court, ended last night. After being out almost forty hours the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, the damages awarded being $1. Matthews claimed Neff won the affections of Mrs. Matthews, caused her to leave her husband and broke up his home. The case was intensely sensational.

WEDDED IN WASHINGTON.

Harry Clark Cragg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cragg, of this city, was united in marriage Oct. 22 to Miss Hattie Wright Dalton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dalton, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cragg is a proficient machinist, and has been in the employ of the government since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, engaged as a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Cragg are at Buffalo upon their wedding tour.

GET NEWS OF HENRY THUMM

RELATIVES HAVE BELIEVED HIM DEAD.

Made a Rich Strike in the Alaska Gold Fields and is Expected Home in a Few Weeks.

Henry F. Thumm, who left this city in 1893 in company with his nephew, Alexander Young, and from whom no word has been received for five years, is alive and well and expects to sail from Skagway for home in a few weeks.

Relatives of Mr. Thumm received a copy of the Alaskan, published in Skagway, in which is published an interview with Mr. Thumm, who returned from the Rampart diggings in the early part of this month. Mr. Thumm's relatives had given him up for dead, not having heard from him for five years. He sailed from Seattle, Wash., early in the gold excitement, and the newspaper sent by Mr. Young is the first intimation they have received that he was still alive.

In the interview in the Alaskan Mr. Thumm gives an interesting account of the gold strike in the new Rampart diggings. In company with his partner, Mr. Thumm started out prospecting about a year ago, and after meeting with indifferent success, they finally made a rich strike on a small creek. After working the claim for some time Mr. Thumm returned to Rampart for supplies, and was taken ill with rheumatism. A physician advised him to take a rest and Mr. Thumm decided to come home for a few months. At present he is spending a few weeks the guest of his nephew, Mr. Young, in Skagway. Mr. Young is a son of Stephen Young, of Washington township.

WAS ASSAULED AT HIS DESK

CLARK GIFFORD ATTACKS SUPERINTENDENT YOUNG.

Affair in Court House to Avenge Alleged Insult—Young Not Badly Injured.

Late this afternoon Clark Gifford entered the office of County Superintendent Young in the court house and attacked the latter as he was seated at his desk. The official was thrown against a radiator, receiving a burn upon his hand, and there are marks of blows upon his head. Mr. Young says Gifford claims he (Young) had insulted Mrs. Gifford, but that he was attacked before being given an opportunity to show that there was nothing improper in his conduct, which he claims to be able to do. Mr. Gifford was not found by the reporter, but for several weeks there has been gossip to the effect that he was quietly seeking the official to avenege what he considered an insult to his wife.

The remains of the late Thomas Clark, who died yesterday at St. Joseph hospital, have been taken to his home near Arcola. Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church in Arcola, and not Sunday, as previously stated.

The Bostonian Opera company is registered at the Wayne.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

IMPORTANT PHASE OF DUNN CASE REACHED.

CORONER BARNETT'S STORY

SAYS GIRL WAS DEAD WHEN THROWN IN WATER.

GIRL'S CLOTHING IN COURT

MRS. COTHRELL AFFECTED AT SIGHT OF IT.

After five days occupied with the Dunn case two of which were consumed in securing a jury, and three in presenting a portion of the state's evidence, the circuit court this afternoon adjourned until Monday.

Physicians were the central figures in today's proceedings, and practically the entire day was occupied in the examination of the coroner, Dr. W. W. Barnett, and Dr. Frank Greenwell, of Huntertown, who was present and made the first post mortem examination of the body of Alice Cothrell.

Dr. Barnett took the stand soon after court convened this morning, and he told of the discoveries made when the girl's body was recovered on Sunday evening, and of the facts revealed at the second post mortem on the Wednesday following. Most of this has already been published, but it was related to the jury today in all its details, and the clothing found upon the body of the dead girl was offered in evidence. The cross-examination by Mr. Colerick was extended and searching.

Dr. Greenwell, of Huntertown, followed the coroner upon the stand and his evidence was not completed until this afternoon.

The audience tests the capacity of the court room, and some idea of the attendance may be gleamed when it is known that on Friday Mr. Nierman, in charge of the public elevator in the building, carried a total of 2,665 persons. The jurors do not yet show evidence of their confinement, and pay the closest attention to the evidence. They are given exercise twice daily in a walk about the city in charge of the bailiffs.

There has been a large amount of evidence submitted already, but the attorneys this morning were unwilling to risk a prediction as to the time yet required to complete the case.

Jed Erwin, who was on the stand at the close of court Friday evening, was recalled at the opening this morning and testified that Dunn told him the Griswolds were making fools of themselves by taking so prominent a part in the search for the girl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, witness repeated his testimony regarding the statement to Dunn that he expected somebody would have to go to town tonight (July 7), and that Dunn said he expected it would be Marie.

CORONER BARNETT.

Dr. Walter Wynn Barnett sworn; practicing physician and surgeon at Fort Wayne; practiced sixteen years; lived here seventeen years; am connected with Fort Wayne College of Medicine—formerly as principal of anatomy; now as professor of principles of surgery. July 7, about 4 o'clock, I was at home; Sheriff Stout telephoned me; in response I went to the jail and then with Sheriff Stout to Wallen.

Had heard that Alice Cothrell was missing and that they were hunting for her. Reached Wallen about 5 o'clock. Went into back part of Charles Dunn's yard to grass plot on north side of house, where quite a number of people were gathered. Saw lying on her back, with head to the east, a girl apparently 11 or 12 years of age. She was dead. Sheriff Stout and Mr. Noonan were there; also Mr. Warenp and Mr. Ballou.

NO WATER DRAINED FROM BODY

Looking at the girl, and finding that she was dead, I inquired if the water had been drained from the body and was informed that it had not. Directed that body be carried to her home in same position, so that there should be no drainage from mouth or nose. They picked her up and I followed, stopping at the Dunn gate. They turned south with corpse. I followed along behind; saw that they carried child all the way to the house as I directed—head higher than feet and face upward. Took child to the house of the parents, entering at east door. This was about 5:30 o'clock.

Corpse was laid upon a board across two chairs. Sheriff Stout and myself entered together. I looked over body without touching it first, and took view of the general appearance.

NECK WAS THICKENED.

Neck was thickened and broad at base, and appeared flattened and contracted in front at junction with head. Applied my fingers and found it seemed soft and spongy. Examined for goitre and found the glands were normal.

Examined to see if there had been any rape or attempt at rape. Witness then told of examination of genital organs and described their condition. I stopped there and sent for Dr. Greenwell to make a post-mortem examination in order to ascertain absolutely the cause of death. I had a suspicion of the cause; that's why I sent for Dr. Greenwell.

Awaiting the arrival of Dr. Greenwell witness said he explored vicinity of cistern. Dr. Greenwell arrived about an hour later.

EXAMINATION OF BODY.

Dr. Greenwell looked over body; first examining limbs without removing clothing. Then we with scissors cut clothing from the body to look for bruises, abrasions or other evidences of injuries. He then examined the neck and genital organs, Sheriff Stout holding the lamp.

Dr. Greenwell opened the thoracic cavity and lifted out the lung. I tipped the head to one side and noticed tongue fastened between front teeth. As I had the head tipped sidewise Dr. Greenwell exercised pressure of lungs to see if there was any expulsion of water or air. There was no water and scarcely any air. We next discovered that there was no water in either trachea or throat.

Dr. Greenwell examined to determine whether glands of neck were enlarged. Conditions there were not those of goitre. Neck was slightly lighter on either side of upper extremity of trachea.

Feeling indicated blood engorgement at lower portion of neck. Constriction of circulation through carotid arteries by compression on upper portion of neck would cause this blood engorgement.

There were no recent abrasions. On right leg below knee was an old abrasion with dry scab, indicating that it had been made perhaps a week before death of child. Slight spot on right arm discolored slightly; that spot was older than the one on leg, for the color had nearly faded out.

EVIDENCES OF ASSAULT.

There were no other abrasions about body except on the margin of the hymen. Witness described conditions here—a breaking of mucous membrane. Witness said conditions here could only have been caused by tension; opening can only be made by pressure or distention; these abrasions were direct effect of something passed into the opening. Appearance indicated this had been done very recently before death of the child.

Absence of air from lung tissue indicated that death had occurred at the time lung was empty of air, or at the end of expiration. Witness then explained to jury the process of breathing. Something had interfered with the possibility of again inflating the lungs, so that the air spaces were empty.

The tongue was forced between the front teeth and then held. I did not dislodge it. That indicated that death occurred at the time there was an effort to breathe.

This position of the tongue would seal the mouth and make the entrance of water almostt impossible.

Child had on a faded, old dress, but was barefooted; had on drawers; at time of examination they were unfastened on left side; left side and front botton was loose.

We preserved a portion of the lung tissue; was put in a jar and sealed up.

WAS CHOKED TO DEATH.

In my opinion cause of girl's death was filateral pressure on upper portion of neck made by thumb and fingers of a hand. It is my opinion that child was dead preceding her introduction into the water.

We finished our examination about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. Girl's panties were stained with pinkish color that had the appearance of being bloody serum stain. I have clothing in court; have had possession of them since discovery of child; clothes were placed in paper bag and kept in my safe. They were wet and rolled into a wad.

CLOTHING PRODUCED.

Witness produced clothing; opening the paper sack and exhibiting the garments worn by the unfortunate girl—dress, undershirt, handkerchief, drawers, corset waist and waist.

As the garments were exhibited, Mrs. Cothrell, mother of the dead girl, wept silently, leaning upon the shoulder of her husband. The production of the clothing created a buzz

(Continued on Second Page.)

BROTHER'S VISIT

WALDECK OZOLGOSZ CALLS AT AUBURN PRISON.

SEES THE CONDEMNED MAN

ASSASSIN'S FATHER WILL GO IF PERMITTED.

BODY GOES TO CLEVELAND

ASSASSIN'S REMAINS WILL GET CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Czolgosz's brother, Waldek, and brother-in-law arrived at the prison gate this morning. The former was admitted, but the warden was not satisfied as to the latter's identity and he was not allowed to enter. It is believed that the visit has something to do with the claiming of the remains of the assassin after his electrocution.

FATHER WANTS TO GO.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Although the brother and brother-in-law of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, have been at Auburn, N. Y., about a day, nothing has been heard from them by the assassin's father, and he does not yet know whether he will see his doomed son alive again or not.

Paul Czolgosz, the father, did not want to make the journey to the place of execution unless he was sure that he would be able to see his son before the execution. He has from the first been desirous of bringing the body of the assassin to Cleveland for burial, and Waldeck Czolgosz and Thomas Bandowski went east to arrange for that.

It was learned when Waldeck Czolgosz and Bandowski went to Auburn that they would telegraph the father whether they were able to see the assassin, and if so, whether the latter wanted to see his father again.

"If the boy wants to see me, and the police will let me see him, I will go there at once," said the father through an interpreter last night. "I expected to hear from Waldeck before this, but I have not heard a word."

Although the father says the body of the assassin will be brought here for burial, he says he has not made any arrangements for the interment. The father says he will bury the assassin's body in Cleveland if he has to buy a lot outside of a cemetery and form a cemetery of his own.

Up to noon today Paul Czolgosz, the father of the assassin, had received no word from his son, Waldeck, who is now at Auburn, N. Y., in consultation with the prison authorities in reference to the disposition of the body of the assassin after his electrocution. The father is willing to have the body brought to Cleveland for burial, but the matter lies with Waldeck, and until word is received from him the father is at a loss as to a statement for publication. The elder Czolgosz said that he expected a letter from Waldeck today, but the mail facilities will not permit the delivery of a letter from Auburn earlier than Sunday morning, if not Monday morning.

Regarding the place of interment of the body of the assassin it can be stated on authority that if he dies repentant and reconciled to the church his body will be given what is known as a Christian burial, that is burial in consecrated ground, but further than this no religious services will be accorded him, and no public church services can be held over his body. His is what is known as an "extraordinary" case and the bishop of the diocese has jurisdiction over it.

READY TO GO TO JURY.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 26.—The case of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, who has been on trial for alleged complicity in the murder of William Goebel, will go to the jury this afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. Ex-Congressman W. C. Owen had fifty-seven minutes this forenoon in which to close the case for the defense. Commonwealths Attorney Franklin followed him and closed for the commonwealth in a two hours' speech. The court room was packed with spectators.

WANT A BERRY STREET SIGHT.

The Berry street M. E. church trustees are losing no time in casting about for a new location and from present indications it seems as though they do not intend to forfeit their name but continue it as "the Berry street church," and to that end are seeking a location on East Berry street. The south east corner of Berry and Clay streets is looked upon as a very desirable location. The corner is owned by the Henry Monning estate and the thirty-five foot lot just east of it is owned by Frank Falker. The Monning property is on the market and Mr. Falker has been asked by an official of the church to name a price for his lot. Nothing further than getting figures has so far been done.

RETURNS IN LEACH CASE.

United States Commissioner Logan this morning received the official returns from Judge Baker, adjudicating Henry W. Leach and George W. Fairman, comprising the Avilla Carriage company, bankrupts, and referring the affairs of the concern to Judge Chapin for adjustment. If there has recently been a doubt in the minds of some people concerning the enterprising Mr. Leach's solvency Judge Baker has effectually dispelled it. Mr. Leach as a debtor, is broke.

BODIES YET IN THE RUINS

ALL VICTIMS NOT RECOVERED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Number of Known Dead Has Now Reached Twenty and It is Likely to Grow.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.—Another body was recovered early today from the ruins of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building, 1219-21 Market street, which was destroyed by fire, making the number of known dead twenty.

There are still eleven missing and it is generally believed that the bodies of those are buried under the debris. The body recovered this morning was that of a man, but was so badly charred as to be unrecognizable. It was taken from the pile of bricks and stones which had been the rear wall of the building and which fell into Commerce street, burying many of the unfortunates who had leaped from the windows.

A force of men was at work all through the night, but very little impression was made upon the tons of debris, and it will be some days before the number of fatalities can be definitely determined.

Up to this time the police and firemen have the names of eighteen people, including a number of women, who are unaccounted for. In order to correctly determine the number of missing, officials of the department of public safety began a systematic search today of all the hospitals and homes of the employes of the firm.

To facilitate the work of recovering and identifying the dead a meeting of the firm and the employes was held this morning in a hotel.

During the morning the members of the firm of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. met the fire marshals and building inspectors to discuss the cause of the fire.

REBELS WILL TAKE THE CITY

LIBERALS CAPTURE THE MORRO COMMANDING TUMACO.

Government Troops Stationed There Surrounded—The Rebellion on the Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Consul General Gudger, at Panama, in a dispatch to the state department, dated October 14, says that a report has reached him that at Tumaco the liberals have captured the morro which commands the entrance to the city, and have surrounded the government troops stationed in the city. An effort has been made to relieve the troops, but to no purpose, and it is expected that the city will soon be taken.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt will be forty-four years old tomorrow. According to the custom in the family, the event will be celebrated with a dinner, in which the children will participate.

Miss Alice Hearns entertained about twenty of her piano pupils this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hench in Lakeside. A program was given by the young people, and a most sociable afternoon was spent.

FAIR WORD COMES

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE OF MISS STONE.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

WITH THE BANDITS FOR THE CAPTIVE'S RELEASE.

NOTHING NEW IN WASHINGTON

GOOD NEWS, HOWEVER, SOON EXPECTED.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—Negotiations with the brigands from Melink, in the province of Salonica, for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka, are progressing satisfactorily and the officials here hourly anticipate important developments.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The state department has not heard of the reported opening of communication between the missionary agents in Turkey and the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone. In fact, there has been no word from Mr. Eddy or Consul General Dickinson since yesterday morning, when their messages were of a negative character, so far as news is concerned. Nevertheless the department is satisfied from the reports that have reached it that its agents are acting with energy combined with prudence. Especially does it credit Mr. Eddy with a display of zeal in the effort to relieve the condition of the unfortunate captives.

TROOPERS MURDER SHERIFF.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Cavalry troopers stationed near Holbrook engaged in a drunken riot in that town Thursday night, winding up with an attack upon the house of John Blevins, deputy sheriff. Blevins was fatally and Eke Perkins painfully wounded. The soldiers also shot at the wife and children of Blevins.

The shooting was deliberate and unprovoked. The soldiers were acting in a disorderly manner during the evening and were cautioned by the deputy sheriff. A few words were exchanged and Blevins went to his home. Later in the night four or five soldiers repaired to the house and shot through the windows at Blevins and his family and guest, after which they mounted their horses and fled to the military post. Three of them have been placed under arrest. The incarcerated troopers are penitent. They say they had no animosity for the deputy sheriff and ascribe the homicide to liquor. The officers at the post state that the men under arrest have splendid records.

The people of Holbrook say that troopers never before rioted in the town in that manner, and they attribute the tragedy to the abolition of the canteen, which induced the soldiers to drink in town, where there is no military restraint.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

A machinist employed at the Hanna works, on Clinton street, had a finger badly pinched this morning. He walked to Dr. Hammond's office where he had the wounded member sewed together and said he guessed he would lay off for the balance of the day. He declined to give his name.

Isaac Lavine, a bottle and iron collector and junk dealer, fell and injured his leg this morning near the Brames bottling works, on Clay street. Levine had in some way come into possession of a patent gas drum, such as is used for beer pressure purposes, the said drum bearing the registered mark of the Bishop & Babcock company, of Chicago. He offered the drum for sale at Brames' establishment, and they happened to be the local agents for the Chicago house. They told Lavine they would not buy it, as it was already rightfully theirs, whereupon Levine undertook to put the heavy reservoir back on his wagon. In trying to get away from a member of the firm, who was trying to intercept him, he fell, and the heavy drum fell partly on him.

FIRE DESTROYS MILLS.

Iaeger, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the W. M. Ritter Lumber company's mills at Dry Fork, loss $60,000; insurance, $25,000.

First Trial Relieved Piles.

From Geo. C. Grick, Owens Mill, Mo.: "Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she has ever tried. It is just what is claimed for it for it cured her completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles; Cause and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

PEOPLE.....
Who Want Money Should Read This

This company is organized for the special purpose of loaning money to persons momentarily embarrassed and who wish to avoid delay in obtaining same.

We advance you $10, $15, $25, $35, or any amount on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, warehouse receipts or any like personal security. All property is left in your possession and you have the use of both the money and the goods.

Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us, then your affairs are sure to be kept private. All our business is strictly confidential.

You have from 1 month to 1 year to repay your loan. By borrowing here you save money. Full particulars given by calling at our office.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 985.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. All business confidential and private.

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs, facing Berry street.

Open Saturday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Probate Cause No. 638.

In the circuit court of Allen county, Indiana, September term, 1901.

Charles H. Waltemath, administrator of estate of Frederick L. Petzinger, deceased, vs. Charlotte A. Petzinger et al.

To Frederick J. Petzinger, Harry H. Petzinger, Charles F. Petzinger, Elizabeth P. Spangler, Joseph Spangler, Sophie R. McAfee, Charles McAfee, Charles F. McAfee, William McAfee, George W. McAfee, Lillian McAfee, William Petzinger.

You are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner as administrator of the estate aforesaid has filed in the circuit court of Allen county, Indiana, a petition, making you defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and has also filed an affidavit averring therein that you and each of you are non-residents of the state of Indiana, or that your residence is unknown and that you are necessary parties to said proceedings, and that said petition, so filed and which is now pending, is set for hearing in said circuit court at the court house in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 9th day of December, 1901.

Witness, the clerk and seal of said court, this 18th day of October, 1901.

FRANK J. BELOT,
Clerk Allen Circuit Court.

A. H. BITTINGER, Attorney.
10-26-2

October Comforts.

Cold feet at night? You should have a hot water bottle. It drives the chill out of your feet and gives you sound sleep.

Food Warmers.

Very convenient. You can heat food for the baby or for some sick one in a few minutes.

White Pine and Tar Compound

Is another October comfort. 25c the copper bottle. 25c.

Our Bronchial Troches give immediate relief to hoarseness and soreness of the throat.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

(Continued From First Page.)

of interest among the spectators in the court room.

Witness continuing, said Undertaker Peltier went out after they had left Cothrells.

Witness was present at second post mortem made Wednesday afternoon. Drs. Greenawalt, McBeth, Rosenthal and witness; J. B. Fonner, Mr. Kerlin, of Peltier's establishment, Prosecutor Emrick, Sheriff Stout and a Methodist preacher named Jones; examination was made at the request of defendant's attorney.

SECOND POST MORTEM.

It was made by Drs. Greenawalt and Rosenthal; observed by Dr. McBeth and myself and the rest.

They first examined the genital organs; parts were then relaxed because of warming of body, and aperature was more natural. Looked closely for lacerations; reopened the thoracic cavity; examined the stomach and found it normal; examined lung tissue and followed up by division of neck and following up the trachea; uncovered the engorged and bloody condition of tissues about thyroid glands and found glands normal. They removed tongue from mouth by drawing it below under jaw. Examined bone of tongue or hyoid bone; end of tongue was marked by four impressions of teeth; that hyoid bone on right side had been broken and turned in; that the tissue covering bone was depleted in blood—it having in some manner been pressed out of those tissues.

Found condition of neck below the thyoid cartilege was filled with blood, above it was empty, completing the previous conclusion that the condition was result of pressure.

Glands were examined and found to be normal. Effect of bilateral pressure or "damming" below would cause the depletion of blood about the hyoid bone tissue.

THE HYOID BONE.

At the request of Mr. Emrick, Dr Barnett produced a hyoid bone and explained to the jury its normal position and attachments. He then illustrated the broken condition of the bone as discovered at the second post-mortem examination of Alice Cothrell's body.

Witness said this fracture of hyoid bone could hardly be caused by pressure on one side of the neck alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, Dr. Barnett said absence of blood was noticed in all tissues surrounding the hyoid bone. Said he took statement of Dr. Rosenthal that it was the right corner of bone that was broken: it was one or the other; did not have the bone in my hand, and could not tell absolutely whether bone was right side up or not.

Didn't examine the throat; had enough evidence without it. Stomach was apparently normal; did not see it opened; was normal in appearance and empty. Best authors do not depend on condition of stomach in cases of death by strangulation or asphyxiation to determine whether death occurred previous to submersion, but to lungs.

Mr. Colerick presented questions covering medical authorities on conditions in cases of drowning, in an effort to show that a large percentage of cases of death from drowning would not show water in the lungs.

Thyroid gland was examined at second post-mortem. Mr. Colerick asked as to condition of neck at final examination that marked a distinction between death preceding submersion and death by drowning. Witness said there was none.

TIME OF EXAMINATION.

Witness said it was nearly 6 o'clock when examination began; Greenwell came about an hour later. External surface of head was examined; found no external contusions on head; none on trunk, except injury to hymen; no bruises, cuts, contusions or other injuries except that on the right leg and arm.

Mr. Colerick asked if authors describing drowning did not say that in nearly all cases tongue was protruding between teeth. Witness replied: "Yes; but not bitten."

Witness said muscles of neck were not abnormally hard; they were in rigor mortis, but were engorged with blood that had preceded death.

Mr. Colerick held up a portion of the dead girl's clothing for examination. Dr. Barnett testified that there had been nothing done to the drawers since they were received by him. Mr. Coferick and Detective Mahan had examined them and when Mr. Colerick questioned concerning the fastening of a hairpin on one side, witness stated that he (Mr. Colerick) had unlocked it. The garment was passed along to the jurors for examination.

Dr. Barnett said neck below thyroid cartillage was hyperemic, or engorged. Body lying in water of low temperature for some days would be preserved; would depend upon temperature. Did not take temperature of cistern; felt of the water and found it cool.

The principle of the refrigerator was manifest in the conditions about the cistern. Day was not excessively warm; next Wednesday was an extremely warm day; light we used at examination was from lamp.

After witness had stated that light was sufficient for him, and supposed it was for Dr. Greenwell, defense moved to strike out statement; sustained.

On re-direct examination Dr. Barnett stated that he had taken the measurements of the cistern holes in Dunn's house; apertures of the two openings were not on parallel lines. In kitchen floor opening was about 16x22 inches; that opening was not directly above the opening in the cistern top, so there would be flanges on lower border of opening; open space down would be about 13x17 inches.

CISTERN WATER BAD.

Examined the water, and in one dipper full found four different characters of insects, floating chips, etc; whole dipperful was filthy.

Paper bag in which clothing was kept was furnished by some member of the Cothrell family; clothing was wet and rolled in a wad; it was never opened until examined by Mr. Colerick and his detective.

Both post mortem examinations were held in the same room of the Cothrell home at Wallen.

All the clothing of the dead girl was submitted to the jury for examination and offered in evidence. Members of the jury examined the garments closely.

Recalled by defense, Dr. Barnett said when he first saw dead girl limbs were slightly deflexed; knees being raised perhaps three inches from the ground. Rigor mortis in every day language, means that stiffening of body after death; it was not especially present.

Dr. Frank Greenwell, of Huntertown, was called to the stand; have practiced medicine 28 years; have seen Edward Cothrell; have no especial acquaintance with him; am graduate of Cleveland Medical college.

Had heard that Alice Cothrell was missing; heard of it on evening of July 4.

Was called to Wallen July 7; was at Mr. Malcolm's residence when call reached me; got my wheel and rode to Wallen; found Dr. Barnett, Sheriff Stout and others. Went first to Cothrell's home; inquired for Dr. Barnett. Remained on outside of home until Dr. Barnett came just about dark. We entered the house and looked at the corpse.

EXAMINED THE BODY.

Examined body externally as it lay upon its back; no bruises except slight bruise on leg below knee.

Vagina was standing partly open, opening through hymen about size of silver ten-cent piece; opening almost round. Membrane on one side was absent. Some irritation there. Must have been recently before death of child; opened the chest and examined lungs; found lungs highly congested; blood vessels full; some air there. No water in lungs. Compression on lungs failed to bring water from lungs. Dr. Barnett preserved part of the lungs. Dr. Barnett assisted in the examination. Sheriff Stout was there and held the lamp.

Examined neck; it was to a certain extent swollen; it was a shade darker, might indicate that pressure had been exerted, resulting in blood accumulating there. Don't recall that tongue protruded between teeth until I pulled chin down in the examination for water in the lungs.

Dr. Greenwell believed Alice Cothrell died from asphyxiation; means of preventing air from reaching lungs was not quite clear. He believed death had preceded introduction of body into cistern. Difficult to determine means producing the conditions seen in vaginal organs; but those conditions were recent. Did not notice position of little girl's tongue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick Dr. Greenwell said he had no interest in this case except the administration of justice. Went to Wallen to answer the call of the coroner; purpose in examination was simply to determine facts; have no relation to either prosecution or defense.

THE DEAD GIRL'S BODY.

Looked over child's face; found no scratch; on neck and throat found no lacerations; on trunk of body found no black or blue spots that indicated force or violence; on limbs found no mark except on limb heretofore mentioned.

Mr. Colerick questioned witness at some length concerning the structure of the vaginal organs, and a number of diagrams were drawn for purposes of illustration.

Witness said in starting from Huntertown he was not aware that he would be called upon to examine to discover cause of death; did not take instruments necessary for a complete autopsy.

Did not examine stomach, trachea or throat. No water came from lungs or throat upon compression; slight froth came tinged with blood. Made no examination of blood. Condition of irritation at hymen could possibly have been caused by the party herself.

At this point court adjourned for the noon recess.

DR. GREENWELL RESUMES.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Colerick at the opening of court this afternoon Dr. Greenwell said the light used at his examination of the girl's body was not as satisfactory as he would have had it; that he regarded the examination as merely a partial one.

On re-direct examination Dr. Greenwell said he was satisfied the child was dead before her body was placed in the cistern. But a small amount of froth appeared at the mouth, and there was a difference in color in that which came from the center and that which came from the side of the mouth; that which came from the center was tinged somewhat; this might have been caused by the bitten tongue.

George Warcup was recalled by the state. Mr. Warcup said he was in the court house on the day of the coroner's inquest; Mr. Gillette and witness were talking when Dunn approached them and said:

"If you knew this family as well as I, you would not be surprised at anything. I've heard her mother say this many times (holding up both hands with fingers extended) that she wished she was dead."

At the conclusion of Mr. Warcup's testimony court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

HAVE SOME SURPRISES.

Mr. Colerick stated after the adjournment of court this afternoon that the defense expected to show that the conditions present in the case of the dead girl were indicative of death by drowning, and that they would introduce a mass of autaorities to substantiate this theory.

DESCRIBED HOUSE MINUTELY.

In his examination of Manlius Swank, who once resided in the house occupied by Dunn at Wallen, Judge Hench Friday afternoon exacted a very minute description of the residence; number of rooms and their location; number of closets, windows; hallway, etc. Swank had moved out of the house a year previous to the finding of Alice Cothrell's body in the cistern, and when the state attempted to question the witness concerning the water in the cistern, defense entered an objection, and the question was ruled out. Witness said Dunn had told him that Alice had taken a notion to run away, and had made a good job of it. The cross-examination was brief, and on the re-direct examination witness stated that there was an attic in the house, reached from the landing at the head of the stairs.

Pliny A. Parker was sworn. Live in Fort Wayne and work at Dunn's cider mill; formerly lived at Wallen and worked for Charles Dunn. Was not there the first week in July, but was there on Sunday, July 7. Shook hands with Dunn at the woodshed door about 4 o'clock. The girl's body had been found and was lying on the grass outside. Witness said Dunn asked him what people were saying on the outside.

Sophia Parker sworn; wife of previous witness; live at 108 Riverside avenue; was married in February; never lived at Wallen; know Charles Dunn; was at Wallen Sunday, July 7, with my husband; saw Dunn talking with gentlemen who went to hunt girl; witness did not hear the conversation between Dunn and her husband; went into Dunn's house; he said, "Hello, Soph, were you in here when the girl was found?" He asked me what the people were thinking and saying on the outside.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Charles J. Pfeiffer was the next witness; farmer in Washington township; have known Charles Dunn 10 years; was at Dunn's mill yard Friday of first week in July; Dunn said:

"There's one place they haven't looked yet; that's in those hollow logs."

It was about 4 o'clock; Mr. Cook and Mr. Hugenard were there; live about a mile from Wallen.

There was no cross-examination, but Mr. Colerick told witness he would be needed again.

MR. GROSJEAN'S TESTIMONY.

Felix Grosjean sworn; farmer of Washington township; know Charles Dunn; slightly acquainted with Cothrells; heard of Alice's disappearance on July 4 I think; I was in field when Cothrell's daughter came along inquiring for Alice. I went to Wallen first on Friday afternoon; perhaps 20 or 25 others were there; saw Charles Dunn; had no conversation with him, but heard Dunn say if they knew the family as well as he did, they would not be surprised that the girl had gone; said he had searched all around Wallen; that people had been raking their cisterns and that he had raked his.

We had just commenced searching when Dunn came there. We went through Dunn's field, went through other fields and the woods to township line; did not search in vicinity of Dunn's house.

Mr. Grosjean was not cross-examined.

Harry Grosjean was next sworn; live at Wallen; have known Charles Dunn several years; heard of Alice Cothrell's disappearance on morning of July 3.

HEARD DUNN TALK.

Witness heard Dunn on Friday say he had been looking for the girl at 2 o'clock; said that Mrs. Cothrell had come hunting for the girl; that Dunn said he told her "You've licked her too often now; it will be a long time till you lick her again." Dunn said he had searched Wallen thoroughly, including several vacant lots; he did not say anything about searching cisterns. Dunn did not mention day on which he had searched at 2 o'clock; Messrs. Beitzel, Hugenard and Dunfee were present.

Cross-examination, witness repeated his statement regarding the remarks of Dunn regarding the "licking" of the girl.

MR. WARCUP'S TESTIMONY.

George Warcup sworn. Reside in Perry township; slightly acquainted with Dunn. Was at Dunn's home on Sunday, July 7; I rode with J. E. Ballou; got to Wallen in afternoon about 4 o'clock. Others also went from Huntertown. Noonan was at Wallen when we arrived; some boys and women there. First stopped south of Swank's store, and hitched horse; then walked up to opposite Dunn's house; Dunn and Noonan were in conversation; heard Dunn say:

"If you knew as much about this family as we do, you wouldn't be looking around here." Dunn said other girl was feeble-minded and younger girl rather long-fingered; said his wife had told hired girl to keep watch on Alice to see that she did not go into the garden and get cherries.

Dunn says, "I looked as long as was necessary; till 10 o'clock that night."

When we broached subject of examining cistern Dunn said:

"You must think I'm a d——n heathen; I've got as much enterprise as anybody around here."

FINDING THE GIRL.

Witness repeated the story of the selection of Ballou and Noonan to search the cistern, and told of the start to the house; said Dunn hesitated and Noonan said, "Come on, Charlie." They entered on the south side of the house. They were in there perhaps five to seven minutes. I saw them come out of north kitchen door carrying the body of a girl; carried her a little north and west and placed her upon the grass, her face upward, head to the east.

Talked with Dunn as they were coming out. He said:

"My God, George, they've found her; I drank water out of that cistern half an hour ago."

Later I met Dunn on steps; hired girl and hired man also there; Dunn says, "The idea of drinking and using that water!"

I said, "Why do you use that water?" He replied, "We like cistern water better."

Cross-examined, witness said Dunn told him his pump was out of order. Witness was positive of this. Did not hear Dunn say to the crowd "They've found the child." Out Dunn first told witness of it.

Charles M. Gillette, county recorder, was next sworn; have known Dunn about thirty years; he formerly

(Continued on Page Four.)

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONDAY

IS THE DAY NOW AT WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

We find that special price day on Saturday don't mix well. Our regular trade on that day is all that we can take care of satisfactorily, therefore a change of date from Saturday to Monday, for our weekly SPECIAL PRICE DAY, is considered by all as a change for the better.

Here, then, are some of the items for next Monday:

1 case of heavy fleeced underwear for men, our regular 50c goods, at 37c.

We might call them 60c or 75c goods, but we don't, and we can assure you that when you get a reduction of 25 per cent. on our regular price you are getting all there is in it, except the advertisement we get out of it.

200 yards of the best 54-inch all-wool black cheviot ever bought for $1.25, at $1.03.

A 28-inch Kersey for suits and separate skirts, Oxford gray and brown, 60c goods for 42c.

A 28-inch Kersey, all colors, 22c.

We have left a small lot of the yard-wide all-wool black brocades, 50c goods, 28c.

And about 100 yards of the yard-wide navy blue storm serge at 20c.

A special price in the cloak room for Monday and through the week, on two numbers in ladies' walking skirts, $3.98 and $4.89.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.,
90 Calhoun St.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony With the Female System.

Letter from Mrs. Wright, President of Brooklyn, N.Y., Round Table, Proves this Claim.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indigestion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the original cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter from Mrs. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., herewith published:

MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous and nothing I ate tasted good and felt like a stone in my stomach. I tried several dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since." —Mrs. MAGGIE WRIGHT, 12 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

How a Serious Tumor Case Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Some time ago I wrote you that my regular physician had made an examination and told me I was afflicted with a tumor in my womb. I had backache, headache, bearing down pains and very profuse menstruation. My limbs would ache so I could not sleep and I was very weak and nervous. I was bloated from my head to my feet. After receiving your letter I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and followed all the rest of your advice as near as I could, and the tumor was expelled in pieces, and I regained my natural size. I continued taking your Vegetable Compound for a while longer and felt like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your medicine did for me. It certainly saved my life."—Mrs. PERLEY S. WILLIS, Vershire, Vt. (March 11, 1901.)

It would seem by these statements that women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any incipient illness appears. Her advice is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Here Are a Few of Our

Many Bargains.

4- piece Tea Set, $5.00, worth $10.00.
Eight-day Mantel Clocks, $5.00, worth $10.00.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold-filled Chains from $1.00 up.
Solid Gold Rings from $1.00 up.
Gents' Gold-filled Watches, with Elgin movements, $10.
Ladies' Gold-filled Watches, with Elgin movements, 7.65.
These goods are all warranted and made by reliable manufacturers. Get my prices before buying.

Entire Stock to Be Sold....
REGARDLESS OF COST
....In Order to Retire from Business.

P. Scherzinger,

Established 1865. 78 Calhoun Street.
LOOK FOR BIG SIGN IN FRONT OF STORE.

A STARTLING TRUTH

That will arrest the attention of builders, contractors, etc., is the price that we are quoting for thoroughly seasoned, well manufactured lumber. We carry an abundant variety of kiln-dried, soft and hard woods and dimension stock, as well as trim, mouldings and mill work, and make a leading specialty of finishings. Our prices are so exceptionally low that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 E. Superior St. and 100 Pearl St.

MORGAN REACHES NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 26.—The special train on which J. Pierpont Morgan went to San Francisco to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, arrived here at noon today. Mr. Morgan was not on the train when it reached here, having left it at a point up the Hudson to go on board his yacht.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

COPYRIGHT 1896 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

MARRIED AT PIQUA.

The marriage at Piqua, Ohio, of a young lady formerly of this city and well known here, is chronicled in the Leader-Dispatch of that city as follows:

Miss Maud Muriel Smith and Mr. Joseph Dine were united in marriage last evening at 6 o'clock by Rev. R. J. Wyckoff at the Greene street parsonage. The wedding ceremony was quiet, there being no attendants. The bride wore a handsome street costume and carried bride's roses. Miss Smith is the daughter of Dr. J. Sion Smith, of Fort Wayne, and the groom is the popular clerk at the Plaza. The young couple will reside with the groom's aunt, on High street. A handsome dinner will be given in their honor at their home Sunday. Those present are to include immediate relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dine will receive the best wishes and congratulations on the happy event."

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced cook; good wages paid. 320 West Wayne street. 25-2t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 147 W. Washington street. 25-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of two; good wages. 130 East Berry Street. 25-2t

WANTED—A janitor at the Third Presbyterian church. Address the trustees, care Sentinel office. 22eod3t

WANTED—Bring your dress to Mrs. Kepple, 310 W. Jefferson street and have it made at once. Winter shirt waists a specialty. 24-codtf

WANTED—Gentleman boarder by a private family, centrally located. Price of room and board $3.50 per week. Inquire at 190 E. Wayne street. 24-3t

WANTED—Home work—The year round, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly; working evenings; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp; work mailed on application; 20th Century Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED—$5 a day; why work for a mere living when you can easily earn $5 a day at light work in your own locality; our plan and complete working instructions by mail for 25c in silver. Address Northwestern Specialty Co., Findlay, O. 23-6t

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-26-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, 39 W. Washington St., want 10 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week. Have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference. No charge to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—Get our prices on billiard and pool tables before buying elsewhere; sold on easy payments; our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process; old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; see our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machine. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ills. 31-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Blk., Fort Wayne. d-wtf

WANTED.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling and advertising man for Indiana; $75 monthly start and all expenses; state age. Address, Road Manager, 301 Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Fake, mining and oil stocks. Send for sample copy Western Mining Index, containing fakes, latest mining and oil news and valuable information. Index Pub. Co., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Men with rig to introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; $20.00 weekly and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay. Address with stamp, Monarch Mfg Co., box 956 Springfield, Illinois. 24-3t

WANTED—Civil service government positions. 9,889 appointments made last year; probably 10,000 this year; only common school education required for examination. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 027-N8

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States. Your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address, World's Art Exchange, Dpt. 25, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Male Help—Ambitious representatives. Wages $3 day. Large house, new lines, bona fide opening men and women good character willing to work. Permanent position, chance advancement. 206 State St., New Haven, Conn. 26-6Sats

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; solid financial standing. Salary $18 per week by check direct from headquarters; expense money advanced each week. Standard house, 374 Caxton building, Chicago. 5-7-12-14-19-21-26-28

WANTED—$500.00 profit in 30 days can be made with $100 by judicious investment in stocks and grain. Send for our book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments," and our special letters of advice mailed free. M. B. Flower & Co., Dept. B, Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Are you interested in having a little money, from $20 (invested without any effort on your part) earn for you a permanent cash income, bigger every week than a whole year's legal interest upon the same amount? If so, send us your name and address. No speculation or gambling scheme, but legitimate business. First-class references in any part of the United States. E. J. Arnold & Co., Ninth and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LOST.

LOST—A ladies' gold watch. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 25-2t

LOCAL LINES.

Judge Olds was at Huntington Friday.

Miss Nettie Racine is home from a visit in Toledo.

J. A. Raifsnyder has left for a visit at Buffalo.

Mrs. Will Stemen is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Work are visiting friends at Columbia City.

Miss Sadie Barrone is the guest of her parents in Monroeville.

Miss Clara Hull entertained a few friends informally last evening.

a lady of high character. She returned to Fort Wayne Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gates are spending a few days in Rome City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Orr have returned from a brief visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millard are spending a few days in Adrian, Mich.

Mrs. W. H. Fleming entertained at pedro last evening, in honor of Mrs. James Taylor.

James Conroy went to Portland, Ind., today to be the guest of his brother, Rev. Thomas Conroy.

There will be an important business meeting of the Musicians' union tomorrow afternoon in Elektron hall.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brake, of 182 Maumee avenue, a daughter. Mr. Brake is an engineer on the Pittsburg.

Mrs. L. F. Curdes, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Anderson, will entertain the South Side Aid society next Monday afternoon.

Garrett Herald: Mill Lillian Schrader, of Fort Wayne, will be in Garrett next week to organize a class in violin instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hulburt and daughter, Miss Fannie, are spending a few weeks the guest of relatives and friends in Wisconsin.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, sr., D. D., of Topeka, Kans., is in the city to spend a few weeks the guest of his son, Rev. J. W. Bailey and family.

The Socialists will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the hall, No. 140 Calhoun street. These meetings are held for the purpose of studying socialism.

Mrs. Perry Randall is attending the meeting of the State Federation of Women's clubs in Auburn. The Misses Johnson and Jenkinson, also of this city, are in attendance.

At Ridgeville last evening Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church, delivered an address at the Sunday school convention on "Faithfulness in Small Things."

Auburn Courier: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Olds have moved to Fort Wayne, where Mr. Olds, who was formerly employed by the Model Gas Engine works, in this city, has secured a permanent position.

Mrs. Schwedes, wife of Rev. F. R. Schwedes, of Terre Haute, former pastor of St. John's Reformed church, arrived in the city today to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Bosch.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have returned home to Garrett after a visit with relatives in the city. Mr. Sargent is a Fort Wayne boy and is now employed on the Baltimore and Ohio road as brakeman.

Mrs. Margaret Denning, who will soon return to the India mission field, will preach tomorrow evening at Wayne street M. E. church. In the morning Rev. J. H. Miller, of the Lutheran synod, will occupy the pulpit.

Ossian News: Frank Reichelderfer came out from Fort Wayne Saturday evening and filled Rev. Fred's appointments Sunday. Mr. Reichelderfer is an old schoolmate of the editor and of course his visit was highly enjoyed.

Columbia City Post: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ames arrived in this city at noon from their bridal trip to Chicago. They will be the guests of relatives a day or two before leaving for their new home at 105 Green street, Fort Wayne.

Ossian News: Miss Clark, of Hope hospital, the nurse who cared for the White family during their late sickness, came out Wednesday and called on some of her many friends. Miss Clark has made herself very popular in Ossian and vicinity on account of her devoted care of the sick and as

The musical program to be rendered at the First Presbyterian church Sunday is as follows: Morning, Dudley Buck's Festival Te Deum and a trio, "Charity," by Rossini, by Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Keegan; evening, "The Heavens are Telling," Haydn quartet; "O, Paradise," by the choir.

Fred Krueger pleasantly entertained the members of the Manhattan club and lady friends at his home Thursday evening in celebration of his twenty-first birthday anniversary. Miss Clara Stockman and Walter Hoamig won first prizes and the consolations were awarded to Miss Clara Kasbaum and Maurice Cashman.

Thomas Duncan, of the Duncan Electric Meter company, is in Lafayette with a view of locating his factory there. The Commercial club has taken up the project with a vim and will make every effort to land the factory. There is another electric factory in Lafayette, but the old concern made no protest against the new firm.

Coughing?

Start at once for your drug store for some cough medicine. If you meet your doctor on the way, tell him you are going after a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he has anything better to offer you, get it. We want to help you, and so does your doctor.

"I coughed terribly after having la grippe. If it had not been for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I don't think I could possibly have pulled through."
E. B. Davis, Providence, R. I.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Fisher, of 108 Howell street, was knocked down and painfully injured yesterday afternoon, while crossing the street, by a horse which was being driven rapidly.

WANTED

Girl for housework; good wages paid. Inquire at once at 566 East Wayne street. 10-19-tf

WANTED GOOD HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Persons desiring to take children to bring up and able to give them good comfortable homes and a common school education are invited to call on or address The Allen County Orphans' home, Fort Wayne, Ind. References are required from all applicants for children. 10-15d-wtf

GLORIOUS, BUT DISTANT.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 26.—Lord Alfred Milner is not among those prophesying a speedy settlement in South Africa. Replying to an address from the corporation October 25 he said he hoped his visit to Natal would lead to a few tentative steps in the direction of his desire—"a peaceful and prosperous South Africa; one great community under the British flag."

"But," added Lord Milner, "let us not count upon it coming in a hurry."

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 26.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish Coal company, situated one mile south of this city, late yesterday afternoon which caused the death of five men and the injury of nine others. The killed are:

Ebenezer Williams, first assistant foreman.

Comer Williams, second assistant foreman.

Thomas Guest, company hand.

Thomas Price, track layer.

W. S. Phillips, inspector.

Directly after the explosion occurred a number of rescuers, at the risk of their lives, entered the mine, filled with dangerous after-damp, and brought out the bodies of the dead and injured.

QUIT WHITE BREAD.

Could Not Get Strength From It.

An Episcopalian minister of Ellenville, N. Y., who is interested not only in the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but in their physical well-being also, says: "I can now do an immense amount of work and feel no fatigue, for the reason that I am using Grape-Nuts breakfast food and have quit coffee entirely and am using Postum Food Coffee.

Myself and family are all greatly improved in health. We have largely abandoned the use of white bread. Upwards of twenty-five persons have changed their diet on my recommendation. It is gladly given, because I know, from personal experience, whereof I speak."

It is a well-known fact that white bread is almost entirely composed of starch and this is difficult of digestion by many people, particularly those who have weak intestinal digestion. The result of the use of much white bread is a lack of brain and nervous power to do mental work and it also creates intestinal troubles, because the excess of starch ferments in the intestines and makes the condition right for the growth of microbes; whereas Grape-Nuts breakfast food contains the needed starch, but in a predigested form. That is, it is transformed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture, and delivered in the packages, ready cooked, and in such shape that it is immediately assimilated without hard work of the digestive organs.

The food also contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash which, combined with albumen, is used by nature to make the gray matter that must be in the cells of the brain and the nerve centers throughout the body, in order to give strength and ability to stand long and continuous work. Both the Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts are sold by all first-class grocers.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; cheap rent, 74 Maumee ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Inquire at 26 W. Jefferson St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, also a good barn, at 105 Barr St. 25-3t

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—Part of office, 33 Court street lower floor. Inquire on premises. 26-2t

FOR RENT—A modern 10-room house; centrally located. Inquire 131 W. Main St. 25-6t

FOR RENT—A barber shop; good location for good work. Apply 329 West Main street. 21-t6

FOR RENT—Furnished front room; privilege use of bath. No. 138 East Berry street. 25-2t

FOR RENT—7 room house on Shawnee avenue; $10 per month. J. F. Bickel, 52 Bank block. 22-tf

FOR RENT—Residences and business rooms shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank 7tf

FOR RENT—A modern 8-room house at 78 Brackenridge St. Inquire at 30 McClellan. Mrs. W. W. Wagoner. 26-4t

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 48 W. Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—Three single furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, heat and bath, at 56 Doughs avenue. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 16 W. Jefferson St. 26-2t

FOR RENT—An eight-room house, with conservatory, porcelain bath, etc., at 229 East Washington St. Inquire 76 Brackenridge St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished hall, at 140 Calhoun street, Monday, Tuesday or Thursday nights; good piano in hall. Apply 248 Calhoun street. 21-6t

FOR RENT—Residence 142 E. Berry to desirable parties, reference required. Inquire 140 E. Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—109 Edgewater avenue, Lakeside, 8-room house; bath, toilet, electric lights, natural gas; both kinds of water. Foster Furniture Co. 25-10t

FOR RENT—Nine-room new house; all modern improvements; on Columbia Ave. in first block across bridge. Inquire at No. 8 St. Joe boulevard. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Suit of nicely furnished rooms on first floor; suitable for light housekeeping, with bath and all conveniences. Call at 126 E. Wayne St. 10-23-tf

FOR RENT—Two large rooms, partly furnished; will rent cheap to right parties; nice for light housekeeping. 238 West Wayne street. Mrs. R. A. Webb. 26-2t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—One or two front rooms, bay window and alcove, handsomely furnished. Cheap rent to permanent roomers. Handsome new modern brick residence. Every convenience, 116 Fulton street, cor corner West Washington St. 22-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x36, with 50 feet plate glass show windows, on W. Berry St. and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggist's sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-10-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON ST.

. . DR. RANKE . .
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
Glasses Adjusted.
Office Lau Block; Room 11 and 12.
Hours—8:30-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

WANTED.

WANTED—Nine pants makers at L. Jaxtheimer & Son. 24-3t

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Salesmen, having single rigs; look after this if you want a good thing. Call at Grand Central Hotel, city. 25-2t

WANTED—Ladies—To do embroidery and Battenberg at their homes; steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago, Ill. 1-5-aos-26t

WANTED—A few bright men as agents; something new; big money for hustlers. Call for Shoe at Hotel Rich, between 9 and 10 a. m. or 7 and 9 p. m. 25-t2

WANTED—Good man with small capital to manage business paying $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; every detail subject to investigation. Address Lock Box 218, city. 25-2t

WANTED—Ladies' consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies' only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Ideas—I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—A live, energetic man to place "Hoosier School Boys," a puzzle, with the trade. A hot novelty, showing the trials of a schoolmaster in his endeavor to keep the boys under control. Sample and terms, 15 cents, stamps. Kegley Hardware and Novelty Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sept7 sats12t

WANTED—Manager; large house, extending business, desires make arrangement, competent man, manage office this section; salary $1,500 a year, expenses, commissions, office duties, no soliciting; must furnish $800 cash and good references. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn. Oct2-19-26-N2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage and 30-foot lot on East Wayne St.; $900. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Covered express or baggage wagon, cheap. Inquire at Ulmer's livery barn, East Main St. 25-2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—Large heating stove; suitable for hall or store room. Trustees Third Presbyterian church. 24-26

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms on Harmer St.; will trade for smaller or sell at sacrifice. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Well established restaurant, with 17 good lodging rooms, laundry and dry room; good trade; worth $2,000; if sold in 30 days will sacrifice for $1,700. Call or address M. Fields, 203 Temple building, Indianapolis, Ind. 24-26-29.

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton ave.; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. Van Buskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250 Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m., to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Mrs. J. A. and J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1176. 93 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One couch, banquet lamp, standard works of fiction, cheap. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 10-4tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new modern residence on Rockhill St. at a bargain; owner non-resident. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A choice home on East Wayne St.; pavement; very nice location; at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new 7-room house, with barn, near depot in Bloomingdale; only $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house and barn, in Bloomingdale, near depot; party leaving; price, $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of four different investments, paying from 9 to 10 per cent. interest. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rochioli, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main. tf

FOR SALE—A lot, size 40x150 feet, on W. Berry St., one block from pavement; price $1,500 cash. Inquire 141 Fairfield Ave. (Griffith). 8-24-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new house, 9 rooms and bath room; all wired for lights; on asphalt pavement, south side; only $2,300. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—A corner lot, with two houses; fine for renting; between Calhoun and Fairfield ave.; an investment. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—A nearly new 7-room house, with bath, furnace and gas lights, between Calhoun and Lafayette Sts.; $2,250. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 18 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 53 Hamilton St. 10-19tf

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun St., business lot, next south from Thomas Telley, cor. Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—50x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland ave. and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Two dwellings, half lot each, on Gay St., $1,000 each; 8-room dwelling, E. Leith St., $1,650; a good investment on Center St. of two dwellings and full lot. Call and see us. Money to loan; houses to rent. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court St. tf

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield Ave. 10-14tf

FOR SALE—Four 35-foot lots on West Butler street, south front, beginning second west from Webster; full grown shade trees, maple, between curb and brick sidewalk; street pavement, sewers, etc., all paid. Long time payments. Apply Henry M. Williams, or any real estate agents. 10-10-tf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun St. fronts, between Creighton ave. and Woodland ave.; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton ave. south; also 55 feet Calhoun St. front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton ave. addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the new Haberkorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Bass foundry, and Lafayette St. railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, corner lot on East Williams street, $2,000; six room house on Swinney avenue, $1,500; five room house on Frances street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; six room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; seven room house on Jackson street, $1,800, a bargain; five room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 100 acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first class condition in Cedar Creek Tp., $4,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf

Pickard Bros....

...SELL...

STOVES & RANGES

Of all descriptions and handle only the best of each variety.

The "FAVORITE" teel Range, the best money and brains can produce.

The "MODEL CLARION" Cook Stove cannot be excelled as a baker.

The "FAVORITE" Base Burner, the most successful hard coal stove in the world.

The "HERMETIC FAVORITE," the handsomest and best oak stove made.

The "SALEM OAK" for a cheaper oak stove cannot be beaten at the price.

The "BUCKEYE" has no equal as an air-tight wood heater.

The "SUCCESS," the best all sheet iron air-tight heater in the market.

Pickard Bros.,

....HEADQUARTERS FOR....

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 130 at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Fraternal Societies—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, K. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Masonic Temple—The Bostonians in "Robin Hood."

THE INDEPENDENT IDEA.

Upon two municipal campaigns now in progress the attention of the country is strongly focussed. The efforts of the people of New York to break the gigantic power of Tammany and of the people of Philadelphia to escape the strangling clutch of a thieving gang of political plunderers is of importance to those citizens everywhere who believe the time has come to wrest from corrupt and mercenary bossism the control of local government and restore it to the people. That is the purpose of the powerful fusion movements in New York and Philadelphia.

Good men of all political parties are united in these great battles against the evil forces that have plundered the people and prostituted their governments. Such men do not abandon or sacrifice their political principles. On the contrary, they give them vitality and force. No one of sense will deny the necessity of great national political parties with distinct principles and policies of government. But the party idea is not essential to good local government. The citizen is touched directly by his local government. It levies direct tax upon him, has custody of the money he pays and determines how it shall be expended. It has nothing to do with great fiscal policies, foreign relations, sweeping schemes of expansion, internal development, national commerce, great armies, mighty navies or the like. Its function is to administer the public business that immediately concerns every citizen. There is no essential idea of politics in it. It is a business proposition that every citizen should deal with as such. Every sensible man in this city and in Allen county will say that what he expects of local government is that it shall take from him in the form of taxes no more of his money than honest and economical administration of public business requires; that it shall be clean, honest, business-like, obedient to all that public interest requires and faithful in all that official duty imposes.

Politics has caused these considerations to be largely lost sight of in the work of choosing men to administer the public business. The fellow who can show the strongest "pull" and in larger degree the hustling proclivities of the spoils politician, breaks into office. Fitness has ceased to cut much of a figure, just as the honorable distinction that ought to be the pride of a citizen chosen for public service has been lost sight of in the pursuit for the spoils of the job. The carelessness in some cases and over-strenuous devotion to party in other instances of a large body of our citizens has had the result too many times within the last few years of placing in office not only incompetent and unfit, but in some cases unqualifiedly dishonest men. The election to important public office of a man who is mentally incompetent, or who is personally unfit, or who by reason of his habits is both, cannot be excused on any ground except public ignorance of the character of such a man, and that finally is a poor excuse, for the public has no business to be ignorant of the character of the men proposed for the responsibilities of important office.

Recent events, however, have not been without their lesson to the citizens of this county. We believe the sentiment is growing that the way to get good men into office is not by the agencies of political parties that are and can be divided in these local matters only by the ambitions and antagonisms of rival party office in this county and in this city with a capable and fit man, but it will not be done if party machines and political gangs are to be arbiters in the choosing. There are many of the right kind of men who will gladly accept public office both for its emoluments and its honors as well as from an honest wish to serve the people, but such men will not engage in the dirty scramble for support nor deal with the low political hucksters who decree in barrooms what the people shall ratify at the polls. Independent action by good citizens of all parties will improve the situation, insure the election of good men and the honest and faithful administration of public business. No democrat would cease to be democrat, nor republican cease to be republican, for insisting on good men for office or for protesting against the humiliation of having to support for office a man he could neither respect or trust. The idea of independence in these things is the democrat-republican idea, the rational idea, the essentially American idea.

PAYS FARE DUE FOR 20 YEARS.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26.—A "conscience fund" was started in the general passenger department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at its headquarters here by the receipt of a letter from a man living in Kansas City, who kept his name a secret. The letter was addressed to W. G. Crush, the general passenger agent of the road, and stated that twenty years ago, when the company's lines were first started in Texas, the sender boarded a train at Dallas and rode twenty-five or thirty miles, "beating" his way. The writer states that his conscience has hurt him acutely for the last ten years, and he incloses 80 cents, which he thinks is the amount he owes the company, computing the fare at 3 cents a mile. He says he does not feel that the company will expect him to pay interest on the amount, as it was not a loss, and the train would have been run at the same expense without him as a passenger as it was with him.

MEN WHO SOLD LIQUOR BLAMED

Clay City, Ind., Oct. 26.—Coroner Mershon fixes the blame for the death of Sherman Woods on Otis Melton and Burl Kress, whom he charges with selling the victim liquor, "which made him so drunk that after he was put on his horse he fell to the ground, killing himself." The coroner says in his verdict that these two men, the former a bartender for Dick Kress and the latter a brother, are "entitled to receive the most severe censure" for their action. This tragedy has aroused a storm of indignation against the saloon keepers for their open violation of the law, and against the officials who prosecute for petty drunks and let the arch violators go. The saloon keepers, with few exceptions, run in open violation of the law on Sunday, keeping their blinds up and allowing persons to enter their saloons. One justice of the peace was fined for drunkenness one evening, and the next day sent a man to jail in default of bail for a similar offense.

DOWN ON THE IRISH.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, addressing upward of 8,000 persons in Waverly market, Edinburgh, last night, announced that the government intended to frame new rules for the house of commons so as to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," said he, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who insult and outrage it.

"The present representation of Ireland is," said he, "an abuse and a scandal." The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members too many in the house of commons. "I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetuated."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced up on Great Britain by the Boers, he said:

"I think the time has come or is coming," said the colonial secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary."

DR. RIXEY'S REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 26.—"In the line of duty, while serving the president, who was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz," is the statement filed with the surgeon general of the navy by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, medical inspector U. S. N., as the introduction for his report upon the wounding, illness and death of the late President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated: "Gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wounds." The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness. It is in the shape of a ship's log almost, showing at intervals of a very few minutes, some times a single minute, rarely more than an hour, the patient's progress towards the end. But perhaps the most valuable data contained from a medical point of view is the accurate registering of the medication of the case—not a single morsel of food or a dose of medicine, or a bath, is omitted from the report.

BASE BALL CHANGE.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Frank Selee, who has managed the Boston National league team for many years, will take charge of the Chicago National league nine next year. The announcement of Selee's acceptance was made today by President Hart.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

DOCTORS TESTIFY

(Continued From Second Page.)

lived up at feeder dam. On day of coroner's inquest Warnup and I were talking in court house when Dunn came up. He said, "I've heard the mother say she wished the little girl was dead."

There was no cross-examination.

MRS. SPANGLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spangler was the next witness; am married and live at Wallen; slightly acquainted with Dunn; I live about one and one-half squares from Dunn's; slightly acquainted with the Cothrells; remember of hearing Alice was missing on morning of July 3. Saw Dunn on Sunday, July 7, at Huguenard's well getting water about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after I saw a crowd across the street going toward Dunn's; suppose Dunn had gone home. I had spoken to Dunn I think on Friday in Mrs. Huguenard's presence.

Asked him if they had heard anything about Alice. He wanted to know what we were surmising. I said I had just remarked to Mrs. Huguenard that she might have fallen into an old well. On another occasion he said the women of Wallen believed Alice had gone away with a gypsy wagon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colerick, witness said Dunn had made the remark about gypsies several times.

TALKED WITH DUNN.

Jed Ervin was called. Live in Washington township; farmer; have known Charles Dunn about eighteen years. First knew him when he lived in Lake township. Heard July 4 that Alice Cothrell was missing; did not go to Wallen until Sunday evening; saw Dunn there; he spoke to me first. I sat under a tree near the Cothrell house when he approached me, saying:

"Hello, Jed; how are you?"

Then he asked me to come down to his house. After talking with Mrs. Dunn I talked with him. I said:

"Charley, it looks as if somebody would have to go to town from here tonight."

He replied: "Yes, I expect it will be Marie; but I told her to keep cool and it will come out all right."

Turning to Marie, Dunn said: "Marie, people around here say you are not right; how is it?"

Dunn said he wondered what people outside were talking about, adding: "I don't see why they don't come and talk to me."

Then he asked me when I left to go up and see what they were talking about, and let him know. I said I would. He said: "I'm nervous tonight and I usually have plenty of nerve." He said something about it being another Weisel affair, but they wouldn't get off so easy this time.

John Cook and Dunn went out with me. In the house I sat on lounge in the sitting room; Dunn sat on chair. Don't recall meeting Dunn in Fort Wayne last December; possibly I did. About two years ago talked with him at Harrison and Superior streets.

At this juncture Judge Hench spoke in a low tone to attorneys for defense, and Messrs. Colerick and Morris, with Judge Hench, Prosecutor Emrick and Frank Emrick, stepped to Judge O'Rourke's desk and held a whispered conference, and at its conclusion court adjourned for the day.

TRIES TO BLOW UP HOUSE.

LaPorte, Ind., Oct. 26.—For being kicked out of a barn where he had been found asleep, an unknown well-dressed man at an early hour yesterday morning attempted to wreck the country residence of Ermand Schultz, near here, by exploding a charge of nitro-glycerine in the road. A hole in the ground was the only damage. The fellow had a miraculous escape from being blown up. So heavy was the charge that the whole city was shaken and the explosion was heard and felt for a distance of ten miles. People were awakened from their sleep and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed, many believing that an earthquake had occurred.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

KOONTZ.

William Elmer Koontz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koontz, of 73 High street, died at 9 o'clock this morning from spasms, at the age of seven years.

The funeral will be held next Tuesday, interment at Parker's cemetery.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Payne.—The funeral of Mrs. Payne will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, No. 386 East Lewis street.

Ulrey.—Funeral services of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Ulrey will be held Sunday at 1 p. m. from the residence on West Main street. Rev. J. C. Breckinridge will officiate and the interment will be in the Hatfield cemetery.

Clark.—The funeral of the late Thomas Clark, residing near Arcola, who died yesterday at St. Joseph hospital, will take place Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the late residence, twelve miles west on the Illinois road, and at 10 o'clock from St. Patrick's church in Arcola.

Keever.—The remains of Mrs. Thomas Keever will arrive from Chicago tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 and will be taken to the residence of her nephew, Ed Keever, 165 Wells street. The interment will take place Monday morning at Parker's cemetery. Mrs. Keever died in Chicago on Thursday.

Gibson.—The funeral of Flora Gibson will take place at 8:30 from the house Monday morning, and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS

The will of Mary Pirson and that of Catherine Cull were yesterday afternoon admitted to probate.

Yesterday Elevatorman Nierman, of the court house, carried 2,665 passengers in his little car between the hours of 6:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. While the figures are not so imposing, they mean a whole lot. Twenty-six hundred people would fill four excursion trains of ten cars each, more people than were brought to the city of Fort Wayne on any single day this year by the combined railroads. Of course there were not 2,600 different persons in the little car, but the car carried that number of passengers either up or down or both ways.

Referring to an arrest recently exploited in the Fort Wayne papers the New Haven News of this week says: "T. T. Rogers, of Grover Hill, the alleged bigamist arrested here last Wednesday, was allowed to go after paying the costs of his arrest, etc. Rogers claims that the former marriage to his wife now living was illegal and if he can prove this he will not be prosecuted."

The hearing of the evidence in the damage suit of Rothschild vs. Sprague & VanRoy continue to occupy the attention of the superior court jury. Mr. VanRoy was on the stand all day yesterday and up to noon today.

Claude M. Cramer has commenced proceedings against Owen C. Himes for breach of contract and claiming $800 damages. The suit is over a contract for the conveyance and sale of some real estate in Noble county.

Isaac N. Faulkner sues Henry Klieb et al on account for $523.80.

The county commissioners were in session today transacting miscellaneous business and adjusting some matter pertaining to roads.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FELL FROM SECOND STORY.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man named Webber, whose home is in Detroit, a student at Concordia college, either fell or jumped from a second-story window to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. In alighting he fell on a broken bottle and frightfully lacerated his left hand. The glass gashed the muscles, tendons, arteries and everything in sight. Dr. Eric Grull was called, and seeing the serious character of the wound, had the young man removed to Hope hospital, where, with the assistance of Dr. Duemling, he patched up the wound as best they could, stitching the tendons together, taking up the arteries and dressing the lacerations. This morning the young man was removed to the hospital ward of the college, where he is receiving the best of care. Dr. Grull says he is in no degree confident that the unfortunate man will not be permanently crippled.

The Daughters of Workmen are conducting a rummage sale at 25 Calhoun street. The sale will continue all next week.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM

Our Popular Pharmacists are Glad to Talk.

SAY THE MEDICINE IS WORTHY OF ALL KINDS OF PRAISE.

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR WAS THE SUBJECT.

"There's no use talking," said a member of this firm at 88 Calhoun street, "we thoroughly believe in Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, and have believed in it ever since we took the sole agency for it. It seems to be different from most remedies of this kind, simply because it really contains medicinal value, and does people real lasting good. We have proof of this every day, and it is doing lots of good as a nerve tonic and a blood renovator. It gives strength, real strength, as quickly as any medicine we know of. This medicine is all right, that's why we guarantee it."

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Royal gives to food that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and delicious flavor noticed in the finest bread, cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable when any other leavening agent is used.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE POLICE.

Judge Loutitt conducted a kindergarten on an extensive scale this morning. When court opened there were at least twenty young people there, mostly bright looking young lads in knee breeches and timid girls of tender years and all hailed from across the river, in the precinct known as Bloomingdale. The occasion was the arrest of little Leon Vauris, a lad of twelve, who was charged by Mrs. Tillie Kroehn, of No. 39 Fifth street, with having committed several acts of vandalism. The most offensive act and the one which was charged specifically in the affidavit was that young Vauris had secured a broom which he inserted in a vault close by and then befouled the front door and screens of the Kroehn residence. The evidence was of course of an offensive character. The little folks, however, seemed to understand what they were there for and gave answers in a remarkably concise manner and with evident candor and truthfulness.

After hearing the evidence Judge Loutitt took the case under advisement until this afternoon when he announced that he would fine the boy $1 and costs, but would suspend sentence during good behavior. Meanwhile the boy was sent back to the station cell and locked up until 3 o'clock, when he was given his liberty.

Yesterday a farmer on the Harrison street market sold an innocent city chap a voluptuous looking chicken in payment of which the city chap tendered a five dollar bill. The farmer could not change the bill, whereupon the man said he would go somewhere and get the change. He went, taking the chicken with him and last evening the farmer asked the policeman when he thought the fellow would get back with the change.

A Good Real Estate Broker

is your best advisor when you wish to purchase property that will increase in value and give you the best for your money, whether it be in building lots, houses, business property or farms. I have bargains just now that cannot be duplicated. Call and investigate.

Louis F. Curdes,

PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

A Favorable Impression.

This young man impresses you favorably. Why? Is it because he wears one of our very attractive

Russian Overcoats.

Doesn't he strike you as a very bright, aggressive little chap? Young America is discriminating, and his taste is as well worth catering to as that of his older brothers.

We Cater to Young America. . . . .

Energetic and progressive we have passed the point of experimenting in our boys' department, have learned that good clothing will realize good and rapid interest and allure trade our way.

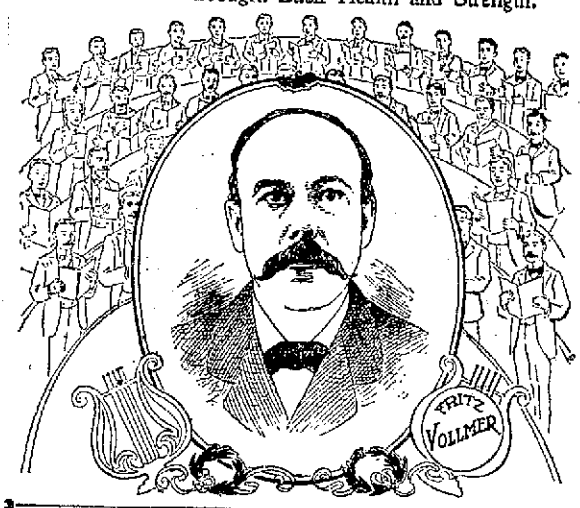
Comparison is always our best and strongest. . . . . .

Kratzsch Bros.,

26 Calhoun Street.

A GREAT SINGER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Voice Was About Lost—Physicians Failed—Peruna as a Last Resort Brought Back Health and Strength.



PROF. FRITZ VOLLMER, PRESIDENT SCHWÆBISCHER SÆNGERBUND, OF CHICAGO, ILLS., SAVED FROM ENTIRE LOSS OF VOICE BY PERUNA.

MANY PEOPLE can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. But this is not true of the public speaker or singer. His voice must always be clear, lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Peruna among the leading professional men and women of the country.

Fritz Vollmer, President Schwæbischer Sængerbund, Chicago, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., says:

"I was greatly troubled for weeks with throat trouble, which the doctors defined as catarrh, but could only give me temporary relief.

"My voice was badly affected and I was afraid I would lose it entirely. I read of some of the wonderful things your Peruna would do and thought it advisable to try some myself.

"I am pleased to state that in a very short time I was cured."—FRITZ VOLLMER.

An Opera Singer's Experience.

Miss Jennie Hawley, a contralto singer of great popularity in comic opera, is one of the many professional singers who use Peruna. She writes:

RIGGS HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"I regard Peruna as invaluable to singers and actresses, and all persons who use their voices in entertaining the public. I have found it excellent for a cold or cough."—Jennie Hawley.

Ex-Congressman C. Pelham, of Bancroft, Va., writes:

"My sister-in-law has been suffering from catarrh of the throat for a considerable time. She has been using Peruna for about one week, and is manifestly improved. I believe it is an excellent remedy for catarrh."—C. Pelham.

Not only is Peruna of untold value in cases of laryngitis, but a bottle of Peruna rightly used in the family during the winter months is of value untold. Peruna cures colds, cures coughs, cures la grippe, cures all diseases due to catarrhal congestions of the mucous membranes.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh.

Spdaks — M. JONES — Ft. WAYNE, IND.

Humming..

That's the Word That Describes Business at.....

Wayne Dry Goods Co.

It is the old last fall push with a fifty per cent increase.

It brings a smile of satisfaction to us, as well as an increasing desire and determination to respond to the favor shown us by giving our patrons the best value that can be pressed into every dollar's worth they buy of us.

This we believe we are doing in

Our Silk Department

through the qualities of black taffetas, for instance, that we are selling at 50c and 75c in the regular width, and in the superb grades of 27-inch goods at 85c and $1.00.

Examine them; buy them with perfect confidence, for the manufacturer stands ready to make good every yard that may prove unsatisfactory to our customers.

Have you seen the quality of our

Imperial Colored Taffetas?

If not, ask for them and see if they are not the handsomest silks for the money you have ever seen—rich, heavy, soft as wool and can be washed.

If you wish anything in the way of

Black Peau de Soie or Duchesse

We invite you to look at our $1.00 grade in these goods. We start them at 65c, but make specials of Nos. at $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.65.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

BUSINESS SESSIONS CLOSE

THE LUTHERAN CONVENTION ENDS TODAY.

Final Adjournment Will Take Place Sunday Evening—Appointments for Sunday.

The forty-seventh annual session of the General Evangelical Lutheran Synod of northern Indiana, which has been in session at Christ's Lutheran church since Wednesday night, will be brought to a close on Sunday evening. The business sessions closed this afternoon, and quite a number of delegates have departed for their homes.

The convention was opened this morning with a devotional service led by Rev. E. A. Kuhn. The most important business of the morning session was the hearing of the report of the parochial committee. The report included a tabulated statement of the work of the year, and it was of a most encouraging nature, showing much activity among the churches in the synod.

Dr. H. C. Haithcox, of Columbia City, secretary of the board of education of the general synod, addressed the convention in behalf of the board. The report showed a good growth and development of the educational institutions, and set forth the need of a better support of the western colleges. The tabulated statement showed that the eastern colleges are supported by constituencies and that a constituency is being created in the west for the same purpose. Much interest is being manifested in the Western Theological seminary in Atchison, Kas., and the excellent condition of the church in Colorado and California points to the speedy establishment of educational institutions in those states.

The afternoon session was occupied with the hearing of the report of the committee on missions, especially of the work within the borders of this synod. The president also announced the list of standing committees this afternoon. After the hearing of reports from a number of minor committees the convention adjourned.

This evening Rev. H. C. Haithcox, of Columbia City, will deliver a sermon on the subject, "The Divine Method of Education." Tomorrow morning Rev. D. F. Thomas, of North Manchester, will preach on the subject, "Luther, the Man and His Work," and in the evening Rev. S. A. Ort, dean of the faculty of Wittenberg college, will occupy the pulpit. The final adjournment will take place tomorrow night.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The liturgical service last evening was conducted by Rev. L. J. Motschman, followed by a scripture reading by Rev. J. H. Harpster, D. D., a returned missionary from India. Rev. H. L. Yaeger, field secretary of the board of church extension, was then introduced and addressed the synod on the work of church extension, giving an interesting statistical report of the condition of the church.

The feature of the evening was the address of Dr. Harpster on mission work in India. Dr. Harpster is an able speaker, and his address was of great interest.

An invitation was then presented from the congregation of Camden, Ind., to hold the synodical convention in that town next year, and the invitation was accepted.

SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS.

Following is a list of appointments for the various churches for Sunday, which was prepared by President C. E. Rice today:

First Presbyterian—Morning, Prof. S. A. Ort, D. D., LL. D. Evening, B. F. Granoble.

Grace Reformed—Morning, Frank Dressel. Evening, H. C. Haithcox, D. D.

South Congregational—Morning, A. Z. Freyberger. Evening, J. D. Brosey.

Calvary U. B.—Morning, W. S. Dysinger. Evening, D. F. Kain.

Berry Street M. E.—W. H. Schrock. Evening, D. F. Kuhn.

Trinity M. E.—Morning, H. L. Greenawalt. Evening, M. L. Smith.

Trinity Lutheran—Morning, J. M. Ruthrauff, D. D. Evening, J. W. Ott.

Wayne Street M. E.—Morning, J. H. Miller.

Bethel Evangelical—Evening, J. A. Burkett.

Plymouth Congregation—Morning, H. C. Haithcox, D. D.

Simpson M. E.—Morning, A. B. Fryberger. Evening, D. M. Horner.

Bethany Presbyterian—Morning, S. P. Freyberger.

Salem Reformed—Evening, E. W. Erick.

Third Presbyterian—Morning, H. C. Stuckenberg.

R. R. Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m.—J. M. Ruthrauff, D. D., president of Wittenberg college.

Christ's Lutheran—9:30 a. m., C. E. Rice, J. W. Ott; 10:45 a. m., sermon, D. F. Thomas; Lutheran league, 6:45 p. m., Frank Dressel, J. H. Miller; 7:30 p. m., sermon, S. A. Ort, D. D., LL. D.

Monroeville—W. L. Tedrow.

Lagrange—W. S. Oberholtzer.

This announcement will be all the official notification which will be given respecting the above appointments. Pastors of these churches are requested to see the men who will preach for them and make all further arrangements with them that may be necessary.

INSOMNIA.

No Worse Revenge Than Sleeplessness.

A man of highly nervous temperament recently remarked that he could wish his most bitter enemy no more affliction than being unable to sleep. "I have been through it all," he said, "and know whereof I speak. There is nothing more nerve wearing than after a hard day's work, to lie awake half the night, and when getting-up time comes, to find oneself as tired as upon retiring.

"There are various causes for this condition of the nervous system, but imperfect digestion resulting from constipation and torpid liver is oftener than anything else, the source of the trouble. After long refusing to believe it, I found this to be true of myself; and am unable to thoroughly express my gratitude to the makers of Peptorene, the Health Tablet; for the relief experienced from the use of this pleasant remedy. I now secure the necessary rest, and am able to do my work with pleasure, where formerly it seemed a mountain."

Battle Creek Health Tablet Co., Ltd., 25 cts. a box. Write for a free trial treatment. Sold at Wm. T. Waltemath, Meyer Bros. & Co., Pellens & Polster and A. C. Gocke.

LOCAL LINES.

Miss Minnie Kludt entertained the Silver Bell Pedro club last evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bradley, of North Harrison street—a daughter.

Miss Daisy Jones, of the Davis Medical company, has left for Chicago to attend a family reunion. Her brother, George W. Jones, who is an actor, has been absent from home for four years, and has just returned.

Word was received in the city today by relatives conveying the gratifying news that the venerable Rev. C. Gross, pastor of Emanuel Lutheran church, is much improved. Rev. Gross is now in St. Louis and the latter states that he is able to walk about six blocks every day.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—The torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey was launched at noon today at Neafie & Levi's ship yard. Mrs. Mae Chauncey Stevenson-Todd christened the vessel. Distinguished officers of the army and navy and men prominent in civil life witnessed the ceremony. The Chauncey, which is a sister ship of the Bainbridge, launched some time ago, and the Barry, now being built, is 245 feet long and twenty-three feet beam, with four-cylinder triple expansion engines and Thornycroft boilers. Her speed will be about twenty-nine knots.

"Petticoat wrist" is the latest addition to the list of women's woes. It is a cramp or stiffness caused by the constant strain of holding the skirt off the ground.

TOLD IN FORT WAYNE

ITS THE EVIDENCE OF FORT WAYNE PEOPLE PUBLISHED IN FORT WAYNE PAPERS THAT HAS MADE SUCH A REPUTATION FOR DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS.

Standing clear and distinct, marking the difference, the superior merit, the adaptability to present day ailments is the volume of local testimony for Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. Its so different to the ordinary remedies referring to cures made at distant points which it is hard to verify. There is a reason for Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills commanding home evidence whenever they are known. It is their wonderful influence in bringing up the standard of nerve force.

Mr. J. M. Laylender, of No. 338 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "As a general all round system tonic and regulator I can recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, No. 14 Calhoun St. They regulated a sluggish bowel easily and nicely, give a fine appetite, digestion and good general strength. They certainly are a fine medicine. They steady and strengthen the nerves splendidly as well and to a railroad engineer this is a great point."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. Weise, of 74 Maumee avenue, is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. August Kruse and daughter, Thelma, leave tomorrow for a visit with relatives in Rochester.

Mrs. L. A. Brown, of 125 Eliza street, has returned from a visit of six weeks at Buffalo, New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

The directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company held their monthly meeting this morning in rooms over Dreier's drug store.

Dr. Ethan Allen, of Shelden, Ill., who has been in the city the guest of his parents for a week or more, returned to his home this morning.

Rev. W. H. Schrock, of Spencerville, will preach at Berry Street M. E. church at 10:30 a. m., and Rev. D. A. Kuhn, of Goshen, will preach at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Friday Mrs. M. L. Cosper made a large shipment of the Madam Cosper Hair Preparation to Norway and Sweden. Mrs. Cosper made a similar shipment to Gotenborg, Sweden, in June.

The Fern Leaf club, of this city, gave a delightful moonlight party Thursday evening for Miss Alice Schele, of New Haven. After luncheon the club re turned to this city.

Misses May Cunningham, Carrie Millman, Mabel Mensch, Bessie Edwards, Merl Bates and Zelma Kutsch met at the home of Miss Lottie Thiesen last evening and organized the M. L. club.

Miss May Kruse was very pleasantly surprised at her home last evening by a number of friends. Cards and games were the pleasures of the evening and at midnight a delicious luncheon was served.

C. B. Reynolds, of the Crystal Maze alleys, made a remarkable bowling record yesterday. In twenty-three games he averaged 163 10-23 each game, and for five of the games averaged 186. The scores were 191, 202, 186, 170 and 181 in the above five games.

Edwards camp, Modern Woodmen, gave the auxiliary, the Royal Neighbors, a pleasant surprise last evening. Both bodies held meetings and when the Woodmen and their families were assembled at the lower hall peremptory instructions were issued to the ladies to appear there also. They came with many misgivings, only to find that the summons was an invitation to participate in a social function that had been arranged particularly for their enjoyment. Dr. John Nichols was the orator of the evening and at the close of his remarks warm lunch was served, the diners listening to choice selections by the graphophone in the meantime.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Resolutions adopted Oct. 26, 1901, by Fort Wayne Congress, No. 10, Modern Sweedishons of the World:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our brother, Eli Mershberger, who in life was possessed of a character worthy of honor, justice and bravery, be it

Resolved, That we as a fraternity in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife, parents and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect for our brother, that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minute book, a copy be furnished his wife and also our official journal for publication.

M. B. LARIMER,
GEO. H. KUNTZ,
F. E. DAVIS.

All members of the Mulqueen Dancing school and their friends are invited to the second hop to be given by the Twentieth Century Dancing club, Wednesday evening, Oct. 30. The Annex orchestra will furnish the music.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ROME CITY SUNDAY TRAIN.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 22d, and until further notice, but one train will leave for Rome City, leaving Fort Wayne at 7:00 a. m., and returning leave Rome City at 6:00 p. m. 17tf

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

ATTENTION WAYNE LODGE NO. 25, F. AND A. M.

Members of Wayne Lodge No. 25, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the Temple Sunday, October 27, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, L. C. Soliday. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to participate.

ISEDORE I. POTTLITZER,
D. L. HARDING, W. M.
Secretary.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Ladies Sin against themselves in failing to note the fall line of

Kabo

Bias-Gored Straight Front and Modified CORSETS

Scores of Gracious Models, with LONG SKIRT LOW BUST DEEP HIP PARIS CLASP

All Hand Finished, at

$1.00 to $10.00

Write For Catalog

Very Little argument is needed to convince those of common form that The Form-Reducing

Kabo

in moulding such figures to lines of Happy Symmetry, and reducing too high and too full abdomen to Absolute Flatness, accomplishes that which no other corset made does accomplish.

Price, $2.50

Long or Short Waist, English Coutil and Long Waist Summer Netting.

Chicago Corset Co., 196 to 202 Monroe St., CHICAGO. New York Office: 388 Broadway, NEW YORK. Factory: Aurora, Ill

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

QUALITY . FINISH . FIT

Three things there are that a man must have in a suit. Good cloth—good workmanship—and a perfect fit.

These three things are always found where you find the "Thieme Bros." label. We are "suiting" about 300 of Fort Wayne's best dressers. We make good clothes—there is no question about it; we admit it.

May we ask you to call and criticise our fall and winter stock.

THIEME BROS.,

...Tailors at 12 West Berry Street...

FIT . FINISH . QUALITY

Save Your Teeth and Save Yourself.

A good disposition will be ruined by your teeth. We'll keep your teeth in order so that your health may be retained and that will benefit your disposition.

Quality and Fair Dealing . . .

Is what brought our business up to its present standing, and we expect to continue this policy.

Moderate charges. Guaranteed work. Easy way to pay.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Burket & Baker, Props.

Appointments made by Telephone 627 M. GROUND FLOOR.

We Make Frames | **Keil & Keil** | We Frame Pictures

WALL PAPER!

Pictures,

Picture Framing.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. . . . . 116 Calhoun Street. HOME 'PHONE 768.

FOR ECZEMA USE OSMIC CURE OINTMENT and BLOOD PURIFIER 50c. and $1 at Druggists, or Mailed. OSMIC CHEMICAL CO. CASSOPOLIS, MICH.

—Sold by—

PELLENS & POLSTER

DRUGGISTS, 94 Calhoun St.

YOUNG WOMEN, Take Your Meals at the Y. W. C. A., 51 West Berry Street. Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:30.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Drunkards Easily Cured

Miss Mary Roberts Wants Every Lady Reader of this Paper to Know How She Saved Her Brother.

Used an Odorless and Tasteless Remedy In His Food Quickly Curing Him Without His Knowledge.

Trial Package of the Remedy Mailed Free to Show How Easy It Is to Cure Drunkards.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conquerer. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1013 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., tells how she saved her brother from ruin and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would reseue a son, brother or husband from that scourge of drunkenness. She says:

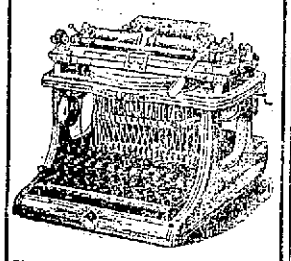
"Yes, it is true that my brother is now a reformed man. For years he drank only occasionally but at last he got so bad that to be sober seemed a living death to him. After a spree he would tremble and shake and act as if he were going insane. He would then drink sparingly but in a few days would start off again and I wouldn't see him for a week. I saw a notice in our

MISS MARY ROBERTS.

home paper that there was a remedy called Golden Specific to be given secretly in tea, coffee or soft food and that they would send me a free trial. I wrote for it and gave it to my brother early one morning in a cup of coffee before he had a chance to go out and got a drink. The effect was wonderful and seemed to brace him up. He went out and came back quite sober for him. In the meantime I had sent for a regular treatment of Golden Specific and after using it my brother was a changed man. Day after day, I watched and prayed, and it all seemed too good to be true. His whole manner changed. I said nothing about the remedy, I had been giving him secretly and did not talk of his being cured, but I would often tell him how happy I was and what a noble man he was to stop drinking. He, of course, knows it all now, but his new life, prosperity, new friends and self-respect have long ago forgiven me for the way in which I saved him from a drunkard's grave. May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings it is my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness not only for herself but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Dr. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific, is deserving of woman's homage and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 2008 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O., and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain package and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery."

FOX TYPEWRITER.



Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability
For the Purchaser,
AND
Speed and Ease
For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non-Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dealers Wanted.

NOTICE!

I am prepared to remove dead horses or cattle on short notice. Free of charge. All calls promptly attended to by telephoning Sommers' drug store. Telephones, Nos. 303-553.

JOHN LIGHT,

Oct22-N2-16 65 W. FOURTH.

The New York Historical society owns an entire block on the west side of Central Park, and has adopted plans for a new $1,000,000 building 204 feet long and 125 feet deep.

A REAL RIOT ON GRIDIRON

NOT MILD SCRIMMAGE KNOWN TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS,

But a Genuine Rough-and-Tumble Fight, in Which Bystanders Assisted With Clubs.

McKinley, Tex., Oct. 26.—Fourteen men painfully bruised and five seriously beaten is the score of a football game in McKinley yesterday.

The McKinley Y. M. C. A. team and the Sherman (Texas) city team were on the gridiron, and in the first rush the Sherman team handled the McKinley boys roughly. Two of the men got into a dispute that developed into a fight. Others joined in the affair and the fight became general. Twenty-two men were soon involved in a fist fight. Bystanders from both cities joined in the affair with clubs and several men were frightfully beaten. Police and deputies rushed in and after some time succeeded in quelling the riot.

Roy Runnels and Mansfield, of Sherman, and Weedin, Franklin and Guy Rambo, of McKinley, were unconscious on the ground. Fourteen others were badly beaten and bruised. The sheriff arrested both teams and has them now under guard awaiting trial. Rambo, Franklin, Runnels and Mansfield were taken to Runnels and Mansfield were taken to scious.

When the crowd reached the police station the fight was renewed, but officers stopped it before any one was hurt.

DEWEY RESIGNS CLUB OFFICE.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Admiral Dewey has resigned the presidency of the Metropolitan club because of criticisms made by some of its members on the Schley court of inquiry. The resignation went into effect yesterday. It is believed that the board of governors will endeavor to have him withdraw it, but friends of the admiral say that he is determined not to do this. The fault found with the court is that its rulings are unduly favorable to Schley and that its members are prejudiced in favor of the hero of Santiago. The criticism was aimed mainly at Admiral Dewey, although Admirals Benham and Ramsay also came in for a share of it. The first report was that Admiral Dewey had also resigned his membership in the club, but this proved incorrect. The Metropolitan club is the most exclusive organization of its kind in the city. It has on its rolls the names of all the more prominent army and navy officers and most of the high civil officials of the government.

CABINET CHANGES RUMORED.

London, Oct. 26.—Rumors were rife regarding cabinet changes during the early part of the week. It was persistently said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, whose relations with Mr. Chamberlain have never been cordial, was determined to step out and Mr. Hanbury, the president of the board of agriculture, it was said, was to succeed him. Inquiries made by a representative of The Associated Press, however, point to the fact that Sir Michael will remain in office, though not very willingly, and that no serious cabinet shake-up is likely to occur in the near future.

SALE OF RAILWAY HOLDINGS.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—According to the Call, a telegram from the east represents that General Hubbard yesterday bought all the Huntington holdings in the Pacific Improvement company. The sum paid for 12,500 shares—one-fourth of the stock of the corporation—was $2,500,000, or $200 per share. It is not known whether General Hubbard purchased the stock on his own account or for others. There are reports to the effect that Mrs. Sanford's 12,500 shares may soon be acquired by the same interest that purchased the Huntington stock.

NEW TERMINALS ON COAST.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The Call says: "J. Pierpont tMorgan has purchased a large tract of bay shore land adjoining the Standard Oil company's property above Point Richmond, on San Francisco bay, to be used, so it is said upon reliable authority, as a terminus for the Morgan-Hill syndicate of railroads, embracing the Great Norehern and Northern Pacific roads. The purchase price is given out at something over $100,000."

READY TO LET TREATY GO.

London, Oct. 26.—The Spectator, dealing with the question of the isthmian canal, says: "When once the canal is made by the United States, opened to the whole world on equal terms and held so strongly that no power at war with Great Britain will be able to violate its neutrality the British nation will realize that, instead of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty proving an injury, it is a great benefit to the nation.

"That America, though she will make, work and hold the canal, should bind herself to preserve its neutrality as regards a power with which she might be at war, is absurd. Such a stipulation would not and could not be observed ten minutes after war is declared. The American isthmian canal, like everything else American, will be used against America's enemies in case of war, whatever jurists may say. We should do the same in the case of the Suez canal."

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 26.—There is no end of criticism current regarding the government's conduct of the war in South Africa, but emanates chiefly from those whom Mr. Chamberlain in his speeceh last night characterized as his "candidate friends." The outcry does not appear to strengthen in the slightest the chances of the liberal party. R. C. Lehman, who has just resigned the editorship of the Daily News, in an article in this week's Speaker admits that he sees no hope for liberalism until it has acquired and put forward a strong, definite policy in regard to South Africa. To do this, he confesses, would mean the loss to the party of some of its most prominent supporters, but he maintains that even this is better than the present impotency. One of the striking signs of discontent within the circles traditionally governmental is found in the fact that the Cambridge Union has passed a resolution to the effect that the government alone is responsible for the prolongation of the war. This aristocratic debating society is composed mainly of those who are related or acquainted with the ruling class and who have hitherto always warmly supported the government's South African policy. A reversal of feeling in such a great university as Cambridge means, perhaps, more than any demonstration or political meetings.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE COMING.

London, Oct. 26.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, and Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie and Ada Rehan traveled by the American line special train this morning from London to join the steamer St. Louis at Southampton bound for New York. The United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, was among those who bid farewell to Lord Pauncefote.

PLAIN TALK

To Catarrh Sufferers.

Every person suffering from catarrh in its many forms knows that the common lotions, salves and douches, do not cure. It is needless to argue this point or to cite cases of failure, because every victim of catarrhal trouble knows it for himself if he has tried them.

A local application, if it does anything at all, simply gives temporary relief; a wash, lotion, salve or powder cannot reach the seat of the disease which is in the blood.

The mucous membrane seeks to relieve the blood of catarrhal poison by secreting large quantities of mucous, the disdcharge sometimes closing up the nostrils descending to the throat and larynx, causing an irritating cough, continual clearing of the throat, deafness, indigestion and many other disagreeable and persistent symptoms.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal treatment; a remedy which will gradually cleanse the system from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion always present in the mucous membrane.

The best remedies for this purpose are Eucalyptol, Sanguinaria and Hydrastin, but the difficulty has always been to get these valuable curatives combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form.

Recently this has been accomplished and the preparation put on the market under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; they are large pleasant tasting lozenges, so that they may be slowly dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane and finally the stomach and intestines.

An advantage to be considered also is that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, morphine or poisonous narcotics, so often found in catarrh powders, and the use of which often entails a habit more dangerous than the disease.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cts. for full sized package and are probably the safest and most effectual catarrh cure on the market.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Pape's Furniture company gives Green Trading Stamps. 26-4t

Henry Brindle has resigned his position with the Banner laundry to work for the Wayne steam laundry.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The usual Saturday liquidation and a weakening of bullish condition eased the wheat market at the opening today. December started a shade to ⅛@¼c lower at 71⅞c to 71½c on unresponsive cables and botter weather in the southwest for the new crop. Trade was local and the early offerings only moderate, but as the session advanced several prominent holders of long lines began to let go and December eased off to 71½@71⅝c. The general feeling in the pit, hoever, was still fairly firm. Local receipts were 104 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 829 cars, making a total for the three points of 933 cars, against 977 last week and 643 a year ago. Australian shipments this week were 176,000 bushels, against 304,000 bushels a year ago.

December wheat sagged on Saturday liquidation to 71⅛c, but on reports of liberal quantities taken from Russian ports and on shorts covering sold back to 71⅝c, closing easy ⅛c lower at 71½@71⅝c.

Corn started with an easier tone, following wheat, rather than the fairly responsive cable list. December opened unchanged at 56⅞c, but influenced by purely local conditions sagged to 56⅜c. The firm undertone in this pit, however, prevailed in spite of Saturday dullness and settling up, and soon sold back again ⅜c. Receipts are 171 cars.

Corn remained firm in spite of liquidation and closed ⅛c higher at 57c.

December oats opened unchanged at 36⅜c, but lost some of its firmness of yesterday under the influence of the other grains and sold off to 36c. The greater part of the oats trading was in the May delivery. Later a developing outside demand brought December back to its opening price. Receipts were 191 cars.

Provisions were dull and sagging on a lower hog market. January pork opened 7½c down at $15.07½ and sold to $15.10 on a small demand. January lard and ribs both opened 2½c lower at $8.90 and $7.82½ respectively and did not fluctuate during the first hour.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Oct., 70½c; Dec., 71½@71½c; May, 74½@75c.

Corn—Oct., 55⅝c; Dec., 57c; May, 59⅛c.

Oats—Oct., 36c; Dec., 36½c; May, 38⅝c.

Pork—Oct., $13.60; Jan., $15.12½; May, $15.20.

Lard—Oct., $8.87½; Nov., $8.95@8.97½; Dec., $8.87½; Jan., $8.87½; May, $8.92½.

Ribs—Oct., $8.35; Jan., $7.82½; May, $7.92½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.52; Oct., $1.52; Dec., $1.43.

Rye—Oct., 54½c; Dec., 55⅝c; May, 58½c.

Barley—Cash, 51@58c.

Timothy—Oct., $5.85.

Clover—Oct., $6.65.

TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Oct. 26.—Wheat—Market dull, firm; cash, 74½c; Dec., 75½c; May, 78c.

Corn—Market extremely dull, firm; Dec., 58c; May, 59½c.

Oats—Dec., 38¼c; May, 39½c.

Rye—56c.

Cloverseed—Cash, prime, $5.50; Dec., $5.50; March, $5.60.

Oil—Market unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 75 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $6.25@6.80; poor to medium, $3.75@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.85; cows, $1.25@4.65; heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.55; bulls, $1.75@4.50; calves, $3.00@6.00; Texas steers, $2.75@4.75; western steers, $3.60@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 28,000; left over, 3,787. Market shade to 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.45; good to choice heavy, $6.05@6.45; rough heavy, $5.50@5.90; light, $5.90@6.10; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.20.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 14@21½c; dairies, 13@19c.

CheeseMarket easy; twins, 9¾@10c; young Americas, 9@10½c; daisies, 10¼@10½c.

Eggs—Market firm, 18½@19c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts light, 3 cars; market steady for good, slow for common grades; veals strong; tops, $7.25@7.50; few more; others, $5.50@7.25.

Hogs—Offerings, 32 cars; market full steady to strong; best heavy, $6.55@6.65; mixed and medium; $6.40@6.50; pigs, generally $6.00; fair, $5.75@5.95; grassers, $6.00@6.40; roughs, $5.50@5.90; stags, $4.75@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 320 cars; market strong; best lambs, $4.65@4.75, but no very choice here; others, $3.00@4.00; sheep, mixed culls to good, $1.50@3.40; wothers and yearlings, $3.50@3.75.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.86⅞ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.83⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½; bar silver, 57½c; Mexican dollars, 45¼c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 26.—Prices of stocks tended downward in the opening dealings. Some heavy blocks of recent speculative favorites changed hands, but declines were restricted to small fractions except in one or two cases.

The bear traders covered some of their contracts on the decline, causing a rally of 1@1½ in Missouri Pacific, St. Paul and People's Gas. A raid on Union Pacific broke it a point and St. Paul fell 1½. The general market was very regular at 11 o'clock. Missouri Pacific was advanced anew to 96¾. People's Gas rallied from a reaction of a point. St. Louis and San Francisco yielded 1¼.

Missouri Pacific was lifted by steady buying and arrested the sagging tendency of the general list. The unexpected increase in cash shown by the bank statement prompted covering of shorts and prices hardened. Missouri Pacific rose 2¼ over yesterday, People's Gas 1½ and St. Paul touched 171½. Northwest advanced a point. The general level of prices recovered to slightly above last night. A drop in Amalgamated Copper of 1⅜ points unsettled the closing, which was irregular below the best.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Flour—Receipts, 23,003 bbls; sales, 4,100 pkgs; state and western market firmly held, but the wheat reaction characterized business; Minnesota pats, $3.85; iwnter straights, $3.30@3.40; Minnesota bakers, $2.90@3.20; winter extras, $2.60@2.85; winter patents, $3.50@3.85; winter low grades, $2.50@2.60.

Wheat—Receipts, 96,800 bu; sales, 950,000 bu; market quiet and easier through the forenoon, reflecting unsatisfactory cables, absence of Argentine news, lower northwest markets and profit-taking. Dec., 77 5-16@77⅛c; May, 79 15-16@80 3-16c.

Rye—Market dull; state, 57@58c, c. i. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 61c, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 17,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; market eased off with wheat and under sales for long account. Dec., 62 1-16@62½c.

Oats—Receipts, 133,800 bu; market dull and barely steady. Track white, 41@46c.

Beef—Market dull.

Pork—Market steady.

Lard—Market easier; prime western, steamed, $9.35.

Butter—Receipts, 3,203 pkgs; market steady; state dairy, 14@21c; creamery, 15@22½c; June creamery, 17½@21½c; factory, 12½@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,030 pkgs; market steady; fancy large colored, 9½@9¾c; fancy large white, 9½@9¾c; fancy small colored, 10¼@10⅝c; fancy small white, 10¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,032 pkgs; market firm; state and Pennsylvania, 21½@22c; western, candled, 21½c; western, uncandled, 19@21c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 1-16c; refined, steady; crushed, $5.60; powdered, $5.20; granulated, $5.10.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6¾c.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Oct. 26.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows:

Loans, $884,589,700; increase, $2,650,500.

Deposits, $954,406,100; increase, $3,382,000.

Circulation, $31,763,200; increase, $386,500.

Legal tenders, $70,394,400; increase, $592,000.

Specie, $182,942,800; increase, $1,000,900.

Reserves, $253,337,200; increase, $1,592,900.

Reserves required, $238,024,025; increase, $2,345,500.

Surplus, $14,313,175; decrease, $752,600.

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 26.—Flour—Spring wheat, $3.75@4.00; winter, per bbls., $3.25@3.75; Graham, $.165 per cwt.; buckwheat, $2.65 per cwt.; corn meal, bolted, $1.25 per cwt.; corn meal, unbolted, $1.10 per cwt.

Chop Feed—$1.25 per cwt.

Wheat—69c.

Corn—45@50c.

Oats—35c.

Rye—50c.

Timothy Seed—$2.25 bu.

Cloverseed—$4.50@5.00.

Barley—55c.

Oil Meal—$1.50 per cwt.

Flax Seed—$1.40.

Hides—Green, 6c; salted, 9c.

Calf Hides—Green, 9c.

Calf Hides—Salted, 10½c.

Wool—Unwashed, 16@17c.

Wool—Washed, 25c.

Bran—Ton, $17.00.

Shorts—Ton, $17.00.

Middlings—Ton, $18.00.

Pork—On foot, $5.50@5.75.

Pork—Dressed, $7.25@7.50.

Cattle—$3.50@3.75.

Sheep—3@4c lb.

Lambs—3¾c lb.

CITY HAY MARKET.

Timothy—$7.00@9.00.

Clover—$5.00@6.00.

Mixed—$5.00@7.00.

Straw—$3.00@5.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—20c.

Butter—Creamery, 22c.

Eggs—20c.

Lard—11c lb.

Live Chickens—6@8c.

Dressed Chickens—9@10c.

Live Geese—6c lb.

Geese—6c lb.

Dressed Geese—6c lb.

Dressed Ducks—9c lb.

Live Turkeys—7@7½c lb.

Dressed Turkeys—10@11c lb.

Potatoes—65@70c bu.

Apples—75@80c bu.

Onions—80@1.00 bu.

Beans—$1.75@2.00 bu.

Honey—14@18c lb.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

The B. Y. P. U. of the First Baptist church will give a hard times social with halowe'en features in the church parlors next Tuesday evening.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

Hot Buckwheat Cakes for Breakfast....

Just the thing these mornings. With our fresh ground buckwheat flour you are ready to prepare a breakfast that will delight the whole family. After one trial you will appreciate our goods. We are also manufacturers of the old, well known brands of flour "The Silver Dollar," Patent and "Hungarian Process."

C. TRESSELT & SONS,
of the Old City Mills.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. p. m.

"My Rheumatism was Cured by using Dr. Menard's Rheumatic Bullets and I have no further use for crutches." Thousands of equally strong testimonials. 3 to 6 weeks' treatment $1.00. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. At leading druggists, or sent prepaid by Rheumatic Bullet Co. Lake & Clark Sts., Chicago. One Week's Treatment Free.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH
All the latest Records,
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

"77"

BREAKS UP [illegible]
TENACIOUS

COLDS

If your Cold does not yield promptly to the use of "77" alternate with a few doses of Specific No. "One." The effect will be amazing.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics restores the numbed vitals, starts the blood tingling, relieves the congestion; arouses the sluggish liver, permits the system to cleanse itself and "breaks up" the Cold.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's Book mailed free.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

THE COLISEUM
Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9th
Afternoon and Evening,
SECOND ANNUAL
CHICAGO
HORSE SHOW
OF THE
CHICAGO HORSE SHOW ASS'N.
JOHN B. KITCHEN, Managing Director.
$20,000 in prizes.
Many handsome trophies.
SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.
Oct-26-nov-2.

Silk Plush Underwear...

The construction of this fabric is such that the cold does not penetrate, and the SILK PLUSH on the inside of the garment causes a friction that warms the body without irritating the skin. Call at our store and see it.

We refer you to the following names of gentlemen who are wearing and have purchased silk plush underwear of us:

R. G. Thompson, Wabash ticket agent.

M. S. Houder, Nickel Plate conductor.

A. F. Barrets, Columbia City, Ind.

J. H. Johnson, Warsaw, Ind.

H. B. Bogart, city.

F. H. Baker, city.

C. A. Hatzell, city.

W. Reffelts, city.

D. Miller, city.

Chas. Swier, city.

Geo. Lewis, city.

SOLE AGENTS.

Siedel Bros.,
Hatters and Furnishers,
50 CALHOUN ST.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 75 residence 574

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street.
Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
.....Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLE,
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. Phone 615 Main.

Women's Sick Nerves.

ZOA PHORA, TRUE TONIC FOR WORN OUT BROKEN-DOWN WOMEN OR SHOP GIRLS WHO ARE ON THEIR FEET ALL DAY— TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Gives New Strength, Tingles the Nerves, Quickens the Blood, Brightens the Mind, Puts the Bloom of Perfect Health on the Cheeks and Cures All Weaknesses of Women.

Zoa Phora is the only true tonic for women. It revives them, revitalizes their nerves, tones up their stomachs, brightens their eyes, and gives to their body the elasticity and buoyancy of youth. If you suffer from female weakness, leucorrhea, suppressed or painful menses, falling of the womb, displacements, flooding, ulceration, laceration, weak or lame back, disordered liver or stomach, sick kidneys, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, or highly nervous condition of the body or mind, if your face is pale or your skin rough, your hair falling out, you should take the great tonic Zoa Phora at once. Whether it be caused by disease, neglect, change of life, preparation to become a mother, or the period of budding maidenhood, Zoa Phora is the one great tonic remedy that will always cure, strengthen and revivify.

MRS. MARTHA BAUGHMAN, 27 Mt. Calm St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Martha Baughman, 27 Mt. Calm St., Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 28, 1900, writes: "I have used the Zoa Phora and can say that it is the best medicine I ever used. I was so troubled with my nerves that I could not eat or sleep, and the doctor thought I would lose my mind, and I would if it had not been for Zoa Phora. It was recommended by Mrs. Woodward, who lives here, and I feel very thankful to her for it. I have gained 20 pounds in four months, and am in better health than I have been for years. I feel as though I could not say enough for the medicine, and shall keep it on hand in case of need."

Get a dollar bottle of Zoa Phora at the nearest drug store, or the Zoa Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., will send it to you prepaid, on receipt of the regular retail price, One Dollar a bottle, or if you wish, send your name and address for a trial bottle, enough to show its wonderful effect on weak women. We will be glad to send a trial bottle free on receipt of your name and address and 10 cents to cover cost of postage and packing. The doctor is constantly in attendance upon our mail so that you may write freely and be sure of good advice.

A NEW SONG...

When you want to sing remember we sell all kinds of music and musical instruments.

Come in and hear the famous Everett piano. We sell them for cash or on easy payments.

GUY CONKLIN,

156½ CALHOUN ST.

Opposite Cathedral.

OFFICER'S COMING

GENERAL MANAGER G. L. PECK DUE THURSDAY.

TO BE THREE SPECIAL TRAINS

CARRYING OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

SMITH WILL NOT LOSE ARM

POPULAR SWITCHMAN GETTING ALONG NICELY.

General Manager G. L. Peck, of the Pennsylvania company, will commence an inspection of the track of the lines west of Pittsburg next Tuesday, which will consume several days and be most thorough in character. The inspecting party will start from Bradford Tuesday and will reach Chicago that evening. Wednesday they will come east over the Fort Wayne as far as Warsaw, where they will remain over night, and then inspect the line as far as Crestline, passing through this city Thursday morning. There will be three trains, two of five cars each and one of seven cars, and all of the transportation, motive power and maintenance of way officials will accompany the general manager over their respective divisions.

WILL BUILD TO SEABOARD.

Indianapolis Journal: "Among observing railway officials an impression prevails that when the Wabash gets into Pittsburg it will cross the mountains and find its way to the Atlantic, carrying out the threat of Carnegie to build from Pittsburg to tidewater. Through an alliance much of the way with existing lines, by means of an independent company to build from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, it would be an easy matter to reach tidewater. To establish this new through line 220 miles would have to be built, and it is believed that a shorter line could be formed from Pittsburg to New York than that of the Pennsylvania, 444 miles, from Harrisburg over the Philadelphia and Reading to Allentown, and from Allentown to New York over the Central of New Jersey road, the distance being 180 miles, or sixteen miles shorter than the Pennsylvania's present line, and double track from Harrisburg to Jersey City, with low grade and in a high state of efficiency. When the Wabash gets into Pittsburg it is stated $15,000,000 would connect the several lines named. The Wabash in Pittsburg, gathering up the business of the Gould lines, which cover 14,745 miles, would furnish all the traffic the new route could readily handle, and were this line established doubtless a strong transcontinental line would be formed, utilizing Senator Clark's Salt Lake and Los Angeles road, now being built, seventy miles of which will be opened to traffic on November 1."

SHIPPED WATER TUBE BOILERS.

The Bass company today shipped two immense water tube boilers to the Highland Steel company, Terre Haute, Ind., completing the order for eight boilers of this class. When these boilers are in position they will complete one of the highest type boiler plants in the country.

CHANGE EMPLOYERS.

George Scheid, who severed his connection with the Pittsburg shops today, will take a position at the Wabash shops next Monday morning. Mr. Scheid is a son of Round House Foreman P. J. Scheid, of the Pittsburg, and a first-class workman. Pearl Beigler also resigned a position at the Pittsburg shops which he has filled six or eight months. It is understood that he contemplates going west and possibly to the Klondike. Mr. Beigler was employed in the Wabash shops prior to his service with the Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL RATES WITHDRAWN.

Special rates to Buffalo are off. They were withdrawn yesterday and all the tickets remaining in the hands of the local passenger agents were this morning forwarded to the respective headquarters of the roads. While the business was quite heavy, it did not come up to the expectations of the railways and the management of the Pan-American exposition.

STANDARD BOX CARS ADOPTED.

A standard box car for the railroads of the United States, Canada and Mexico has been adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the American Railroad association in St. Louis. The dimensions call for a car thirty-six feet long, eight feet and six inches wide and eight feet high, inside measurement, making a cross section of sixty-eight square feet, the car having a capacity of 2,448 cubic feet. The side openings are to be six feet wide. The committee on the standard dimensions of box cars and car service worked on the question of standard freight box cars two years and a half, and the adoption of its recommendations was considered the most important action taken by the meeting.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of cod-liver oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c and $1.00; all druggists.

WILL LOSE A FINGER.

G. S. Bates, fireman for Engineer George Kensill, on the Pittsburg, decided to have one of his fingers amputated. Some months ago the digit was badly injured, but it was put together and partially healed, though it was not of much use to the owner afterwards. A few days ago Mr. Bates again injured the finger, and he has decided that it shall come off. The operation will be performed probably tomorrow.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

An Associated Press dispatch from Lafayette to the Sentinel this morning brought the news of a collision between two trains which occurred four miles west of that city. Early news indicate that the affair was of a serious nature, and that several persons were injured, but the following from the Associated Press agent proves that the first reports were exaggerated:

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Information received at the Wabash railway headquarters in this city relating to the collision early today near Lafayette, Ind., is to the effect that both engines were derailed and a baggage car and two coaches were damaged. No one was seriously injured.

WILL TRAVEL IN STYLE.

Next Friday the cadets at the Culver Military academy will go to Chicago to witness the rendition of "Ben Hur" by the company that is now playing that drama there. The cadets will make the journey by special train, which will consist of five coaches and a baggage car, via the Vandalia to Plymouth, and thence over the Fort Wayne to Chicago.

HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT.

Yesterday M. F. Bradley, who was recently appointed superintendent of the police department of the Pennsylvania company, made his first visit in that capacity to Fort Wayne. He was accompanied on the trip by Inspector G. S. Ward, who also made his first trip here in his new capacity.

WILL NOT LOSE AN ARM.

David M. Smith, the Pittsburg switchman, who had his right arm so badly injured a few days ago, will not, it is believed, have to submit to amputation of the member. For the fourth time since the accident, the arm was examined this morning by Dr. McOscar and was found to be in a very promising condition. While it will be crippled, the limb will be of considerable use and the man will have the use of the fingers. The arm was horribly mangled, the bone being turned out of the flesh and rolled in the cinders and dirt of the tracks. Nevertheless, it will recover. This will be good news to the many friends of the unfortunate Mr. Smith.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Charles Mills, a machinist, took a position at the Wabash shops this morning.

Barney Hibbler, a Wabash blacksmith, went to the company's hospital at Peru this morning. He is sick.

Mrs. George C. Stocks has returned from Springfield, Ill., where her husband is in the Wabash railway hospital. She reports Mr. Stocks to be getting along nicely, considering the extent of his misfortune. He had an eye removed a few days ago.

Harry Quicksell, agent for the Union Star line, went to Warsaw this morning on business for the line.

Brakeman Charles Bitner, who was looking after some personal affairs for a few days, resumed his duty on the Nickel Plate.

Division Freight Agent W. A. Sprott, of the Wabash, was in the city over night, leaving this morning for his home in Toledo.

Nickel Plate Conductor C. B. Van Meter is taking a vacation, which he will devote to visits with relatives in cities in western Ohio.

William Bracht, engineer at the Electric works, resumed his duties this morning, after an absence of a few days on account of sickness.

After ten days in the passenger service Conductor George Hursh resumed his old place in the Nickel Plate freight service this morning.

Thomas R. Cook, machinist, who had the misfortune to sprain an arm several days ago, resumed his work at the Pittsburg shops this morning.

The Electric works this morning loaded for shipment to Steelton, Ill., an 100-light arc machine, together with the material for station equipment.

Foreman C. F. Knothe and Joseph Swartzkauf went to West Lake this morning for a couple days sport in a piscatorial line. They are Electric Light men.

The Wabash shopmen are indulging in a half-holiday this afternoon. The shut down was ordered for the purpose of keeping the expenses within bounds.

Report has it that the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road has about perfected arrangements for important extensions, the end aimed at being to get into Toledo.

Machinist E. Zorbaugh, of the Pittsburg shops, will have as a guest several days his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Bradley, of Muncie, who arrived in the city last night.

The report of the Wisconsin Central railroad to the railroad commissioners of Minnesota shows that the entire stock of that road is held by twelve persons. One year ago it was in the hands of six men.

The Pennsylvania company will provide two sleepers and two baggage cars for the Bostonians out of this city tomorrow. The company will leave the city on train 20 and will go direct to Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. M. Flynn, of 295 Jay street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes The Sentinel to learn if her brother, Joseph A. Donnell, was injured in any of the railway yards in this city. No person by that name was hurt here.

The Pennsylvania company, which has always discouraged intemperance among its employes, is going to draw the lines more taut, says a Pittsburg paper. Intemperance will be cause for dismissal to a degree more rigid than formerly.

William Barmann, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of the sickness of his wife. X. Klingenberger, J. O. Lagston, J. O'Neil, Charles Heckman and Ernest Rehling, of the shops, are off duty on account of sickness.

John Havron, a life-long employe of the Rogers locomotive works, has been elected president of the company, vice Stephen Peabody. The works are now running to their full capacity, turning out one engine a day for the Great Northern.

A new and improved six-spindle drill was placed in operation today in the car machine shop of the Pittsburg, taking the place of a machine that had been in service a number of years. The new machine will facilitate work in that department.

Next Monday the Pennsylvania will put three Roby race trains in service and keep them on during the races, about a month. Crews have not been assigned to the service, and who will have charge of the trains will not be known until Monday.

The engine in the wreck at Boody, Ill., yesterday, mentioned in The Sentinel last evening, was No. 710, which was put into service two years ago. It was build by the Pittsburg Locomotive company. Repairs will be made at the Springfield shops.

Charles W. Habecker is again on the pay rolls of the Pennsylvania, after working six or eight months for Hiram A. Kirchefer. Mr. Habecker will be employed in the passenger department of the east car shops, and the employes there will give him a hearty welcome.

Engineers P. H. Ryan and F. E. Moore and Fireman C. E. Beam, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty. Engineer U. G. Rhodes and Firemen H. R. Tourgee and W. F. Biedenweg, who had been off duty for various reasons, reported for work this morning.

George Henkenius, a truckman employed in the Pennsylvania freight house, sustained painful injuries yesterday by a piece of freight falling upon him. His head and shoulders were cut and bruised, but after the wounds were attended to by the surgeon, Mr. Henkenius resumed work.

Indianapolis Journal: "One of the surprises in that the Lake Shore does not turn more business westbound over to the Lake Erie and Western, being owner of the property. Statistics show that the Lake Erie and Western turns over to the Lake Shore ten tons of freight where the Lake Shore gives the Lake Erie and Western one ton."

Compound engine 325, just from the Richmond Locomotive works, went into the Wabash shops for adjustment this morning and engine 302, which has been in road service some time, went in the shops this morning for general repairs. Passenger engine 655 and freight engine 411 were turned out of the shops this morning.

The Indianapolis Journal states that there is some talk of starting a railway club in that city similar to those in Pittsburg, St. Louis and Buffalo. All the railway companies advise organization of clubs in important cities and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie has gone to the extent of proposing to build a club house for such purposes at McKeesport.

P. H. Keegan and Henry Jones, two veterans of the throttle who retired from active service last January, have not lost interest in the railway and their former fellow laborers. This morning these gentlemen took a trip over the western end of the Pittsburg road to look at the improvements that have been made there and to meet their old railway friends.

Indianapolis Journal: "If recent reports are true the talk about the Pennsylvania fighting the Wabash's entrance to Pittsburg is intended to cover up a method by which all the roads interested would profit. The report indicates that there is some kind of arrangement between the Goulds, the Vanderbilts and Pennsylvania interests which will be brought about by the maneuvres of the financial powers, and that, no matter how much money the Wabash may spend between Pittsburg and the Ohio river, it will become a relief to the Pennsylvania lines, especially the Panhandle."

Engineer Henry Strasser, of the Pittsburg, and his family went to Adrian, Ohio, yesterday to attend the funeral of Mr. Strasser's father, Peter Strasser, which will occur at that place tomorrow. Mrs. George A. Jautz, wife of the steam fitter, who is a daughter of the deceased, and her husband also went to Adrian to attend the funeral. The deceased came to his death through injuries received in a runaway and a fall from a load of hay. The shoulder and three ribs were broken and there were some internal injuries, though none serious enough to produce death in a young and strong man. Mr. Strasser was seventy-three years old and one of the most prominent and highly respected farmers in that of Ohio.

A Stitch in t e Back.

Many Fort Wayne People Have It.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

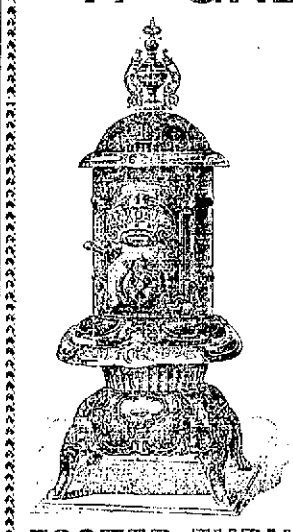
Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—Here's proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 190 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me, and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly, and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything and, though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared as well as the dizziness and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all Drug Stores—50c a box—Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

--A GREAT INVENTION--



A stove that burns Gas, Coal or Wood separately, or all at the same time, without the change or addition of a single plate or piece.

The coal grate is always in position ready for use. Upon it you can burn coal, coke or wood.

The gas burner is also always in position. The burner is so located that it does not interfere with the action of the grate or the burning of coal, coke or wood and cannot be stopped up with coal or wood ashes.

If the gas pressure is a little low you can put in coal, coke or wood and burn either kind of fuel along with the gas. If by reason of accident or other cause the supply of gas is all suddenly shut off you can have a coal, coke or wood fire before the stove has had time to cool.

There is a patent on the device and it can be had only on the Oakdale stove, and we have obtained the sole agency in Fort Wayne. You have only to come in and see it and you would not then buy any other Oak stove and would hardly take any other for a gift. You'll "FOOL YOURSELF" very badly if you buy a heating stove without seeing this one.

You buy all kinds of Stoves and Ranges of us at the same small profits at which we sell Furniture.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET COMPANY.

UP TO DATE.

Each Day Brings Something New to the People's Store Book Department.

New and popular works are constantly arriving. Among the later publications we have now on sale the following new ones at 98c each; publishers' price is $1.50:

"Lazarre," 98c.
"Unleavened Bread," 98c.
"The Puppet Crown," 98c.
"Rosalynde's Lovers," 98c.
"My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," 98c.

Also your choice of the following popular works at 98c each:

"To Have and To Hold."
"Eben Holden."
"Alice of Old Vincennes."
"The Crisis."
"D'Ri and I."
"In the Name of a Woman."
"Uncle Terry."
"Janice Meredith."
"The Maid of Maiden Lane."
"Stringtown on the Pike."

And hundreds of others of the latest publications; your choice per vol., 98c.

22-sod-tf THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE---CHEAP.

A lot on West Berry street (40x150), near College street. Inquire 141 Griffith street. Aug31-tf

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Frank Keplinger, of Canton, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

THEME...

The Tailor.

Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.

Would be pleased to show you the elegant line of woolens.

Make Suits to order for $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00 to $40.00.

Trousers for $5.00 to $10.00.

Overcoats for $18.00 to $40.00.

39 E. Columbia Street.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,

Has removed his office to the West rooms

OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.

Office phone—165 Main. Residence phone—450 Main or 254 Bell.

L. O. Hull,

WALL PAPER

The Largest LINE. The Latest STYLES. The Lowest PRICES. See the GOODS. SURE to Please You.

90 Calhoun St.

We Advertise What We Sell And Sell What We Advertise.

The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

If You See It in Our Ad. You'll Find It in Our Store.

Flannel Waists...

All wool flannel waists, corded front and back, all good shades, the best value we have ever shown.

$1.00 each

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU.

It is difficult to judge from newspaper advertisements just who sell the best goods, but is it not reasonable that the merchant who carries the largest stock can offer better trade inducements. This store is filled to overflowing with good things at right prices.

It Will Pay You to Trade Here

Special Attractions fot Next Week's Selling:

Silk Waists..

A fine lot of silk waists in Taffeta, Peau de Soie and Satin, all stylish shades.

$5.00 each

Baby Wear...

Everything needed for baby's comfort in complete assortment.
Infants' knit underwear in cotton, wool and silk, special values at .25c, 35c, 50c and up to $1.75 each
Infants' knit wool sacques in dainty styles.. .....
50c, 75c, $1.00 and up to $2.50 each
Infants' flannel sacques with silk embroidered edge, special.....25c each
Infants' flannel long and short skirts, silk embroidered.....
75c, 90c, $1.00 and up to $3.50 each
Infants' knit bootees, priced from .....15c to 90c a pair
Infants' bibs, plain and quilted... .....10c to 60c each
A full line of rubber necessities for babies.
We are sole agents for the Arnold Knit Specialties for baby wear.

Jackets...

Kersey jackets, 27 inches long, in shades of caster, brown, navy, red and black; correct styles, worth $12.50 and $15 each.

$10.00 each

Suits..

50 man tailored suits in coverts, homespuns, venetians, and cheviots, right in style and perfect in fit, worth from $12.00 to $16.00.

$10.00 each

Neckwear..

Swell novelties in women's neckwear, dainty creations of silk, lace and chiffon.
Automobile ties, in all the wanted colors and styles..50c each
Floradora ties in silk with lace and embroidered ends..... .....75c and $1.00 each
Silk ties with hemstitched and Persian effects ....$1.00, $1.50 and $1.75 each
Chiffon Berthas, lace trimmed, very stylish..... .....$2.00 and $2.50 each
The popular neck ruches in black and black and white..... .....$1.00 to $6.00 each
Embroidered and Persian crepe and silk scarfs, beautiful styles .....$1.50 to $3.25 each
Special values in Venice lace collars .. ..
....$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each

Toilet Articles...

A complete line of toilet articles of merit at low prices.
Roger and Gallet, Pinaud's, Lautier's and other fine French extracts in all odors.....
.....42c, 50c and 65c an ounce
Violet toilet water of fine quality, our special price..... .....25c and 50c a bottle
Cuticura Soap.....21c a cake
Packer's tar soap.....20c a cake
Woodbury's soap.....21c a cake
Colgate's Cream soap.....7c a cake
Gossamer face powder...19c a box
Mennen's Talcum powder..19c a box
Swansdown face powder..12c a box
Rose blush cream, a delightful toilet preparation.....50c a box

DRESS GOODS.

New textures, new designs and colorings, make this the most attractive dress goods stock. Nothing that is desirable is missing. You'll find these offerings unusual at the price.

Scotch wool suitings, 27 inches wide, just the thing for children's school dresses, price should be 35c a yard, here... .....25c a yard
All wool cheviots and Venetians, 40 inches wide, all desirable shades.....50c a yard
All wool cheviot and granite suitings, 46 to 54 inches wide, all good shades.....75c a yard
Canvas weave homespun suitings in gray and brown mixtures, full 56 inches wide.....$1.00 a yard
Plain Venetians and wildpeords, 48 and 50 inches wide, all shades .....$1.00 a yard
Thibet cloths, kersays and meltons, for suits and jackets, ...$1.50 to $2.75 a yard
Costume broadcloths in new and stylish shades, very fine finish .....$1.75 a yard

Books..

All the new and popular books can be found here. The Crisis, Lazarre, Dr'i and I, Granstark, The Eternal City, Captain Ravenshau, Richard Carvel, The Right of Way, the Puppet Crown, Like Another Helen, Thy Sky Pilot, Uncle Terry, Blennerhasset, Eben Holden, Alice of Old Vincennes, and many others.

98c each

China and Glassware.

All the talk in the world will not give you any idea of our display of fancy china, art ware and cut glass. A visit to this department will be a treat. See these specials:
Haviland china cups and saucers with plates to match, beautifully decorated .....$2.98 a dozen
Cauldron china turkey platters, a household necessity. 18 inches, ...$4.25; 20 inches, $4.50 each
Cauldron china turkey plates.....$4.50 a dozen
cut glass salts and peppers, with sterling silver top.....25c each
French and Vienna cups and saucers, handsomely decorated..... .....25c each
Wrought iron candelabra, complete with candles and shades..98c each
Haviland china sugar and cream set, beautiful shapes and decoration..... .....$1.50 a set
100 piece plain china dinner set, a bargain.....$5.75 a set

Linens.

Our linen stock was never so replete with linen goodness as now. If you come here expecting great things you will not be disappointed. Just a word about some striking values in table sets. Fine satin damask table cloths, real Irish linen, choice of beautiful patterns:

Size 2x2½ yards, $3.75 each.	¾ napkins, $5.00 a dozen.
Size 2x3 yards, $5.00 each.	¾ napkins, $5.00 a dozen.
2½x2½ yards, $3.75 each.	¾ napkins, $3.00 a dozen.
2½x2½ yards, $5.00 each.	¾ napkins, $4.00 a dozen.
2½x2½ yards, $6.00 each.	¾ napkins, $6.00 a dozen.
2x3½ yards, $5.25 each.	¾ napkins, $4.25 a dozen.
2½x3 yards, $4.50 each.	¾ napkins, $3.00 a dozen.
3x4 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ napkins, $3.50 a dozen.
2x4 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ napkins, $4.25 a dozen.
2½x3 yards, $6.00 each.	¾ napkins, $4.00 a dozen.
2½x2 yards, $12.00 each.	¾ napkins, $6.50 a dozen.

The RURODE DRY GOODS CO

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The board of works met with Councilman Sordelet's committee last night to discuss municipal ownership of interurban terminals. There was considerable discussion, but nothing done. Robert B. Hanna, representing a prospective syndicate, was also present with S. R. Alden and J. H. Simonson, for whom Mr. Hanna stated that this syndicate would build a terminal for interurban roads and all that they wanted was a franchise. The committee requested Mr. Hanna to present his plan to the committee of the whole next Tuesday night. Mr. Hanna and his associates withdrew and then the committee discussed municipal ownership for a while. Chairman Eggemann, of the board of works, objected to Mr. Sordelet's proposed loop on the ground that it would interfere with the Barr street market and did not reach the hotels and Nickel Plate depot. There was then some talk about building the line on Harrison street anyway, and it was suggested that it might be done for $10,000, in which case the city could go right to work on it. The whole matter was then dropped until next Tuesday, when the committee will seek new light.

P. A. Kichmer has been granted a permit to build three houses on Warsaw street at a cost of $1,600 for the three. Baltes Brothers have been granted a permit to build a brick addition to the building on West Berry street at a cost of $400 and J. M. Henry has been granted permits to erect two houses on West Jefferson street at a cost of $4,500.

Mayor Berghoff this morning received a letter from Secretary Gebhart, of the Fort Wayne, Dayton and Cincinnati Traction Railway company saying that owing to some unexpected work on the southern division, President George was unable to make his visit to this city last week as he had expected he would. He said that the visit would be made during the coming week and that the mayor would be duly apprised of the coming of the party in plenty of time to allow of arrangements being made to meet them.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

FOR THE LADIES.

Just received, new styles and patterns in ladies' cloths. Prices the lowest. Fit guaranteed. C. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry street. 27-tf

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

A Beginners' Class will be formed Monday evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy, Schmitz Block. 23-4t

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Forecast for Indiana—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with possibly light showers tonight; warmer tonight; cooler Sunday; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. G. Meyer have gone to St. Louis.

Mrs. Herbert Bond and baby are visiting friends in Toledo.

Leon Schwartz, of Antwerp, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

E. E. Mosiman, of Bluffton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. A. Perfect is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Kunkel, of Bluffton.

Dr. C. B. Stemen is home from a business visit in Rockford, Ohio.

Miss Emma Koopman has returned home to Bluffton after a visit with friends in the city.

Ed Hollinger will leave Sunday evening for Montgomery, Ala., where he has taken a position.

The bell boys of the Aveline hotel have been fitted out with new uniforms of blue, trimmed with gold.

The forty hours' devotion at St. Patrick's church, which opened yesterday, will close tomorrow evening.

Henry Kleinrichert has returned home to Redlands, Cal., after a visit with his sister, Mrs. George Bitzler.

John Yager, of Decatur, who has been undergoing treatment at St. Joseph hospital, is in a critical condition.

Mrs. C. R. Jenne is confined to her home, 98 North Harrison street, from the effects of a fall Thursday evening.

Bluffton Banner: "Frank Toohey and Grace Wheadon, of Van Buren, went to Fort Wayne last night to visit with his sister."

Monroeville Breeze: Mrs. Thomas Heller and Grandma Nill, of Fort Wayne, are the guests of son and brother, C. A. Nill and family.

"Ell" Myerson, an old Fort Wayne boy, is home on one of his periodical visits, after an absence of about five or six years. He is circulating among his friends and has warm ones on tap with each new handshake.

Rev. John Bosch, pastor of St. John's Reformed church, will go to Marion this evening, where he will officiate tomorrow. His pulpit will be occupied tomorrow by Rev. B. Ruf, superintendent of the Orphans' Home.

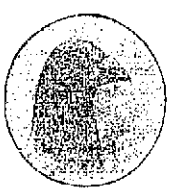
Miss Nettie Racine, cashier at the Bee Hive dry goods store in Toledo, is in the city the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ame Racine, of Cass street. Miss Racine is here on her vacation and will remain about a month.

OYSTERS, CELERY AND CRANBERRIES.

Select Oysters for Frying, 28c can.
Standards for Stewing, 23c can.
Nice Bleached Celery, 20c bunch.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 9c qut.
Concord Grapes, 20c basket.
New Sweet Cider, 12c gallon.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Having too many Homing Pigeons on hand to winter over, I will sell



about twenty young and old, choice and hardy birds from my best strains at $1.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES G. PAPE,
21-23-26 127 N. Cass St.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

NOTICE I. O. O. F.

Members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, are requested to meet in their hall Sunday, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. C. Soliday. Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, and Concordia lodge No. 228, and sojourning brothers are invited to attend.
CHAS. HOSIER, N. G.
HARRY McMILLEN, Sec.

Wall Paper. Rare bargains at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

WANTED.

25 teams at $4.00 per day, at Saint Joe, Ind. Apply Winston Bros., contractors, Saint Joe, Ind.

Exclusive Patterns....

When you pay a fair price for a suit of clothes, you don't like to see that identical pattern on forty other men in the course of a few days. Our system of direct importing gives us limited lengths of exclusive patterns—totally unlike any seen on the tables of other tailor stores, or found on the backs of wearers of "ready-mades."

J. Maultner & Co. 52 CALHOUN ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Mrs. Eliza Robinson has opened dressmaking and millinary parlors at 40 West Superior street. Everybody is invited to call and see our good work and low prices.

$4.95

To Buffalo and return via Nickel Plate, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 10-4-tf

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, aigrette, bows, etc.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.
10-10-tf

—THE—
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
One Dollar
LOANS Of
LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

M. J. LORDIER,
Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.
35 BAKER STREET.
Let us figure on your work.
Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.
Home Phone 1593 Main.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor. Assets $600,000

U. S. Stamps

There will be some genuine surprises in Jardinieres, Umbrella Holders and in Imported French, Japan and German China which will soon arrive for Uncle Sam stamp patrons.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice President.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash, John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley, William J. Vesey,
William E. Mossman, Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul, John B. Rouss,
Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

FURS! FURS!

Buy your furs direct from the manufacturer and thereby not only obtain the best prices, but the latest styles and best quality. It costs you no more to have your fur garments made by us to your own measurements than to buy ill-fitting garments elsewhere. We carry the most complete line and largest assortment of furs in the city. All the latest effects of fashionable furs in Alaska Seals, Hudson Bay, Sables, Beaver and other; Silver Pointed Lynx, Sable, Isabella and Arctic Foxes, Persians, Broad Tails, Chinchillas, Kreemmer, Mink and Martin, at prices that can not be duplicated elsewhere, quality considered. Remember we make all our own goods is the proof that we can make you the right price. Careful attention given to remodeling and repairing furs. We have a large stock of men's fur coats and mittens. Call and see us.

E. A. Stephens,

29 East Berry St. Fort Wayne's New Fur House.

Good things LAVEY have it.

DON'T MAKE A RUSH

for a bargain sale unless you are sure it is a genuine bargain sale. You'll lose money if you do. Sometimes we have clearance sales and offer big bargains. It is a business necessity occasionally. But it isn't necessary very often in the hardware business. And people who have in too many "bargain" sales should be avoided. In our stove department you will find full value for your money. We will sell you an "Air Tight Heater" for wood for $1.75. You'll admit it's a genuine bargain on first sight.

Phone 1400 LAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 141 W. MAIN ST.

WERE HERE BEFORE COLUMBUS

EVIDENCE THAT WELSHMEN VISITED THIS CONTINENT BEFORE THE YEAR 1300.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Not since the Spanish war has Columbus, that worthy discoverer, received such a jolt as was given him this week when Major E. H. Cooper, well known as an explorer of the homes of the cliff dwellers, returned home from the southwest with proof that Welshmen visited and lived in America a century and more before Columbus was born. And not only that they thus ante-dated the sailor from Palos, but that they preceded La Salle and Marquette to the Mississippi, entered the mouth of that noble stream nearly four hundred years before d'Iberville heard of it, rowed or sailed against its tremendous current and through its snaggy bends several hundred miles, turned into the gloomy Arkansas and up that stream journeyed to the Rockies centuries before the gold seekers footed the trail to Santa Fe and Bent's Fort.

That is the story that Major Cooper reads on the blade of a battered, rusty, crudely made iron knife which he carries in a hand satchel as one of his most treasured possessions. He backs it up with a series of strange legends from the wild people of the southwest, and with traditions of the old world as well. The plainly decipherable date line, "1257," on the blade furnishes an approximate date for the Welsh discovery, confirmed in part by the date 1300 as approximately the year in which, according to Indian tradition, the red men were visited by the white men who brought the strange weapon.

MAJOR COOPER'S STORY.

This is Major Cooper's story, told in his own words, as he sat in his room in a Chicago hotel one day last week sorting out his photographs of southwestern ruins.

"This may seem like a vague story to you, and it did to me when I first heard of it, but it isn't so strange to me now. Did you ever hear that the Welsh visited America centuries before Columbus heard of it? No, and there are not many easterners who have. Down east they see the Norse relics and never imagine that other northern peoples could have heard of Leif Ericson's discovery and followed him. But that knife shows they did.

"About twelve years ago I first heard this. For twenty years before that I had been wandering about among the Moquis, the Zunis, and the Indians, absorbing traditions, talking with the old men, examining ruins, digging and delving, and trying to learn from the peoples now there where they came from themselves, who was in America before their forefathers came, and all they could tell me that legend told them. Twelve years ago, as I started to say, I was visiting in a village of the Creek Indians. There are many Welshmen in the western states, and, as it happened, I had two of them in my party that trip. We had just arrived in the Creek village and I was exchanging greetings with the head men in their own tongue, when I heard the two Welshmen making comments on the camp in Welsh.

INDIAN SPEAKS WELSH.

"To me it was unintelligible jargon, but the oldest chief stopped and listened. Suddenly, leaving me standing and gaping, he ran to the Welshmen and embraced first one and then the other, speaking rapidly in Creek—which they did not understand—and then more slowly pronouncing words which made them start and stare in amazement.

"'Here's a good one,' one of them called to me a moment later. 'Here's an Indian who speaks Welsh.'

"Either the old chief did speak Welsh or the Welshmen spoke Creek. There were many words in their languages somewhat different in pronunciation, but sufficiently alike for the chief, as he stood there, to grasp the meaning of the others. He had at first thought them trying to talk Creek, but, suddenly remembering the traditions of his tribe, had recognized in them white men who, prophecy said, would come some day speaking a tongue like the Creeks.

"This tradition he then related. It appears that many years ago—we reckoned back by Creek chronology and made it about 1300—when the Creeks, Navajos, and Utes were great peoples, there came among them up the Arkansas river a considerable number of white men. These whites came as friends. They were the first the Indians had ever seen and were greeted in amazement. They brought many strange iron utensils and weapons, strange customs and language. They were adopted into the tribes, lived with them, became influential, and died among them. As their influence increased they impressed upon the Indians many of their customs, but chiefly words from their tongue—the Indians being quick to grasp a language. They told the Indians that some day other white men speaking these words would come among them and they must preserve these words to greet them in the memory of this first coming.

REMEMBERED 600 YEARS.

"You can gain an idea of the faithfulness of the Indians to their traditions when you realize that six centuries had elapsed since that time and it had not been forgotten. We were intensely interested and made a study of the matter. We found the same story told by the Navajoes, with about the same date, and again we had it from the Utes, showing that they all had knowledge of it. We were told that many of the iron implements still existed, but we could not find any.

"After that I made a study of Welsh iron work and learned that the Welsh at that time were the only European people marking the dates on the articles they manufactured. I also had the story confirmed from Wales to this extent, that toward the end of the thirteenth century three shiploads of men sailed away from that land in search of adventure in the far western part of the ocean. These men never returned and were never again heard of. The Indians had told us that they came by the Arkansas river, having entered that from the "great wide river," to which they had come from the sea. It was easy to trace them up the Mississippi to its tributary and up that to the mountains.

STORY OF THE KNIFE.

"Now comes in the story of the knife. Not long ago, when the Creek episode had almost passed out of my mind, I lectured in Sulphur Springs, Ark., and among other things described the mounds in that state and Mississippi. I showed lantern slides of many relics. After the lecture a local druggist named Charles H. Hobler came to me and said he had a relic I could not place. I walked down to his store to see it, and he showed me a large piece—apparently—of sulphur, having the general shape of a knife, but being fully an inch thick. He said it had been dug out of a mound near there from a place more than two feet under ground.

"'That's a knife,' I told him, 'and if I am not mistaken it will have a date stamped on it,' for the Welsh story suddenly came to my mind. With his consent I scraped away the sulphur which incrusted it, and sure enough it was this iron knife, dated 1257, and of just such type as the Welsh made at that epoch. Of course that is not proof of a Welsh discovery, but taken with the other incidents, the traditions, and the fact that other similar relics are said to have been found along the same valley, I am persuaded that there is a probability of truth in the story."

"Are such Indian traditions often reliable?"

"Well, you can judge from this. Some years ago, when I was exploring the cliff ruins, I spent a long time first among the Moqui people. They told me that their tradition was that they had always lived in that same country—first in the plains, then in the cliffs when the Indians drove them back, and now, what few are left, in the plains again. I had heard of and seen some old ruins in the plains, and I asked about them. They described to me, among other things in the old plains cities, the buildings that had to do with sacrifice. The eldest born of families wedded at a certain time of the year were given in sacrifice. These victims, before being killed, were kept in a round stone building with double walls, near a square stone building in which lived the priests who performed the ceremony. Not far from this stood a smaller square tower used for confining civil prisoners. Between the buildings was the sacrificial stone. The whole scene was pictured out for us in every detail.

"Now, look at this photograph. That is what we found. That little square tower in the foreground is the one for civil prisoners, just as they described it. The next building, beyond the flat stone, is a larger square one, and connected with that is the round prison with cells in the walls. These ruins stand at the head of the Hovenweep Canon and the tradition had exactly described them. But I said to myself, 'The Indians may have seen the ruins and described them from memory.' That doubt was quickly killed.

"According to the tradition the sacrifice was performed in this manner: The victim was laid on the stone, feet to the east, and the priest, with a knife of volcanic glass I have one of the knives—opened his side and took out his heart. They believed that the mind, or soul, lived in the head and that some means must be offered it to escape. So, after the sacrifice, the head of the victim was broken in with a mallet above the ear. He was then buried in a peculiar round, stone-lined pit called an 'estufa.'

SACRIFICIAL PLACES.

"Now, when I have discovered one of the plains cities and was exploring it—this was a city that covered perhaps six square miles, was filled with great stone buildings, and must have housed a hundred thousand people—I accidently opened an underground apartment, which proved to be one of these burial places for sacrificial victims. In it we found the bones, and the skull of each was broken in just as described. When I have such evidence of the truth of the traditions—and I have known others similarly substantiated—I am inclined to give greater weight to their tradition of the Welsh discovery.

"A strange people are the Moquis. They are not Indians, but are almost white, while the Zunis are dark, almost like negroes. These people antedate Darwin in their belief in evolution. My chief object in going to them was to learn where the original inhabitants of America came from. I had seen parties of scientists come out with the idea that they came from Asia and try to find evidence to substantiate this. I don't believe in theorizing first and getting facts afterward. I wanted to learn just what the remnants of the people believed and then to study the ruins and compare them with the traditions.

"So I asked the Moquis where they came from.

"'We were always here,' said the old men.

"'Yes, but your fathers must have come from somewhere. How did your first father get to be here?'

"'In the first place, there was only the great world. Later grew in this a fungus by the side of the great black lake. From this fungus grew all plants. From it later grew snakes and all creeping things. From them grew four-footed animals and from them, last of all, grew man. Those men were the Moqui people, and they grew here.'

"According to their traditions—and much more according to the evidence of the ruins which are to be

(Continued on Page 10.)

WHAT THE KINGS EAT

Being fat, the king of Portugal is forbidden by his physicians to eat much meat. He calmly disobeys the doctors, however, and is especially fond of beef, of which he eats great quantities. When he visited England a few years ago he was stopping at Lord Salisbury's country seat, where also King Edward was a guest. One day at dinner King Carlos was asked what had impressed him most during his short stay in England.

He replied thoughtfully: "Well, I think English roast beef is delightful."

"O," laughed King Edward, "surely something else has impressed you as well?"

"Ah," was the reply, "of course, the English boiled beef also is delightful."

The dish dearest to the heart of William of Germany is sauer kraut, served with sausages and bacon fried together. The kaiser also is passionately fond of beer soup, made up of potatoes, onions and beer. The kaiser's cooks are restricted as regards table expenses, and never are allowed more than a limited sum for each person a meal, unless, of course, there is a state dinner, when the allowance is more liberal.

King Edward is happily possessed of a first-class digestion, and thus it is seldom that anything which he eats disagrees with him to any extent. Therefore it is his custom, and one which his medical advisers are thoroughly in agreement with, to eat just what he most fancies at the time, and to cease eating only when, according to an old-fashioned and sound principle, he has reached that stage when a little more would be acceptable but is not necessary. When King Edward is in the country he likes a good, substantial breakfast, with fish, meats, and all the rest of it. Luncheon, at about 2 o'clock, is a simple meal, and as regards it the king has no particular preference except one for quietness. When he can avoid it, he does not like entertaining at lunch, and as prince of Wales did not often do so, preferring to take the meal alone with his family, since it was seldom practicable to make dinner a simple domestic event in this way. Dinner is limited to an hour, and a late supper is one of the most important meals of the day.

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

Lady Sarah Wilson, who made the unsuccessful attempt to convey dispatches through the Boer besiegers at Mafeking, has just had the order of the red cross conferred on her by King Edward and feels, as do her friends in New York, very jubilant at the honor. Her ladyship is certainly a plucky woman and must have more than one drop of the old Marlborough blood in her veins. She is having no end of a good time in New York society and is pronounced the most interesting and agreeable Englishwoman who has been over here in a blue moon. Lady Sarah gave a little luncheon on her own account the other day at which Miss Ethel Barrymore and Anthony J. Drexel were the star guests.

THE VALUE OF PAIN.

Calls Attention to the Fact That Disease Exists—Brings People to Their Senses.

Pain is not disease; it is a symptom calling attention to the fact that disease exists. We do not remove the disease by stopping the pain, says a medical journal. Headaches usually arise from disturbances in digestion, due to overeating, eating freely of soft foods, making bad combinations of foods, too much of a variety at meals, etc. Fermentation and decay of the foods with the formation of poisons and irritant result. The danger is reported at headquarters. The thing to do is to heed the voice of the faithful sentinel, assist nature to get rid of the impurities generated, either by washing out the stomach, drinking freely of water, fasting for a day, by vigorous exercise or eliminative baths. Recognize in the pain the voice of a friend calling attention to the fact that we have done wrong, and resolve never to violate the laws of health on this point again. In a day or so the transgressor would feel well and would be able to keep from getting into the same or a worse condition by avoiding the causes.

This is not the way these symptoms are usually treated. Pain is looked upon as an enemy, not as the voice of a friend. The sick one goes to a physician and demands something that will stupefy or paralyze the nerves—the pain must stop at once. He is given an opiate, the pain stops; the food still keeps on decaying in the stomach; he imagines he is well. The disease still exists; the symptom alone has been removed. The faithful sentinel has been knocked down. The means of telegraphic communications to headquarters has been severed. The enemy has his own way and is able to go ahead undisturbed in his destructive work. The watchers are asleep under an anaesthetic or opiate. The enemy enters the camp. Poisons that are generated in the stomach through errors in diet, overwork and irritate the liver, the lungs and kidneys, through which they are eliminated, and result in Bright's disease, or the lungs become weakened, are not able to resist the germs of the disease that are inhaled. He falls a victim to tuberculosis and is now in a serious, if not an incurable, condition.

The only safe way is to study the human body and become familiar with the laws upon which health, happiness and life depend. Prevent pains, woe and sickness by avoiding their causes.

DOW'S QUESTION ANSWERED.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes as follows:

"A recently published reference to the late Gen. Neal Dow recalls the following story touching the great temperance agitator's visit to St. Johns, N. B. So far as I know the story has never appeared in print. Dow was welcomed to the city by a great concourse of people, who assembled in front of the court house to hear him talk on his favorite topic. Applause was frequent and prolonged as the orator pictured the evils that followed in the train of the liquor traffic and exhorted his hearers most earnestly to shun the flowing bowl and to put aside the cup which inebriates as well as cheers.

"In one of his finest periods Mr. Dow (he was not then a general, for he visited St. Johns before the civil war) pointed to a row of young trees which had lately been placed in a public pleasure ground near where he was speaking.

"'Look upon those beautiful trees,' he exclaimed, 'which a kindly municipality has planted for your delectation and tell me what would have been the result if the watchful Providence above us had watered them with whisky instead of the kindly rain and the refreshing dew. What, I repeat, would have been the result?'

"And the ensuing silence was broken by the stage whisper of a young lawyer seated on the platform, who remarked:

"'A lot of suckers, probably.'"

WHERE THE COIN WAS MADE.

Coins and "coons" look alike to most men, but it is easy to tell where any coin of 25 cents or over was made. There are four places of coinage in the country—Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The first mint was established at Philadelphia, and as the founding of other places of coinage was then unforeseen there was no necessity for putting a mark on coins which came from that city. But as the country grew in territory, population and wealth, and as the mines in the west were developed more and more each year, it became necessary to establish other mints whereby the government could keep track of the output from each place, and, if an error should occur in the coinage, could at once locate the mint from which the defective coin had come. All coins are supposed to weigh exactly the same as others of the same denomination. Silver coinage may be pretty well worn before it is liable to rejection, but that is not the case with gold pieces, and a slight decrease in weight necessitates recoinage. It was for these reasons that marks are put on coins made elsewhere than in the Quaker City.

These marks are placed below the eagle or the bunch of arrows. If there be a letter in the place designated it will be either a small s, o, or the two double letters cc. Those bearing the letter s are from the mint at San Francisco. Others having the letter o are from New Orleans, while those bearing the letters cc are from Carson City. If you do not find any letter on the coin at all it is an indication that the coin came from Philadelphia.

OPPORTUNITY GRASPED.

McKinley mounted to his eminence like one whom the critics say was born for it. Whatever the construction of his infantile facilities he certainly did reach that point in the art of observation where one discriminates and selects that which is essential and most effective. And he did this by comprehending the genius of the American republic. The situation of his country, its history, its character of government, its undeveloped resources and its matchless energies all combined to disclose to him as a public man its paramount need in legislation. That is the deep and simple fact that McKinley grasped and held to.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILL TEACH LORD'S PRAYER.

Hereafter children in the Cleveland public schools must study the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Twenty-third Psalm, the school board having voted to add these to the course of studies now taught.

DISEASE THEIR UNDOING

In 1348 a pestilence that swept over the greater part of Europe well night destroyed the moral sensibilities of the human race. During the prevalence of the plague there seemed to be no sense of honor, no realization of duty to God or man in many parts of the continent. A physician of Avignon, France, writes of the conditions that then existed: "The father did not visit his son, nor the son his father. Charity was dead." Villani says of his neighbors at Florence that they behaved as "might perhaps be expected from infidels and savages. Men gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the worldly riches to which they had succeeded." The English manor court rolls record more than one case where a house bereft of its occupants by the plague was plundered by the neighbors and bodies of the dead stripped by their own fellow villagers. The wealthy, in the months following the plague, gambled, revelled, steeped themselves in gluttony and lechery; the poor idled, brawled, took advantage of the necessities of their lords and became irreligious and rebellious.

Scarcely a writer fails to record the utter selfishness of the period of the visitation and the dissoluteness and lowered morals which followed in its wake. The surviving laborers insisted on higher wages and employers used their influence with the government to pass laws to compel the acceptance of the old rates. Contention raged between rich and poor, and the seeds were sown for Jacqueries and peasants' rebellions.

The building of churches ceased for a time. The newly laid foundations of the vast nave and choir of the cathedral at Sienna were left as they were and have never been built upon to this day.

A thousand partly built churches remained stationary for a time and their construction was resumed only when architectural style had changed so distinctively that the line of division can still be seen. At Oxford and Cambridge and Paris the number of students was depleted and never again rose to its former number. The clergy suffered more than any other class in the community. Many a monastery had lost its whole body of occupants. In others the few survivors, with diminished income and discipline because of the death of their leading members, never refilled their numbers or regained their old prosperity and vigor. The bishops were compelled to ordain to the service of the church the young, the inexperienced, the illiterate, and even then there were too few for its needs.

In the City of Mexico alone there are a dozen large shops which make a specialty of the sale of drawn work. This is all made in the schools of the city or by the women of the lower or lower-middle classes, who sell it at a very low price. A beautiful table spread which brings from $5 to $10 in the United States is sold here at first hand at from 50 cents to $1 gold.

NATION'S NIMROD PRESIDENT

STORIES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A HUNTER AND COWBOY—DAYS FULL OF STRENUOUSNESS.

For some reason the biographers of President Roosevelt have laid no particular emphasis upon his character as a hunter. His record as a political reformer and as a soldier perhaps has overshadowed this phase of his life so far as the public is concerned, yet in the remembrance of the president himself the days which he has spent behind shotgun and rifle, in woods and hills and plains, are to him as full of "strenuousness" as are any other in his calendar.

His taste for the life came to him early, when, as a boy, he played along the sands of Oyster bay. And it was here that he got his first hunting equipment, a shotgun and a rifle.

THRILL OF HIS FIRST SQUIRREL

"Tranquillity" was the home of the Roosevelts, but with the coming of these weapons to the old homestead all the meaningfulness of the name was lost to the squirrel families in neighboring woods. The thrill of his first squirrel is in the heart of the president to this day. In a giant oak half a mile back from the house the boy found the gray quarry. It lay close to a limb whose dull gray was almost concealment for the little animal. Only a beadlike eye and the shell rim of an ear against the sky marked the game, and a shot from the new rifle brought the squirrel tumbling headlong, with the skull flicked open above the eye.

This was the beginning of Theodore Roosevelt, the hunter. Scarcely second to this first achievement was the bagging of his first mallard.

"Old Uncle Charley" was his preceptor in wing shooting, and Uncle Charley was a graduate of the old school, which believed that the breast feathers of a bird "turned" shot, instead of recognizing that the failure to kill came from undershooting the approaching bird.

"Let 'um pass, Mass' Teddy," warned old Charley as a great flock of mallards swung in close to the reedy shore, coming down with the wind directly upon the blind. "Let 'um git by, Mass' Teddy, or shore as shootin'——"

Bang, bang! And suddenly lifting straight into the air, the undisturbed flock rose higher and higher and passed out of sight on the horizon.

It was young Roosevelt's first real lesson. He had taken his own impetuous way and had failed, much to Uncle Charley's disgust. But with the next flock of incomers the boy waited until the flock had passed over and was rejoiced to see a great bronze and green mallard come tumbbling in a heap at the crack of his gun. He had learned the lesson that so many wing shots have had to unlearn, though finding it more or less valuable while the lesson held.

Quail, woodcock, pheasants, rabbits, and other small game was plentiful in that part of the island home, and before he was fifteen years old young Roosevelt was regarded as a crack shot. At sixteen years old he killed his first deer.

KILLING OF HIS FIRST DEER.

A party had made up for a trip to the eastern part of the island and while all the rest were middle-aged men, Teddy was allowed to join. He took his stand at a "run," as was common in those days, and when an antlered buck slipped into sight, listening to the far off note of the hounds, the boy planted his bullet fairly behind the left shoulder. Everybody was agreed that it was a good shot and one more laurel was added to the trophies of the young hunter.

But even back of all this preliminary outing in woods and fields, one may trace the boy's hunting spirit in a story often told by his mother. His disposition to see a possible quarry inside a church is shown in it. The sexton of a New York Presbyterian church seeing the small boy peeping into the vestibule had invited him in, but instead of going Teddy ran away. But time and again he came back to the door, only to peep in with dilated eyes. Finally the boy told his mother of the sexton's repeated invitations and she asked him why he had not gone in.

"I'm afraid of the zeal," was the boy's reply.

When questioned he said that he supposed a zeal was something like an alligator and that it probably would jump out from under a pew and eat him up if he should go inside. He said he had read about the creature in the Bible.

The mother took down the concordance and began looking up the reference of the word, finding the one in question in the 69th Psalm, which reads: "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."

LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS.

Between the boy's hunting experiences around Oyster Bay and his wilder life in the western cattle country, came the days at Harvard. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber in Europe, finally returning to a ranch in Wyoming, from which he participated in the last great buffalo hunt in 1883. His cabin was near the "Pretty Buttes," close to the Montana line, and from his front door he could shoot deer, while in the mountains behind were many varieties of big game. Writing of this life in general, he says in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter:"

"For a number of years most of my life was spent either in the wilderness or on the borders of the settled country—if, indeed, 'settled' is a term that can rightly be applied to the vast, scantily peopled regions where cattle-ranching is the regular industry. During this time I hunted much among the mountains and on the plains, both as a pastime and to produce hides, meat and robes for use on the ranch; and it was my good luck to kill all the various kinds of large game that can properly be considered to belong to the temperate North America.

"In hunting, the finding and killing of the game is, after all, but a part of the whole. The free, self-reliant, adventurous life, with its rugged and stalwart democracy; the wild surroundings, the grand beauty of the scenery, the chance to study the ways and habits of the woodland creatures—all these unite to give to the career of the wilderness hunter its peculiar charm. The chase is among the best of all national pastimes; it cultivates that vigorous manliness for the lack of which in a nation, as in an individual, the possession of no other qualities can possibly atone.

"No one but he who has partaken thereof can understand the keen delight of hunting in lonely lands. For him is the joy of the horse well ridden and the rifle well held; for him the long days of toil and hardship, resolutely endured, and crowned at the end with triumph. In after years there shall come forever to his mind the memory of endless prairies shimmering in the bright sun, of vast snow-clad wastes lying desolate under gray skies; of the melancholy marshes; of the rush of mighty rivers; of the breath of the evergreen forest in summer; of the crooning of ice-armored pines at the touch of the winds of winter; of cataracts roaring between heary mountain masses; of all the innumerable sights and sounds of the wilderness; of the immensity and mystery, and of the silences that brood in its still depths."

HIS FIGHT WITH A GRIZZLY.

The story of how "the wilderness hunter" killed a grizzly bear, one of the most dangerous animals in existence, has the flavor of the wild west in it and through it.

"I spent much of the fall of 1889 hunting on the headwaters of the Salmon and Snake in Idaho and along the Montana boundry line from the Big Hole Basin and the head of the Wisdom river to the neighborhood of Red Rock Pass and to the north and west of Henry's Lake. During the last fortnight my companion was an old mountain man called 'Griff.' He was a crabbedly honest old fellow and skillful hunter; but he was worn out with age and rheumatism, and his temper had failed even faster than his bodily strength. After some high words I left him and struck off homeward through the woods on my own account.

"The country was, for the most part, fairly open, as I kept near the foothills, where glades and little prairies broke the pine forest. The trees were of small size. There was no regular trail, but the course was easy to keep and I had no trouble of any kind save on the second day. That afternoon I was following a stream which at last 'canoned up'; that is, sank to the bottom of a canon-like ravine impassible for a horse. I started up a side valley, intending to cross from its head coulies to those of another valley which would lead in below the canon.

"At last, as I was thinking of turning toward camp, I stole up to the crest of the ridges and looked over into a valley some sixty yards off. Immediately I caught the loom of some large, dark object, and another glance showed me a big grizzly walking slowly off with his head down. He was quartering to me, and I fired into his flank, the bullet, as I afterward found, ranging forward and piercing one lung. At the shot he uttered a loud, moaning grunt, while I raced obliquely down the hill to cut him off. After going a few hundred feet he reached a laurel thicket, some thirty yards broad and two or three times as long, which he did not leave. I ran up to the edge and halted, not liking to venture into the mass of twisted, close growing stems and glossy foliage. Moreover, as I halted I heard him utter a peculiar, savage kind of whine from the heart of the brush. Accordingly I began to skirt the edge, standing on tiptoe and gazing earnestly to see if I could not catch a glimpse of his hide. When I was

at the narrowest part of the thicket he suddenly left it directly opposite to me on the hillside, a little above. He turned his head stiffly toward me; scarlet strings of froth hung from his lips; his eyes burned like embers in the gloom.

"I held true, aiming behind the shoulder, and my bullet shattered the point of lower rim of his heart, taking out a big nick. Instantly the great bear turned with a hoarse roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth, so that I saw the gleam of his white fangs; and then he charged straight at me, crashing and bounding through the laurel bushes, so that it was hard to aim. I waited until he came to a fallen tree, taking him as he toppled it with a ball which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body, but he neither swerved nor flinched, and at the moment I did not know that I had struck him. He came steadily on and in another second was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead, but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth, smashing his lower jaw and going into the neck.

"I leaped to one side almost as I pulled the trigger, and through the hanging smoke the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. As he struck he lurched forward, leaving a pool of bright blood where his muzzle hit the ground, but he recovered himself and made two or three jumps onward, while I hurriedly jammed a couple of cartridges into the magazine, my rifle holding only four, all of which I had fired. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed suddenly to give way, his head drooped, and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. Each of my first three bullets had inflicted a mortal wound."

FAMOUS COLORADO TRIP.

Nothing in President Roosevelt's experiences as a hunter, however, has attracted the public attention that followed his hunting trip into the Coyote Basin of Colorado in the winter of 1900. The exaggerations of certain newspaper correspondents tended to rob the expedition of much of its significance at the time, but the final roundup of the hunt showed a remarkable bag of game at a time when the close season was on for most Rocky Mountain quarry. In that hunt Mr. Roosevelt himself killed seventeen mountain lions and seven wildcats, some of them after narrow escapes from teeth and claws.

John Goff, one of the noted guides of the Rock Mountain country, accompanied the vice president on this hunt. With the guide were his two tree-climbing dogs Baldy and Tony. These dogs were especially trained to follow mountain lions and when the animals would take refuge in a tree the dogs would follow by springing to the lower branches and thence making their way up the tree until the lions were forced to leap out.

It was on this hunt that Mr. Roosevelt had one of the most thrilling of his hunting experiences. Late one afternoon he and Goff sighted a big lion in a crevice on the precipitous side of a rock ledge which extended from the point of the crevice their dogs sixty feet. Roosevelt shot at the lion, but it was dusk and the beast disappeared under the rim of a perpendicular wall of rocks. A large rock stood loosely on the rim of the ledge, and the men saw that if it were possible to hang head first over this rock he would see the lion and might be able to shoot at it.

Mr. Roosevelt at once decided that this would be the only way in which to reach the quarry. With his rifle in his hand he crawled over the edge of the rock, while Goff, with his own free hands, held on to the colonel's ankles. In this manner Mr. Roosevelt slid down till his head and arms hung over the roof-like rock. In this position he sighted his rifle and killed the beast dead at the first shot.

IN TOUCH WITH THE WEST.

As marksman, cowboy, and hunter in this western world the new president of the United States has come into closer touch with the plains and mountain country of the west than has been possible to any other president before him. Perhaps only Washington, in his life as surveyor and Indian fighter, ever had such an insight into pioneer life. Not the least significant of President Roosevelt's lessons in western manners and methods were those by which he came to a knowledge of some of the "bad men" of the woolly wilds. His meeting with Long Ike away back in the '80s followed a big hunt in the Yellowstone country.

This Long Ike had been accorded the ability to whip his weight in wildcats. No one ever had seen him do it. It was enough that his reputation in that line was established. It had been one of Long Ike's chief advertisements for years to step in front of a tenderfoot, who had poured his drink, take the red liquor at a gulp and leave the tenderfoot standing wide-eyed at his nerve. And this was the joke which on that autumn afternoon Long Ike attempted upon the man who was to become president of the United States.

Then something happened. Ike had been so certain that the stranger would submit that he did not take the precaution to make his customary bluff with his revolver. Before he could swallow the liquor, however, Roosevelt was on him like a catamount. An expert wrestler, he threw the bully in a heap. Then he turned him over, stood him up, and ran him outdoors, taking the revolver away from him in the run. Ike was thrown again, harder than before, and couldn't get up for five minutes. When he did he was dazed and wondering. The style of attack was so quick, so unusual, and so vigorous that he was afraid to resent it in the "bad man" way, even had he possessed a shooting iron. He sneaked out of camp and the young man with the eyeglasses and the gleaming teeth enjoyed the respect of the cowboys from that day forward.

RODE THE WHITE-FACED KID.

This was Cowboy Roosevelt, just as it is President Roosevelt, and Fred Herrig, who rode and hunted with Roosevelt years ago lays emphasis upon the set of teeth the time that he, Dow and Merrifield, in Medora, changed Roosevelt's saddle from a docile broncho to the back of the White Faced Kid—a dead ringer for the Roosevelt mount in all save temper.

"By and by Roosevelt came out to mount," said Herrig, telling the story. "He was near-sighted, but he couldn't have told those cayuses apart, anyway. The broncho let him get into the saddle and then the beast bunched his feet and humped his back and Roosevelt went off, as easy as you please. Nobody said anything except Joe Ferris, who asked:

"'Not a bit of it,' said Roosevelt, and up again he went. But the White-Faced Kid didn't wait for him to get his right foot in the leathers this time before he pitched the young fellow right over his head. It was the all-firedest jolt I ever saw. Roosevelt turned a somersault and then sat down so hard his glasses broke.

"Will Dow and I went to help him up; Merrifield was laughing so he couldn't move. Roosevelt didn't notice any of us. He just looked kinder surprised as he scrambled up from the dust, which was four inches thick in the road. 'It's too bad I broke my glasses,' said he, and he limped into the store.

"We thought he'd had enough of it and were wondering how we could change nags again, when the tenderfoot came out with a new pair of ginsses he'd fished out of his handbag, and blast my eyes if he didn't jump on the Kid's back again, and so quick this time the broncho didn't feel him until he'd got both feet in the stirrups and a good grip with his knees.

"Then maybe the Kid didn't start down the road lickety split. In a minute he was out of sight in a cyclone of dust. There were only about eleven inhabitants in the town then, and it wasn't long until the news got out that the White-Faced Kid was murdering a tenderfoot. We held a mass-meeting in front of Ferris' store and when the overland express from the east pulled in and another tenderfoot got off and called for his friend, Mr. Roosevelt, and said his name was Dr. Lambert and he came from New York, we said as how his friend, Mr. Roosevelt, was just about needing a doctor, and bad, too.

"But before we could explain lickety split through the dust came the White-Faced Kid, and there on his back, with all his teeth showing, was the doctor's friend, Roosevelt. When he clapped his peepers on Dr. Lambert he let out a whoop that couldn't have been beat by any cowboy on the Little Missouri.

"We took a shine to him from that day. Any fellow who could ride White-Faced Kid at one trial and holler like that was the man for our money; except that we didn't have any money—until we'd hired out to Roosevelt."

POMPEII'S INHABITANTS.

Max Nordau raises an interesting question concerning Pompeii. He writes as follows to the Neue Prie Presse, Vienna:

"One thing has always been a puzzle to me. Here was a flourishing city of about 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom evidently were well-to-do. A few hundreds, at most, lost their lives in the destruction of the city; the rest escaped. The eruption of Vesuvius continued only a few days, after which the district returned to its usual placid condition. In many places the deposit of ashes and lava was only a yard thick, and it was not more than three yards thick at any point yet excavated.

"How did it happen that these 30,000 homeless persons showed no desire to return to their beautiful houses, so well built that they are standing to this day, and which could have been restored, at the time, with very little labor? Why did they not make the slightest attempt to regain their valuable property in land and buildings, furniture, bronze, marble, gold, silver and jewels? Did the men of that time have so little love of hom that they could leave it without a backward glance at the unpleasantness? Were the Pompeiians so rich that the loss of their perfectly appointed homes appeared trivial to them, so that they preferred settling elsewhere to restoring their city? Or did superstition prevent the attempt?

"This indifferent renunciation of their patrimony by a whole cityful is to me an insoluble enigma which forces itself the more strongly upon my attention now as I walk along the finely paved streets between houses which need only new roofs to make them again habitable."

WERE HERE BEFORE COLUMBUS.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

found in the desolate region in which Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado and Utah come together—there were men of this race in that land before the terrible upheavals that made the Rockies. After the Rockies were made, and for countless centuries, these people lived and thrived on the plains of that land. Their enormous cities are there today, many of them which I have unearthed being buried thirty feet below the surface of the ground—the work of thousands of years. Then from somewhere came the red man—the Navajoes, whose tradition is the same—and these finding the plain-dwellers a peaceful people drove them back. They took refuge in the cliffs and built such cities as Cliff Palace, and other citadels in inaccessible rocks. Others built on the tops of rocks that could only be climbed by ladder. At last they made a final stand at Battle Rock, where, tradition says, they waged war for several years against the Indians, but were finally almost wiped out. The remaining men and women began a migration southward and eastward, down the Arkansas and up through the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, where they left the ruins today known as the mounds. The mysterious stone wall of Mississippi is their work. Again driven back from the east they retreated toward Mexico, where they united with the Aztec people, forming the Toltecs, the race that reached the highest intellectual development of any on this continent before the whites.

"The libraries of these peoples, composed of thousands of volumes of history and sacred writings on banana paper, were burned by the Spanish priests and soldiers, and the people themselves slaughtered and reduced until today the last of them are living as the Pueblos, almost side by side with the Mesquis, the latter the remnants of the original people who stood their ground against the reds, lived in cliff fastnesses, finally made peace, and returned to the plain, and today are almost extinct."

WONDERS OF THE ALPS.

Myriads of British and American tourists are at this moment delighting themselves with the grandeurs of Alpine travel. Nothing in the world's history is more impressive than the story of the Alps. Ten or twelve million years ago, possibly far more, a long unseen line of weakness, a crack of fissure in the earth's crust, stretched away from France eastward hundreds of miles. On this line followed huge volcanic outbursts. Next ensued a vast slow subsidence, which went on through geologic epochs, until where Mont Blanc now rears its summit 15,780 feet was a sea fringing an old continent. Large rivers emptied into it. Deposits of mud, sand, gravel, were laid one on another as the sinking went on, until the layers became 50,000 feet, nearly ten miles, thick. Then at last commenced a great uplifting; the struggling subterranean forces raised a huge load. For ages this went on until the rocks, crumbled, crushed, contorted, rose above the waters, and continued to rise, forming lines of mountain chains and making Switzerland a tableland. Every hour since then rain and snow, river, glacier and avalanche have been sculpturing into peaks and carving into lakes and valleys that vast platform with its recent sedimentary covering and primeval granite core. The result is a land of unequaled grandeur. Find you this in the guide books? Not a word of it. Yet Professor Judd in his charming "Volcanoes" (Kegan Paul) told the tale years ago in half a dozen pages. Would not the traveler look on the Matterhorn, the Jungfrau, the stupendous Splugen, the massive Gothard, the Mer de Glace, the deep Lake of Geneva, with quickened interest had he this story before him? And it can be told so easily; but 'tis not there.—London Telegraph.

QUININE FOR COLDS.

Many people who use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in a convenient capsule form and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HUNGARY'S STORMY ELECTION.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Mail says (and many curious incidents, some comic and some tragic, have characterized the Hungarian general election. Hungary during the election resembles a vast battlefield. It is estimated that fully two dozen lives have been lost and hundreds have been injured. At Csorka the supporters of the opposition candidates seized all the known supporters of the ministerial candidate before polling began, bound them hand and foot and imprisoned them in coal cellars, outhouses, stables and cattle sheds till the polling was over.

A landowner named Mr. Gunsberg was dragged from his carriage at Rozsalmas and beaten and stoned by his own tenants till he was dead. A prominent local politician, together with his wife and three sons, was murdered at Udmossa by hostile opponents.

Some peasant at Calgocz compelled the reluctant electors to vote for the opposition candidate by threatening to kill all who resisted with scythes, with which they were armed. A mob at Nyiregyhaza seized two prominent residents, tied them to a tree and tortured them till they swore to vote as required by their tormentors. A police officer who tried to interfere was [illegible] stones and bayonets.

One candidate at Jaszbereny removed 700 electors who had given written pledges to support his opponent by giving them a free excursion to Budapest on the polling day. When they came back he was safely elected.

ARMOR WILL NOT PROTECT.

In an article on the "Future of War," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Hudson Maxim says the first and most important lesson which will be learned from the next great naval battle will be that armored protection will not protect, and the fight will be a duel at long ranges, aided by various forms of torpedo boats and light armored cruisers, throwing high explosives; and these latter will be the factors which will determine the fight. The heavy armor-clad will be dismembered and then there will be a wild scramble by the nations in the endeavor to make up for the lost time wasted on its construction, and light and very swift unprotected war vessels will be constructed, depending for their safety upon their speed and upon their own ability to strike death-dealing blows. These are the true principles which must govern or have be recognized.

The British government now proposes building still bigger and heavier battleships, and, of course, correspondingly more expensive. Within the next decade, and sooner, in the event of a great war, this will be learned by the British war office to be a gigantic mistake.

WOMEN OF RANK IN TRADE.

The prejudice that for so long existed among the English aristocracy against those people of quality who engaged in trade has been disappearing of late years, and there are now numbers of women of patrician birth who are following divers remunerative occupations. Their former associates feel the blue blood tingle in their veins as they whisper to each other the astounding news, but they dare not refuse them the recognition due their rank, for the social position of those making the innovation is unassailable.

The thing started with the tea rooms. A woman who had more wits than money dared and did. She opened one and it was a success. Others who were as much in need of pecuniary returns took heart and followed her example. Now there are a number of London's first-class tea rooms which are doing a brisk business under the supervision of the ladies of quality who run them.

But more than this, there is a ladies' shirtmaker's firm in London the workers of which are all women of birth and position. Their shirtwaists have made a great hit. They do so well that the firm is swamped with orders.

Another woman, Miss Cockerell, whose engagement is announced to the son of Lady August Reid, has been in the jewelry business. She has made a reputation for her necklaces and chains of uncut stones. Half the smart set of London ornament her atelier at Albert hall mansions, South Kensington, with commissions.

THEY WERE FINANCIERS.

FOUR MEN WHO FIGURE IN THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Palpitation,

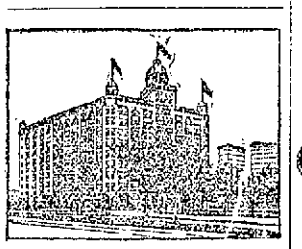
fluttering or irregular pulsations are an indication of weakness of the nerves or muscles of the heart. A weakness long continued produces deformity and organic disease. If your heart action is weak, make it strong. Build up the muscles and strengthen the nerves with the greatest of all heart remedies, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"The least exertion or excitement caused my heart to throb and pound and I had smothering spells, pain and palpitation. Three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure overcame all these disturbances and made me well."
MRS. J. A. COUTS.
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

quiets the nervous heart, regulates its pulsations and builds up its strength as nothing else can. Sold by druggists on a guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind



HOTEL EMPIRE.

BROADWAY & 63D ST. N. Y. CITY
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
SUMMER RATES.
$1.00 Per Day Upward.

From Grand Central Station take 7th Ave. and Broadway cars, seven minutes to Empire.

From the Fall River Boats take the 9th Ave. Elevated to 59th Street, from which Hotel is one minute's walk.

Within ten minutes of amusement and shopping centres. All cars pass the Empire.

Send postal for descriptive booklet.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

M. N. Plumadore's
MUSIC STUDIO.
Violin and Piano our specialty. Orchestra furnished for all occasions.
26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and local would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had to do the work in the house some so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had gotten up to 165, thinking that I could not be [illegible] carried. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lbs. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy today, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Gives Relief at Once
It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh, and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c. At druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

What is Wrong With This?

Corner lot 80 by 150 feet, 12 room house, gas for heat and light, fruit of all kind. This property is located on a paved street and room for two more houses on this lot, clear title guaranteed or no sale. Come quick for this. Price .....$3,450.

Who Will Get This?

Lot 40 by 150 feet, 8 room house, well, cistern, fruit trees and shrubbery. Cost more than the price asked to build; anyone wishing to buy this can have it for .....$1,100.

Four dwelling houses situated on a corner, central location, modern improvements; this property is in first class condition. Annual rental $10.80. Parties seeking investments please investigate. Price..$12,000.

A vacant lot on Calhoun street, east front, north of Brackenridge street, size 20 by 150 feet. Price $4,000

A desireable corner on car line, south side, can be bought cheap; this property will be shown on application only.

Several other modern residences at prices and terms to suit.

Vacant lots 33 by 150 feet, central; price each, $600. I have a few special bargains in vacant lots in Lakeside, also south side and other additions. For information call on

VAL ROCHOLL,
23 Court Street.
Phone 49, Main.

Be Your Own Barber.

...Use the...

Gem Safety Razor.

...For Sale by...

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
23 CALHOUN STREET.
Both 'Phones.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING.
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 101 Calhoun Street.
.....Phone 207.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

A NEW ERA IN POLITICS

Younger Men Will Direct the Course of Public Affairs in the United States.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

In one respect the situation which presents itself at the present time is like that which prevailed at the close of the war of secession. General Grant told a prominent republican in 1870 that one of the reasons for his nomination in 1868 was that none of the leading republican statesmen of the days anterior to the war were then available, while none of those whom the war developed had acquired sufficient ascendancy yet to give them a chance to gain the presidential prize. This, of course, was true. Seward had remained in Johnson's cabinet, had accepted Johnson's policy, and had thus got out of harmony with the forces which were controlling the republican party at that time. Moreover, by 1868, when he was sixty-seven years of age, he was too old to hope for party preferment in any case. Chase, though seven years younger than Seward, was already leaning toward the democratic party. He had, in fact, made a sort of confession of faith, in which he said that for more than a quarter of a century he had been a democrat in his political views, but that he diverged from democracy on the slavery question, which the thirteenth amendment had removed forever from the list of practical issues. Previous to the holding of the national convention in 1868, indeed, Chase's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the democratic candidacy. His brilliant and ambitious daughter was doing some electioneering for him at that time among the democrats, which many persons thought would be successful, though the democrats unwisely ignored him and after a long contest put up Seymour. No democrat in that year, however, could have been elected, but Chase would probably have got a few more votes than Seymour received.

Of the other republicans who had been mentioned in connection with the presidential candidacy in 1856 or 1860 none were seriously considered in 1868. Fremont's comparative failure as a military commander and the position of hostility to Lincoln which he was led into in the campaign of 1864, ruled him forever out of the list of republican presidential possibilities. John McLean, who received votes in the conventions of 1856 and 1860, was dead. Bates and Cameron, who had figured with some prominence in the campaign of 1860 and who had served for a time in Lincoln's cabinet, were out of the line of succession. Banks and Sumner, who had been mentioned sporadically between 1856 and 1860, with some conspicuousness, were no longer thought of in that connection. Hamlin, who had been retired from the vice presidency in 1864 in favor of the war democrat Johnson, had many friends. The majority of the republicans regretted that he had been supplanted by Johnson. If Lincoln's death had been foreseen the chances are that Hamlin and not Johnson would have got the vice presidential candidacy in 1864. Hamlin, however, did not have sufficient prestige or popularity with the masses of the party in 1868 to give him any chance of securing the prize of the national convention. Benjamin F. Wade was as ambitious as ever, but he was so unpopular that he was not seriously considered in connection with the presidency in 1868, although as a vice presidential aspirant he led the convention for several ballots, and then Wade's enemies, with many of his friends, concentrated on Henry Wilson, who received the candidacy. Wade's unpopularity among the republican chieftains in congress helped to defeat the project to convict and remove Johnson after Johnson was impeached. Johnson's removal would, under the law of succession which existed until 1886, have made Wade the president pro tempore of the senate, then president of the United States.

On the other hand, none of the republican chieftains whom the war brought to the front—Blaine, Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Garfield, Edmunds, Carpenter, Chandler and the rest of the men who were to be conspicuous in the party's councils in the next few years—had gained by 1868 a decisive ascendancy among their rivals.

The most promising of these in 1868 seemed to be Sherman. He, in fact, was the only one of them who had gained a national reputation before the war. From the time when Speaker Banks, in 1856, appointed Sherman as one of the three members of the congressional committee to inquire into the irregularities in the territorial delegate elections in Kansas—Howard, of Michigan, and Oliver, of Missouri, being the other members—he had a national reputation. As the republican candidate for speaker of the house during the second longest contest for that office in the history of the country, that of 1859-60, his reputation was increased, although his imagined radicalism on the slavery question defeated him in that contest, and compelled the republicans to take up William Pennington, whose record was short, and therefore less open to assault. In the war days Sherman then in the senate, rendered good service in the consideration of financial and economic measures. Sherman was especially unfortunate in his presidential aspirations. In his long career—which was far longer than that of any of his great rivals—he had aroused the jealousy of many men in high places, while his personality, unlike that of Blaine or Conkling, never appealed to the imagination of the rank and file of his party. In 1868 neither Sherman nor any of the statesmen whose names have here been coupled with his were presidential possibilities. Blaine, Morton and Conkling were destined to technically acquire presidential stature earlier than Sherman, for all of them were prominent contestants for the candidacy in 1876, when the nomination went to Rutherford B. Hayes, a newer figure than any of them. But in the first presidential election after the war none of them was a serious contestant for the presidential candidacy

In 1901 the great figures of the civil war and reconstruction era seem to be as completely eliminated, so far as regards their chances for the presidential candidacy in the future, as were the antebellum statesmen by 1868, while a new generation of political leaders are coming to the front. This is true of the democrats as it is of the republicans. Senator Allison told the country a few months ago that he was out of the race hereafter for the presidential nomination. He is seventy-two years of age. He will be seventy-six at the time the next president is inaugurated. The dead line to presidential ambition is drawn at a far lower mark than the smallest of these figures. William Henry Harrison, the oldest of the presidents at the time of his inauguration, was sixty-eight when he entered the white house, and he lived only a month after attaining office. Taylor was sixty-five when inaugurated, and he was dead a year and a third later. One president, Buchanan, was sixty-six years of age when he entered office, and he lived through his term, but it is safe to predict that the conditions will have to be abnormal which will induce any great party hereafter to nominate a man for president who is as old as Taylor was on entering office, and he was eleven years younger than Allison will be at the time the next president, Colonel Roosevelt, or somebody else, is inducted into office in 1905.

The age limitation has also ruled out Hawley, Hoar, Aldrich, Burrows, the two Platts, Cullom and all the others who have ever been mentioned with any prominence in connection with the nomination except Theodore Roosevelt. As recently as the national convention of 1896 the names which figured on the roll of aspirants, exclusively of Mr. McKinley, who received the nomination, were those of Allison, Reed, Quay and Morton. All are out of the calculation from this time onward. Even if other considerations did not operate to efface them as presidential possibilities, they would be barred by the age limitation. Thomas B. Reed was for years a potent personality. In the convention of 1896 he stood second to Mr. McKinley in the voting. At the outset in that year, when the delegates were first beginning to be chosen, his chances seemed to be as favorable as were those of his great rival who carried off the prize. But the end has come. Other influences in addition to the limitation—he will be sixty-six in 1905, or one year older than Taylor was when entering the white house, when the next presidential inauguration takes place—have ruled Reed inexorably out of the line of the presidential succession. His name has lost its magic. The most intellectual of the republican chieftains from the days of Conkling, Garfield and Blaine to those of Roosevelt, is, while still in the height of his mental and physical powers, effaced from the list of presidential possibilities.

Like Caesar, but yesterday the word of Thomas B. Reed

Might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

With the democrats, too, the old order changeth, yielding place to new. The age barrier does not interpose itself so sweepingly among the recent democratic aspirants as it does among other partisan opponents, for William J. Bryan is even younger than Colonel Roosevelt, and some of the trans-Mississippi states are still willing and even anxious to tempt fortune again under his leadership. Aside from him, however, none of the democratic magnates of the past dozen years seem to be available any longer. Bryan, Bland, Pattison, Bales, Blackburn and McLean were the most prominent aspirants in the democratic convention in 1896, but those of this list who are still living are off the presidential track, with the possible exception of Bryan. The same is probably true of Hill, Gorman and Carlisle, although the names of the first and second of these are occasionally coupled with the candidacy these days. A different list of names, though, is likely to be presented in the democratic convention of 1904 to those which have figured in the previous national assemblages of their party.

William McKinley was probably the last of the presidents whom the country will see who served in the civil war. He was among the most youthful of the participants in that struggle, as he was only 22 at Appomattox. The survivors of that conflict who were born in the same year as Mr. McKinley will be 62 at the time of the next presidential inauguration, in 1905, takes place. None of them, it is safe to say, will be in the list of prominent republican aspirants in that year, although Senator Foraker, who has been accredited with presidential aspirations, was also in the Union army, and he will be only 59 in 1905. The indications are that President McKinley marks the end of an era, as President Lincoln did, who was the last of the elected executives who were of presidential stature before the war of secession.

As was the case with Grant, a new epoch begins with President Roosevelt. He was less than 3 years of age when the flag went down on Sumter in 1861. He was less than 7 when Lee's veterans stacked arms for the last time. The passions of the war and early reconstruction days he knows nothing about except from hearsay or reading. The generation to which he belongs were brought up under a different environment from that with which the men hereinfore at the front in our day were familiar. Slavery, secession, the preservation of the Union, the restoration of the eleven confederate states to their old relations to the rest of the country, were issues which were settled before Roosevelt and the men now coming to the front arrived at manhood years. There are in congress many men who served in the armies on one side or the other, or who were in public life, or who were old enough to be there, before the confederate states were readmitted to representation in the national legislature. Grow, Morgan, Jones of Nevada and Jones of Arkansas, Hoar, Allison, the two Platts, Hawley, Pettus, Cullom, Vest, Cockrell, Depew, Stewart and others belong in this list, but national conventions will look elsewhere for candidates for the presidency. Some of them may continue for several years yet to be factors of importance in national legislation, but politics' supreme prize is forever beyond their reach.

"The gods are all dead," exclaimed Thomas Corwin, as, re-entering congress in 1859, after a long absence, he saw strange faces in the places once occupied by Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Benton, John M. Clayton, Andrew P. Butler, John A. Quitman, Sergeant S. Prentiss and many other of his old acquaintances. Sherman, in his last days, would have felt as Corwin did on that occasion. So would Isham G. Harris, who died as recently as 1897, was in congress a dozen years before the beginning of the war of secession, and saw Calhoun, Clay and several of their great contemporaries at work. Allison, Hoar and a few of their associates are also in the patriarchal age, and can see many changes in the personnel of each branch of congress since they entered. All of these, and all of the men who were associated with them in their early days, will soon pass off the stage. The initiative in the great work of legislation in the future must come from other hands.

President Roosevelt's accession marks the new era in national politics. The men who will at the front in the age now opening are Lodge, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Sherman, of New York, Hopkins, of Illinois, and the rest of the statesmen still on the sunny side of fifty, or who have only just passed it. Some of these were mentioned in 1900 for the vice presidency. One or two of them have had their names coupled with the presidential candidacy. Roosevelt's accession at the present time, however, alters the situation for 1904. There was not any particular reason at any time to doubt that Roosevelt, whether he accepted the vice presidential candidacy or not in 1900 would be the favorite of the party in 1904. He was the one ambitious man in the country whom service in the vice presidency would not injure. It was plain from the beginning of his service that he would make the vice presidency a much more important office, in the estimation of men with presidential aspirations, than it had been deemed to be in the past half century or over. Roosevelt's movements while still holding the second office attracted almost as much attention as did those of the exceedingly popular and powerful personage who held the first office.

The change in the situation which Colonel Roosevelt's accession at the present time has caused is that the number and the enthusiasm of the other aspirants have been materially diminished. If Colonel Roosevelt's administration is the success that all republicans hope it will be, his will be the only name mentioned for president in his party's national convention three years hence. No other president ever started out in his career with so many good wishes from his fellow countrymen of all parties. On his side are education, experience in many sorts of posts, military and civil, and the most attractive personality possessed by any public man since Clay. He has the advantage of being at the head of the government at a time when the lines on which it is to be run for a long period to come are being laid down. To the generation of Colonel Roosevelt the immediate future of the country belongs. New issues and aspirations are at the front, and the men who are to deal with them belong to a younger generation than those who met and mastered the conditions which have passed.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS.

The business of the claque has been subdivided into many branches, all of which are controlled by one man or group of men, says a London journal. The applauders—even the lady in the box who faints and the man who hisses at a good part in order to arouse the indignant enthusiasm of the audience—were all provided for so many tickets a performance, to be sold by agents to the public. So carefully were the plans of campaign thought out that the Whitely of applause used to provide a man or woman, dressed in provincial style, to jump up and scream out, "There's the villain hiding behind that tree," or the like. We also hear of cowboys in the far west pulling out their revolvers and peppering the melodramatic villain.

On one occasion in a London theater the business instinct came out in the same way. A relative of the lessee was enacting the part of an indignant father whose son had got into the hands of the money lenders. In the interview with the money lender the father severely lectured him and then demanded his son's bill. "There, sir," he said, "is my check for a thousand pounds." The money lender was just reaching out for the check when a voice came from the pit: "Don't take it, old chap. I've got one of his now for six pound ten, and he's asked me to hold it for a fortnight."

A DOG AT THE WEDDING.

Guests at an uptown wedding, which occurred a few days ago, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will not forget it soon, because of an incident which occurred at the time. On account of the recent death of a relative the wedding was a quiet one, not more than fifty persons being assembled in the church when the first notes of the "Lohengrin" Wedding March told of the approach of the prospective bride and groom. There was no attendants, but as the couple moved up the aisle, what was the surprise and consternation of those seated to see walking sedately behind them a small black terrier, belonging to the bride's family. Paying no attention to covert efforts of several of the guests to coax him aside, "Jack" quietly followed to the chancel, and there remained while the ceremony was performed. Becoming tired standing, "Jack" sat down until the bride and groom turned to leave the church, when he followed them down the aisle as quietly as before. If he had attended rehearsal a few evenings before no more carefully could he have performed his self-imposed duties of best man. "Jack" had followed the bride's cab when it left the house, and when it reached the church he had escaped notice until he was well down the aisle.

BIGGER CROPS POSSIBLE.

The department of agriculture is trying to push plant-breeding in this country. It is a branch of farming work that is pursued much more diligently in Europe than in the United States, and, if it were carried on as it should be on this side of the water most important benefits would accrue to the producers of our crops. Only within the last few years has it been realized that plant life is to a wonderful extent subject to man's control. He is almost able to act the part of a creator in the vegetable world, so greatly is it in his power to modify species by hybridizing and by artificial selection. The government is already conducting such work on quite an extensive scale.—Saturday Evening Post.

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

For the first time in its history, says Leslie's Weekly, Kansas has more wheat than it knows what to do with. Not only are the granaries and bins running over with grain but the elevators are filled and the farmers are still bringing it to market by hundreds of thousands of bushels. The long dry weather was, in a sense, a bonanza for wheat raisers. Much of the grain was so heavy that it fell to the ground and would have been lost had there been wet weather. But with the long hot, clear days every straw could be gathered, most of the farmers running the threshing machines into the fields and hauling the grain from the shocks to the machine. The grain has all been of the best quality and the yield from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Not less than 30,000,000 bushels will be gathered, and the high price is giving the farmers a fine income. As the strings of wagons came to market in the wheat belt the railroads were swamped, they could not furnish cars and the elevators were soon filled to overflowing. Even in the small stations twenty to thirty teams were waiting to be unloaded all day through the latter part of the threshing. The buyers finally began piling the grain in the prairie. Great heaps of 30,000 to 50,000 bushels have been stored on the open sod and there they will remain until such time as cars can be secured in which to ship the grain. The sun does not hurt it, no one can steal it and so little rain falls during the summer that there is practically no danger from that source. Some enterprising buyers have secured circus tents and placed them over the piles, making curious features of the prairie landscape.

SHE WANTED IT COLONIAL.

There are disadvantages in doing business with people of original ideas. There is a charming house going up in the suburbs of the city, and the woman who is to live in it is having it finished in colonial style, and everything must be on the most improved old colonial style, and consequently many things must be made to order. The builder of the house as in many cases gets his money at certain intervals of the work, and the balance upon its completion. He is ready now to put on the finishing touches, but these are not ready. The woman who is to have everything correct is furnishing what is known as the trim herself and the characteristic features of the house. Among these is tiling for some of the floor and glass door knobs.

"Why don't those things come along?" asked the builder, who is anxious to pay off his men and get a little vacation himself before the summer months are gone, to the manufacturer who is furnishing the much-needed articles.

"Why don't they come along?" echoed the manufacturer, who is not a man with a proper regard for the fitness of things; "they don't come along because the tiling is of the style used by Noah in building the ark. None has been made since that time, and we have to make a special order. When there are no molds of the proper shape and when the tiling is made, it has to be cut to the form desired."

The glass door knobs are also made to order, and the men who are waiting for their money and to finish up the work are wishing there had never been any colonies. However, says the writer in an exchange, the house will be delightful when finished, but it will have cost more than was estimated.

OUR FAVORITES

tho' stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

The human heart, scarcely larger than a man's fist, is the most wonderful of engines. In each twenty-four hours the dual heart moves approximately six tons of blood, which is equivalent to about two barrels of blood every hour. What amazing labor for so small an organ, working as it does without rest or pause from the first breath of infancy to the last sigh of old age. When disease attacks the heart it attacks the very citadel of life, and every organ of the body seems to tremble with apprehension. The strenuousness of modern life, which overtaxes the heart is every day increasing the list of those whose sudden end is ascribed to "heart failure." It is hardly possible to pick up a newspaper without seeing mention of the death of some well-known man attributed to that cause. And for every one prominent man who falls a victim to heart failure, how many are there, unknown beyond their home village, who perish from the same cause.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially designed to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and to purify and enrich the blood. But the ingredients which enter into the "Discovery," include one of the best heart tonics known in medicine. Thus, while the diseased stomach is being cured by the action of "Golden Medical Discovery," it strengthens the heart and enables the pumping of an adequate blood supply to the stomach and kidneys, thus improving the action of these organs.

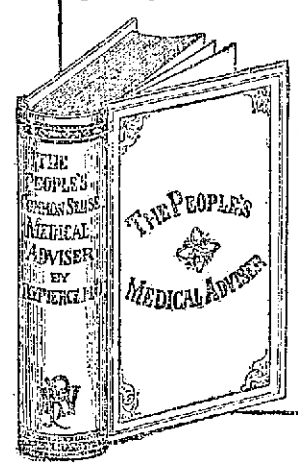
"In the fall of 1897, I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., W. Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines but they only helped me a little. I quit taking medicine in the winter and got so bad I could not walk any distance, was short of breath, and my legs would get so weak I could not stand. Consulted another doctor, and he said I had indigestion of the stomach and bowels. I doctored with him all summer, and he only helped me a little. I then wrote, asking you for advice, and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I sent and got five bottles and began taking it. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before. I waited awhile after I took the five bottles and then got some more and continued the medicine. I took in all sixteen bottles, and was cured. I believe if I had taken it regularly I would have been well before."

After consulting two doctors and taking various medicines without any lasting benefit, Mr. Kinney wrote to Dr. Pierce and was cured by taking his advice and using his medicines.

Any sick person is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *without charge or fee.* On these terms it is evident that it is economy of time, money and health to consult Dr. Pierce first before experimenting with those of less experience and skill. Address Dr. Pierce, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which Institution he is chief consulting physician and surgeon.

"Have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox, of Cygnet, Wood Co., Ohio, Box 52. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged if I had my choice to live or die, I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and he bought a bottle. I took that and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking for boarders (I have six), and am taking in washing beside. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all it is recommended to do and more. It has been a God-send to me. I will be willing to answer any letters of inquiry that anyone wishes me to. If you think this will be the means of helping any poor suffering woman to obtain relief you may print it and make any honest use of it you wish to."

The stomach may be called the nutritive center of the whole physical organism. Every organ depends upon the stomach for its nourishment. Starve a man and in time his heart ceases to beat. But if you half starve a man there is a proportionate reduction of vital power. The body with its organs make up the physical man, and when we say the man is half starved, we are practically saying that the organs that are vital to the physical man are half starved also. This is the condition of a great many people who are run down and debilitated. They get enough to eat, but the food eaten does not nourish the body, because it is imperfectly digested and but partly assimilated. The result is a half starved condition shared by all the organs of the body and developing into heart "trouble," kidney "trouble," etc. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach, enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and thus the body and its organs are restored to strength by the only means known to nature: that is, by food properly digested and converted into nutrition which is perfectly assimilated.



OVER 1000 PAGES *of most valuable medical information are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. This great medical work is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.*

Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH AFTER ALL ELSE FAILS—COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

To cure the most desperate rheumatism or catarrh take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) the wonder of the age. Cures when all else fails. It kills the poison in the blood and gives a pure, healthy blood supply, stopping all gnawing, shooting aches and pains in the bones, joints, back, and reduces all swellings. Hawking, spitting, dropping in the throat, offensive breath and catarrh, irritations of the mucous membranes quickly disappear, thus making a perfect, permanent cure of the worst rheumatism or deep-seated catarrh. B. B. B. especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 312 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

The English war department has offered a $4,000 prize for the best self-propelling military wagon.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"KING DODO."

The announcement of the coming to this city Friday, November 1, of the new comedy-opera, "King Dodo," will no doubt awaken interest above the ordinary among theatre goers. The record-breaking run of this late product of the combined intellects of Frank Pixley and Gustav Luders, in Chicago, is probably familiar to all classes of theatre goers, as well as to newspaper readers in general. The piece had its initial production in Chicago Monday evening, May 27th, and so firm a hold did it obtain upon the affections of the residents of the Windy City, that the engagement was continued from time to time, and eventually prolonged with uninterrupted success for five straight months, closing Saturday evening, October 5th. It is not believed that such a proud record can be credited to a theatrical offering of any description of late years, and the diverting features of "King Dodo" must therefore be many and most entertaining. The complete original organization will be brought to this city in its entirety, including as it does, a magnificent orchestra of specially selected musicians, which latter announcement alone should be the source of much gratification to local theatre goers. The scenes of the play are laid in no place in particular, but have been given a semi-tropical setting of a very elaborate description, and it is said that each of the three acts discloses many pictures of surprising beauty. Particular stress is also laid upon the magnificent costume display, it being asserted that no less than 300 separate and distinct dresses of beautiful design are shown during the performance. The lyrics, of which there are some twenty-five, nearly all possess that swinging, whistlesome characteristic so entrancing to lovers of music, and the dialogue is said to fairly bristle with witticisms of the most laugh-provoking quality. The company numbers eighty people, and among the prominent names on the program are Raymond Hitchcock, Cheridah Simpson, Gertrude Quinlan, Miro Delamotta, Greta Risley, Elsa Ryan, Arthur Wooley, Edward A. Clark and Charles W. Meyer. The Castle Square Opera company management, promoters of high-class operatic offerings in New York, Chicago, Philidelphia, St. Louis and Boston is responsible for the production of "King Dodo" and this fact should be a guarantee of its superior merits in every department. The sale of seats commences Tuesday morning.

MR. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
As "King Dodo," Temple, Friday, Nov. 1.

THE BOSTONIANS TONIGHT.

In the production of "Robin Hood," which will be heard here at the Masonic Temple tonight, as presented by the original Bostonians, all the famous singers will positively appear, including Henry Clay Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, George Frothingham, Adele Rafter, Josephine Bartlett, Albert Parr, Allen Hinckley, MacDonald Dorrington, Vernon Stiles, W. H. Fitzgerald, Gertrude Zimmer, Charles J. Swikard, and others. No other opera written within the last fifty years has enjoyed such a popularity as "Robin Hood" and its many charming melodies, clever concerted numbers and romantic story in Sherwood Forest combine to make it a lyric entertainment par excellence. Already society and musical circles have been stimulated by the approaching engagement and there is every reason to believe that the theatre will be crowded during the coming performance.

"A SECRET WARRANT."

The Temple will have as an attraction next Tuesday "A Secret Warrant," and Willis Granger as the brilliant star of the piece. M. W. Hanley and son direct the tour, and also manage Robert B. Mantell and the farce-comedy. "A Runaway Match" company, which fact is a guarantee that this play is one of the most satisfactory kind. The balance of the cast are Beverly Turner and Marion P. Clifford, who will play their original parts; Percy Cooke, Russell Crafurd, Clifford Standish, Foster Gardner, Geo. W. Hammond, Adeline Dunlap and Grace Atwell.

The play has scored an immense success wherever it has been presented, our many exchanges speak of this attraction in the highest possible manner, and there can be no doubt but what its former success

WILLIS GRANGER,
In "A Secret Warrant."

will be repeated here, and that a large audience will greet the players. The costuming and scenery are said to be very fine, and the play carries one back to the year 1720, when to refuse to drink to the king or to snub a royal mistress would send one to the bastile, there to rot away their lives. Seats are now on sale at box office. Prices 25c, 50c and 75c.

"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON."

One of the truly delightful theatrical creations to be seen at the Masonic Temple is the offering for Wednesday, October 30. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which comes here flushed with the triumph of one of the biggest successes of the season in Cincinnati. At almost every performance the capacity of the house was taxed to its utmost, and that the theater-going public appreciated the efforts of the actors was best demonstrated when it is known that at almost every performance the orchestra was forced to move to the stage and give their space to persons who sought admission. The play deserves well the success with which it is this season meeting. From a scenic and costume standpoint the play is most elaborate. Every stick and bit of scenery and every article of "propss" is carried by the company and when the curtain is rung up at Masonic Temple for the first view of this revival it will be upon a scene which surpasses in general excellence any yet attempted in connection with this play. Shipman Brothers have spared no expense to make it a perfect production and it is evident that their efforts have met with a just reward. Mr. William S. Gill, an artist of ability, is presented in the title role. His rendition of the role has much of the element of the original in it, a delightful element it must be admitted, yet there is that dominant originality about it which marks him as the true artist. The supporting company appearing with Mr. Gill is an excellent one, including among the members of the company such well-known and clever actors as Elmer Buffham, Edwin Naled, W. F. Gaskell, William Colvin, H. Augustus Huse, Miss Louise Ripley, Miss Dickie Delaro and Miss Cuba May Niblo.

"THE TWINS"

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Si Plunkard will be presented at the Temple next Saturday, matinee and night.

Manager Stouder has secured Charles Frohman's authorized version of that great success and charming little comedy, "The Little Minister," and it will be seen here in the near future, presented by one of the strongest companies yet seen in this charming comedy.

After playing to capacity for months in two New York theaters and filling Powers' theater, Chicago, for the summer, the amusing farce, "Are You A Mason?" started on its tour with the identical cast seen in both of those cities. It will be the attraction at the Temple November 6. Seldom is so strong a comedy organization seen anywhere except in New York. In addition to Mr. Dirichstein, who adapted this farcical success from the German, the company includes John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, George Richards, Oscar Dane, Charles Halton, James S. Edwards and Misses Gertrude Whitty, Esther Tittell, Grace Hadsell, Hazel Chapple, Amy Muller, Sally Cohen and Maude Travers.

Theater-goers of this city are unusually fortunate in the matter of prices. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," by a majority of the best critics in the land, pronounced the best comedy of American life, is to be presented here at prices it has never before been seen at. Heretofore the prices have scaled down from $1.50 for the best seat, but on the occasion of the forthcoming engagement in this city at the Masonic Temple on Wednesday, October 30, the highest price to be charged for a seat will be one dollar. Though the price may be reduced it does not follow that the company's caliber has been reduced, rather it has been improved upon, and the presentation to be given here will be one of the most artistic ever given since the play was first produced at the Herald Square theater in New York. Mr. William S. Gill will be seen in the title role, and his support will include, among others, Mr. Edwin Naled, Mr. Elmer Buffham, Miss Louise Ripley, Miss Dickey Delaro and Mr. William Colvin.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" and Ethel Barrymore have taken the fancy of theater-goers as no other attraction has done for years. Everybody old enough will recall the fact that the time of the fantastic name was immensely popular thirty years ago, and equal vogue has come to the play of the same title. It is a deliciously funny comedy with a pretty love story. Miss Barrymore in the role of the heroine has aided wonderfully the original merit of the play and through her work in it has attained rank among the leading actresses of the country in shorter order than has been the fortune of any of the others. The play ran for 200 nights at the Garrick theater, New York, last season—the longest run achieved by any attraction. Miss Barrymore in "Captain Jinks" will be at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday, November 13.

WILL BRING REMAINS HOME.

The remains of Harry M. Wood, of this city, one of the soldiers of the ill-fated company C, Ninth infantry, who was massacred by the Filipinos at Balangiga, Samar, September 28, will be brought home for interment. F. C. Wood, father of the young soldier, has been in correspondence with the adjutant general of the army, and was notified yesterday that the department was preparing to bring back to the United States all the bodies of the soldiers killed there. The letter states that a force of competent undertakers are now at work recovering the bodies and preparing them for shipment, and Mr. Wood will be notified upon the arrival at San Francisco of the transport which brings the remains to the United States. The remains of the young man will be sent directly to Fort Wayne for interment at Lindenwood.

The ladies of the Wayne street M. E. church are arranging for a rummage sale to be held in the Centlivre building, directly opposite the Seavey hardware establishment on West Main street, beginning Saturday, November 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Saturday Eve., Oct. 26

America's Greatest Light Opera Company. The famous original

BOSTONIANS

Barnabe and Macdonald, Proprietors.

Under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger. Presenting Smith and DeKoven's great opera,

"ROBIN HOOD."

Unequaled Cast, Chorus and the Bostonian Orchestra.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Sale of seats, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

NO FREE LIST.

MASONIC TEMPLE,

TUESDAY, OCT., 29.

WILLIS GRANGER

and a select company in

"A Secret Warrant."

First time at these prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Box seats $1.00.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Shipman Bros. present Mark Twain's sweet, simple and humorous story

"Pudd'nhead Wilson"

Mr. W. S. GILL as Pudd'nhead.

AN ELABORATE SCENIC PRODUCTION.

Seats on Sale Monday.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

SERVICES OF PENTECOST

MEETINGS AT CALVARY U. B. CHURCH NEXT WEEK.

A Number of Pastors of the Fort Wayne District Will Assist During the Meetings.

A series of Pentecostal meetings will be held next week from Tuesday to Thursday inclusive in Calvary U. B. church and pastors from the various towns in the Fort Wayne district will assist. The program follows:

—Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29.—

7:30—Sermon..Rev. A. M. Cummins
Albion, Ind.

—Wednesday Forenoon.—

8:30—Devotion and Song Service.
Conducted by Rev. E. H. Pontius,
Decatur, Ind.
9:00—"The God Man".....
.....Rev. J. L. Goshert
Roanoke, Ind.
10:00—"Qualification for the Ministry" .....J. W. Lower
P. E. Warsaw Dist., Ind.
11:00—"Unity of Pastor and People, How Attained.".....
.....O. F. McCloe
Noblesville, Ind.

—Wednesday Afternoon.—

1:30—Devotion.
..... Rev. D. B. Kessinger
Monroeville, Ind.
2:00—"The Indwelling Christ"...
..... Rev. D. Robinson
Huntington, Ind.
3:00—"The Holy Spirit." First: What the Church is Without Him; Second: What the Church is With Him.....
.....Rev. L. W. Love
Columbia City.

—Wednesday Evening.—

7:00—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. G. H. Hutchinson,
Tocsin, Ind.
7:30—"Pentecost in its Relations to the Needs of the Church.....
.....R. P. Burton
P. E. Elkhart Dist.

—Thursday Forenoon.—

8:30—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. J. A. Kek, Ossian, Ind.
9:00—"What Does Tongues of Fire Signify to the Church of Today?".....Rev. R. F. Thomas
Churubusco, Ind.
10:00—"Were the Disciples Converted Before the Day of Pentecost? If so, Why the Tarrying?" .....Rev. C. S. Parker
South Whitley, Ind.

—Thursday Afternoon.—

1:30—Devotion.
Conducted by Rev. J. W. Lake, Fort Wayne, Ind.
2:00—Prevailing Prayer .....
.....Rev. C. A. Spitler
Pleasant, Ind.
2:30—"What the Oneness Prayed for, in John 17:21?.....
.....Rev. D. B. Kessinger
3:00—"What the Sacrifice in Rom. 12:1?.....Rev. J. A. Kek
3:30—"What the Perfection in Heb. 6-1?....Rev. E. H. Pontius
Decatur, Ind.

—Thursday Evening.—

7:00—Devotion.
Conducted by S. Snyder, North Manchester.
7:30—Sermon and consecration services ..... R. P. Burton

REFUSE TO CLOSE.

The meetings at the West Jefferson street church of Christ cannot be closed on account of the increasing interest. Mrs. Severance, the soloist from New York, has been prevailed upon to remain over Sunday and next week. On Sunday night there will be a large chart shown, illustrating the conversions in the Book of Acts. On Monday night there will be a baptismal service and on Tuesday night a special service for converts.

Mrs. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, is the guest of Fort Wayne friends.

LOWER RATES TO BUFFALO.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning Oct. 5th, the Nickel Plate road will sell round trip tickets at one-half of the one way first-class limited fare. Return limit 5 days after day of sale. Inquire of nearest agent of the Nickel Plate road or C. A. Astorlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 03-th-tu-8t

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and Overcoatings now in. Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 179.

An ordinance requiring any person, company or corporation operating street railways to keep clean certain portions of the street which they occupy.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that any person, company or corporation who is now operating or who may hereafter operate any street or interurban railway over and along any of the streets or public highways of the said city of Fort Wayne shall be required to keep clean and free from dirt so much of said streets or public highways over which any street or interurban railway may pass as lies between the parallel lines drawn and extending one foot outside of their respective tracks; in case such railroads pass over paved streets the person, company or corporation shall cause the dirt and street cleanings to be removed from along the line of their respective tracks herein described and place the same in heaps to be removed so as not to interfere with the free and unobstructed use of the streets and public highways by the public; and when such railroads pass over and along streets and public highways not paved, the dirt and street cleanings shall be so removed from along the line of said tracks and be distributed uniformly over the surface of such streets along said line. And in all cases when it becomes necessary to remove snow, sleet or ice from such railway tracks the same shall be distributed over the surface of the streets so that it will in no manner interfere with the free use and occupation of the street by the public. Provided, always, that no portion of the snow, sleet or ice removed from off the track shall be placed or allowed to remain upon the crosswalks; and provided further that if any such person, company or corporation shall use a sweeper to remove the snow from off their tracks that the speed of the car operating such sweeper shall be limited to three (3) miles per hour, so as not to throw the snow upon the adjoining sidewalk.

Sec. 2. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars ($50.00.)

Sec. 3. This ordinance to be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

JOHN C. FIGEL.

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 25-2

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 180.

An ordinance requiring railway companies to construct and maintain safety gates and to provide flagmen at certain crossings within the corporate limits of the city.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., that the Pennsylvania company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where the same cross Walton avenue and Winter street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 2. That the Wabash Railroad company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where the same cross Taylor street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 3. That the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company is hereby required to erect and maintain safety gates on each side of its tracks where the same cross Clay street in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 4. That the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company is hereby required to place a flagman at the crossing of its tracks with Ewing street within the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sec. 5. Said flagmen shall be provided with proper and conspicuous signals, and shall give proper and timely notice of the approach of any train, locomotive or cars to all persons about to cross said track, and said flagmen shall prevent any person from standing on any track on said crossings. For this purpose all flagmen shall be clothed with police power.

Sec. 6. Reliable and competent men shall be employed as flagmen, or to operate said gates, and shall remain at their post of duty from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9:30 o'clock p. m., on each and every day that trains are running; provided, however, that at the Walton avenue crossing a watchman shall be on duty every hour of the day and night and at the Ewing street crossing the said flagmen shall be on duty from 7 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 7. Each of said companies named in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance failing to erect and maintain safety gates, or to place flagmen at the crossings required, shall be fined in the sum of ten ($10) dollars upon complaint of any citizen before the judge of the municipal court, and every day these crossings are allowed to remain unprotected and without said gates or flagmen shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 8. The said railroad companies herein designated are hereby given ninety (90) days in which to put in operation the gates herewith ordered erected; provided, however, that during such time flagmen shall be kept at all crossings herein mentioned to guard the same.

Sec. 9. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAGER,
E. C. MILLER,
H. W. ROHRMANN,

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 25-2

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 181.

An ordinance for the protection of public parks, animals and birds placed therein.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, that the parks shall be open to the public from 5 a. m. until 11 p. m. and no person other than employes shall be permitted to remain therein except when open as herein specified, and no person at any time shall enter or leave any park except by the established entrances, walks or drives.

Sec. 2. No person shall take down, climb over, interfere with, disturb or displace any rails, posts, boards chains or fences enclosing any public park or place.

Sec. 3. No person shall pull, pluck, break or touch any flowers or fruit, whether wild or cultivated, cut down, girdle or break down any sapling, tree, shrub or plant; break or bend limbs or branches of trees, or bark trees, or bend, pluck, handle or injure any trees, flowers, shrubs or plants whatever, or limbs, twigs or leaves thereof, or climb any tree in any public park.

Sec. 4. No person shall drive or ride any horse or team, or any animal used for driving or riding, within the parks or parkways at a gait faster than an ordinary and moderate trot.

Sec. 5. No cart, wagon, dray, truck or other vehicle carrying stone, brick, manure, coal, goods, merchandise or other articles, shall be allowed to enter or drive in the parks, or upon any drive therein, nor to pass along or through any of the parkways and pleasure drives. And no cart, wagon, dray, truck or vehicle usually used for any of the purposes aforesaid shall be allowed to enter or drive in or upon the parks or any road or drive within the same. Provided that this section shall not apply to vehicles, loaded or unloaded, employed by the board of public works in the maintenance or improvement of the parks or park-ways or to persons driving into Swinney Park for the purpose of procuring water from the flowing well therein.

Sec. 6. No person shall hitch or fasten any horse or any other animal to any tree in any of said parks or park-ways, or to any case, box or stake securing such tree, not to leave a horse untied, or tied, within reach of any tree, and no person shall turn out or permit any horse or other animal to run at large in any of said parks or upon any of said park-ways.

Sec. 7. No person shall ride a bicycle over and along any walk in Swinney Park leading from bicycle track to the flowing well.

Sec. 8. When carriages, equestrians or cyclers meet they shall respectfully keep to the right.

Sec. 9. No person shall ride or drive upon the grass, footways, or elsewhere than on the roads for the use of carriages, equestrians and cyclers.

Sec. 10. That all bicycle riders upon the bicycle tracks in any of the parks in said pleasure driveway and park district of Fort Wayne shall go in one direction, always turning to the left, keeping the inside curve of the track to the left of the rider, and the riding of a bicycle upon any of said tracks in any other direction shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

All riders shall leave and enter said tracks at designated entrances. All riders upon any of the driveways and bicycle tracks in said parks shall stop when called upon to do so by any officer of the park district. Upon such days as may be indicated by the park officers upon cards posted in the parks, there shall be no riding upon the bicycle tracks faster than the rate of eight (8) miles an hour.

Sec. 11. No person shall discharge any firearm, or have possession of any firearm, within the limits of any public park.

Sec. 12. No person shall use profane, obscene, threatening or abusive language, or fight, or throw any stone or missile, or behave in a disorderly or improper manner, or commit any offense against decency or good morals in any public park.

Sec. 13. No person not an employe shall make a fire for any purpose within the bounds of any park, and no person shall chase, catch, injure, molest, or disturb any animal, bird or fish kept within any public park for the use, instruction or entertainment of the public, nor shall any person give or offer to give any such animal tobacco or other noxious articles.

Sec. 14. No person being the owner or having control of the same shall suffer or permit any chickens, ducks, geese, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep or goats or other animals or fowls to stray into, run at large or trespass upon any public park land.

Sec. 15. No picnic shall take place in any public park without a written permit of the board of public works, in which shall be designated the place where it is to be held. Picnics permitted for Sunday and secular schools must always be accompanied by their respective teachers and masters, who will be held personally responsible for all infringements by the scholars of these rules and regulations. No person shall intrude him or herself upon a picnic without consent of those in charge of it, nor disturb any picnic within said parks. Parties holding picnics in the said parks must clean up the grounds that has been occupied by them, on quitting it, and remove all paper and litter.

Sec. 16. No person shall be allowed to sleep on the benches or grass of any public park, to beg, to tell fortunes, to play at any game of chance or with any instrument of gaming thereby, and gambling in any form and playing cards is prohibited in the public parks.

Sec. 17. No person shall introduce spirituous, malt or fermented liquors into any public park, either for his own use or for sale, nor use, sell or give away the same.

Sec. 18. No person shall bring a dog into any public park.

Sec. 19. No military, civic or other company shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform within any park any military evolutions or movements without the consent of the board of public works, and no public meetings or public discussions of any subject, religious, social, political or other of any kind, shall be held within the limits of any park without the consent of the board of works.

Sec. 20. No person shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of any park where signs inscribed "Keep off the grass" have been posted by the superintendent.

Sec. 21. All persons are forbidden to carry watermelons into any park.

Sec. 22. No person shall bathe, wash or fish in, or go or send or ride any animal into any waters of any park, nor disturb any of the fish, water fowls or other birds or animals preserved therein, or throw stones or rubbish of any kind into any lake, pond, stream or fountain, or any roadway of any public park.

Sec. 23. No benches or seats shall at any time be removed or changed from their place in the said parks without permission to do so having been obtained from the superintendent.

Sec. 24. No intoxicated person shall be permitted in any public park.

Sec. 25. No person shall dig, remove or carry away any sward, gravel, sand, turf or earth from any public park.

Sec. 26. No person shall place or deposit any dead carcass, ordure, filth, dirt, stones or other matter or substance on any public park.

Sec. 27. No person shall hang, post, place or put any bill, notice, sign, placard or other incumbrance on any tree, fountain, post, railing, fence or other erection in or surrounding any public park.

Sec. 28. The person or persons in charge of the public parks or spaces shall have and possess the powers of policeman, and it is hereby made the duty of such person or persons to observe that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly complied with, and to make complaint to the judge of the municipal court for any violation of its provisions.

Sec. 29. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars ($50.00) and costs.

Sec. 30. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by the mayor and legal publication.

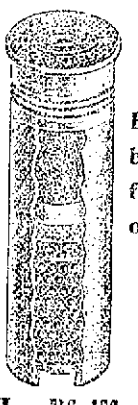
E. H. HERON.

Done at the council chamber this 22nd day of October, 1901.

Approved. H. C. BERGHOFF, Mayor.

Attest: A. M. SCHMIDT, City Clerk. 25-2

Call and See Our Line of



Shells

Before you buy your fall supply of.....

Shells and Shot Guns.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,

9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

Dr. Bulson

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 55 WEST WAYNE STREET

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A SUMMONS WHICH CALLS TO THE HIGHEST GLADNESS AND OPENS THE DOORS OF EXPECTANCY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls all people to gladness, and opens all the doors of expectancy. Text: Gen. vi., 13, "Come;" Rev. xxii., 17, "Come."

Imperial, tender and all-persuasive is the word "Come." Six hundred and seventy-eight times it is found in the Scriptures. It stands at the front gate of the Bible as in my first text, inviting antediluvians into Noah's ark, and it stands at the other gate of the Bible as in my second text, inviting the postdiluvians of all later ages into the ark of a Saviour's mercy. "Come" is only a word of four letters, but it is the queen of words, and nearly the entire nation of English vocabulary bows to its scepter. It is an ocean into which empties 10,000 rivers of meaning. Other words drive, but this beckons. All moods of feeling hath that word "Come." Sometimes it weeps and sometimes it laughs. Sometimes it prays, sometimes it tempts, and sometimes it destroys. It sounds from the door of the church and from the seraglio of sin, from the gates of heaven and the gates of hell. It is confluent and accrescent of all power. It is the heiress of most of the past and the almoner of most of the future. "Come!" You may pronounce it so that the heavens will be heard in its cadences, or pronounce it so that all the woes of time and eternity shall reverberate in its one syllable. It is on the lip of saint and profligate. It is the mightiest of all solicitants either for good or bad.

Today I weigh anchor, and haul in the planks, and set sail on that great word, although I am sure I will not be able to reach the further shore. I will let down the fathoming line into the sea and try to measure its depths, and, though I tie together all the cables and cordage I have on board I will not be able to touch bottom. All the power of the Christian religion is in that word—"Come." The dictatorial and commendatory in religion are of no avail. The imperative mood is not the appropriate mood when we would have people savingly impressed. They may be coaxed, but they cannot be driven. Our hearts are like our homes; at a friendly knock the door will be opened, but an attempt to force open our door would land the assailant in prison. Our theological seminaries, which keep young men three years in their curriculum before launching them into the ministry, will do well if in so short a time they can teach the candidates for the holy office how to say with right emphasis and intonation and power that one word—"Come!" That man who has such efficiency in Christian work, and that woman who has such power to persuade people to quit the wrong and begin the right, went through a series of losses, bereavements, persecutions and trials of twenty or thirty years before they could make it a triumph of grace every time they uttered the word "Come."

LED BY THE WORD.

You must remember in many cases our "Come" has a mightier "Come" to conquer before it has any effect at all. Just give me the accurate census, the statistics of how many are down in fraud, in drunkenness, in gambling, in impurity, or in vice of any sort, and I will give you the accurate census or statistics of how many have been slain by the word "Come." "Come and click wine glasses with me at this ivory bar." "Come and see what we can win at this gambling table." "Come, enter with me this doubtful speculation." "Come with me and read those infidel tracts on Christianity." "Come with me to a place of bad amusement." "Come with me in a gay bout through the underground life of the city." If in this city there are 20,000 who are down in moral character, then 20,000 fell under the power of the word "Come." I was reading of a wife whose husband had been overthrown by strong drink, and she went to the saloon where he was ruined, and she said: "Give me back my husband." And the bartender, pointing to a maudlin and battered man drowsing in the corner of the barroom, said: "There he is; Jim, wake up; here's your wife come for you." And the woman said: "Do you call that my husband? Is that the manly brow? Is that the clear eye? Is that the noble heart that I married? What vile drug have you given him that has turned him into a fiend? Take your tiger claws off of him. Uncoil those serpent folds of evil habit that are crushing him. Give me back my husband, the one with whom I stood at the altar ten years ago. Give him back to me." Victim was he, as millions of others have been, of the word "Come!"

Now we want all the world over to harness this word for good as others have harnessed it for evil, and it will draw the five continents and the seas between them, yea, it will draw the whole earth back to the God from whom it has wandered. It is that weaing and persuasive word that will lead men to give up their sins. Was scepticism ever brought into love of the truth by an ebullition of hot words against infidelity? Was ever the blasphemer stopped in his oaths by denunciation of blasphemy? Was ever a drunkard weaned from is cups by the temperance lecturer's mimicry of staggering step and hiccough? No. It was: "Come with me to church today and hear our singing;" "Come and let me introduce you to a Christian man whom you will be sure to admire;" "Come with me into associations that are cheerful and good and inspiring;" "Come with me into joy such as you never experienced."

ROOM IN THE HEART.

With that word which has done so much for others I approach you today. Are you all right with God? "No," you say, "I think not; I am sometimes alarmed when I think of Him; I fear I will not be ready to meet Him in the last day; my heart is not right with God." Come then and have it made right. Through the Christ who died to save you, come! What is the use in waiting? The longer you wait the further off you are and the deeper your are down. Strike out for heaven! You remember that a few years ago a steamer called the Princess Alice, with a crowd of excursionists aboard, sank in the Thames, and there was an awful sacrifice of life. A boatman from the shore put out for the rescue, and he had a big boat, and he got it so full it would not hold another person, and as he laid hold of the oars to pull for the shore, leaving hundreds helpless and drowning, he cried out, "Oh, that I had a bigger boat!" Thank God I am not thus limited, and that I can promise room for all in this gospel boat. Get in; get in! And yet there is room. Room in the heart of a pardoning God. Room in heaven.

I also apply the word of my text to those who would like practical comfort. If any ever escape the struggle of life I have not found them. They are not certainly among the prosperous classes. In most cases it was a struggle all the way up till they reached the prosperity, and since they have reached these heights there have been perplexities, anxieties and cries which were almost enough to shatter the nerves and turn the brain. It would be hard to tell which have the biggest fight in this world, the prosperities or the adversities, the conspicuous or the obscurities. Just as soon as you have enough success to attract the attention of others, the envies and jealousies are let loose from their kennel. The greatest crime that you can commit in the estimation of others is to get on better than they do. They think your addition is their subtraction. Five hundred persons start for a certain goal or success; one reaches it, and the other 499 are mad. It would take volumes to hold the story of the wrongs, outrages, and defamations that have come upon you as a result of your success. The warm sun of prosperity brings into life a swamp full of annoying insects. On the other hand, the unfortunate classes have their struggles for maintenance. To achieve a livelihood by one who had nothing to start with, and after a while for a family as well, and carry this on until children are reared and educated and fairly started in the world, and to do this amid all the rivalries of business and the uncertainty of crops and the fickleness of tariff legislation, with an occasional labor strike and here and there a financial panic thrown in, is a mighty thing to do, and there are hundreds and thousands of such heroes, and heroines, who lives unsung and die unhonored.

WHAT ALL NEED.

What we all need, whether up or down in life or half-way between, is the infinite solace of the Christian religion. And so we employ the word. "Come!" It will take all eternity to find out the number of business men who have been strengthened by the promises of God, and the people who have been fed by the ravens when other resources gave out, and the men and women who, going into this battle armed only with needle or saw, or ax, or yardstick, or pen, or type, or shovel, or shoe last, have gained a victory that made the heavens resound. With all the resources of God promised for every contingency, no man need be left in the lurch.

I like the faith displayed years ago in Drury lane, London, in an humble home where every particle of food had given out, and a kindly soul entered with tea and other table supplies, and found a kettle on the fire ready for the tea. The benevolent lady said: "How is it that you have the kettle ready for the tea when you had no tea in the house?" And the daughter in the home said: "Mother would have me put the kettle on the fire, and when I said, 'What is the use of doing so when we have nothing in the house?' she said, 'My child, God will provide. Thirty years He has already provided for me through all my pain and helplessness, and He will not leave me to starve at last. He will send us help, though we do not yet see how.' We have been waiting all the day for something to come, but until we saw you we knew not how it was to come." Such things the world may call coincidences, but I call them Almighty deliverances, and though you do not hear of them they are occurring every hour of every day in all parts of Christendom.

But the word "Come" applied to those who need solace will amount to nothing unless it be uttered by some one who has experienced that solace. That spreads the responsibility of giving this gospel call among a great many. Those who have lost property and been consoled by religion in that trial, are the ones to invite those who have failed in business. Those who have lost their health and been consoled by religion are the ones to invite those who are in poor health. Those who have had bereavements and been consoled in those bereavements are the ones to sympathize with those who have lost father, or mother, or companion, or child, or friend. What multitudes of us are alive today and in good health, and buoyant in this journey of life, who would have been broken down or dead long ago but for the sustaining and cheerful help of our holy religion! So we say—"Come!" The well is not dry. The buckets are not empty. The supply is not exhausted. There is just as much mercy and condolence and soothing power in God as before the first grave was dug, or the first tear started, or the first heart broken, or the first accident happened, or the first fortune vanished. Those of us who have a right to speak out of our own experiences, and say—"Come!"

DISMAL CONDOLENCE.

What dismal work of condolence the world makes when it attempts to condole! The plaster they spread does not stick. The broken bone under their bandage does not knit. A farmer was lost in a snowstorm on a prairie of the west. Night coming on, and after was almost frantic from not knowing which way to go, his sleigh struck the rut of another sleigh, and he said: "I will follow this rut, and it will take me out to safety." He hastened on until he heard the bells of preceding horses, but, coming up, he found that that man was also lost, and, as is the tendency of those who are thus confused in the forest, or on the moors, they were both moving in a circle and the runner of the one lost sleigh was following the runner of the other lost sleigh round and round. At last it occurred to them to look at the north star, which was peering through the night, and by the direction of that star they got home again. Those who follow the advice of this world in time of perplexity are in a fearful round, for it is one bewildered soul, and only those who have in such time got their eye on that morning star of our Christian faith can find their way out, or be strong enough to lead others with a all-persuasive invitation.

"But," says some one, "you Christian people keep telling us to 'come,' yet you do not tell us how to come." That charge shall not be true on this occasion. Come believing! Come repenting! Come praying! After all that God has been doing for 6,000 years, sometimes through patriarchs, and sometimes through prophets, and at last through the culmination of all the tragedies on Golgotha, can any one think that God will not welcome your coming? Will a father at vast outlay construct a mansion for his son, and lay out parks white with statues and green with foliage, and all a-sparkle with fountains, and then not allow his son to live in the house or walk in the parks? Has God built this house of gospel mercy and will he then refuse entry to his children? Will a government at great expense build life-saving stations all along the coast and boats that can hover unhurt like a petrel over the wildest surge, and then, when the life-boat has reached the wreck of a ship in the offing, not allow the drowning to seize the life-line or take the boat for the shore in safety? Shall God provide at the cost of His only Son's assassination escape for a sinking world, and then turn a deaf ear to the cry that comes up from the brenkers?

BELIEVE TWO THINGS.

"But," you say, "there are so many things I have to believe and so many things in the shape of a creed that I have to adopt, that I am kept back." No; no! You need believe but two things, namely, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and that you are one of them. "But," you say, "I do believe both of those things!" Do you really believe them with all your heart? "Yes." Why, then, you have passed from death into life. Why, then you are a son or a daughter of the Lord Almighty. Why, then, you are an heir or an heiress of an inheritance that will declare dividends from now until long after the stars are dead. Hallelujah! Prince of God, why do you not come and take your coronet? Princess of the Lord Almighty, why do you not mount your throne? Pass up into the light. Your boat is anchored, why do you not go ashore? Just plant your feet hard down and you will feel under them the rock of Ages. I challenge the universe for one instance in which a man in the right spirit appealed for the salvation of the Gospel and did not get it. Man alive! Are you going to let all the years of your life go away with you without your having this great peace, this glorious hope, this bright expectancy? Are you going to let the pearl of great price lie in the dust at your feet because you are too indolent or too proud to stoop down and pick it up? Will you wear the chain of evil habit when near by you is the hammer that could with one stroke snap the shackle? Will you stay in the prison of sin when here is a Gospel key that could unlock your incarceration? No; no!

As the one word, "Come," has sometimes brought many souls to Christ, I will try the experiment of piling up into a mountain and then send down in an avalanche of power may of these gospel "comes." "Come thou and all thy house into the ark;" "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest;" "Come, for all things are now ready;" "Come with us and we will do you good;" "Come and see;" "The Spirit and the Bride say 'Come' and let him that heareth say 'Come' and let him that is athirst come." The stroke of one bell in a tower may be sweet, but a score of bells well tuned and rightly lifted and skillfully swung in one great chime fill the heavens with music almost celestial. And no one who has heard the mighty chimes in the towers of Amsterdam or Ghent or Copenhagen can forget them. Now, it seems to me that in this Sabbath hour all heaven is chiming, and the voices of our departed friends and kindred ring down the sky, saying, "Come!" The angels who never fell, beaking from sapphire thrones, are chanting "Come." Yea, all the towers of heaven, tower of martyrs, tower of prophets, tower of apostles, tower of evangelists, tower of the temple of the Lord God and the Lamb, are chiming "Come! Come!" Pardon for all, and peace for all, and heaven for all who will come.

When Russia was in one of her great wars the suffering of the soldiers had been long and bitter, and they were waiting for the end of the strife. One day a messenger in great excitement ran among the tents of the army shouting, "Peace! Peace!" The sentinel on guard asked, "Who says 'Peace?'" And the sick soldier turned on his hospital mattress and asked, "Who says Peace?" and up and down the encampment of the Russians went the question, "Who says 'Peace?'" Then the messenger responded: "The czar says 'Peace.'" That was enough; that meant going home. That meant the war was over. No more wounds and no more long marches. So today, as one of the Lord's messengers, I move through these great encampments of souls and cry, "Peace between earth and heaven! Peace between God and man! Peace between your repenting soul and a pardoning Lord!" If you ask me, "Who says 'Peace?'" I answer, "Christ our King declares it: 'My peace I give unto you!' 'Peace of God that passeth all understanding.'" Everlasting Peace!

BIRDS AND THEIR SONGS.

Naturalists who have made an especial study of birds and their habits declare that many of these creatures have the gift of ventriloquism highly developed. They use their power to a good effect because by it they are often enabled to mislead their enemies, although ornithologists say they do so unconsciously, because often when the birds resort to ventriloquism to throw their pursuers off their track silence would have served the purpose much better.

The pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, has this power to a remarkable degree, as its tone when produced but a few rods from the listener often has the effect of a sound originating nearly a mile distant.

The little bird known as the Maryland yellow throat, which lives in low, bushy swamps during the summer, shows considerable ability as a ventriloquist, and during the nesting season makes use of the power as a protection though apparently an unnecessary one, for the nest of this species is generally so carefully hidden from sight that it is almost impossible to find it. When a person approaches the vicinity of its nest, though probably within a few feet of the intruder, it will throw its voice back and forth so realistically that it is almost impossible to locate the bird.

Many of the ground birds have a peculiar habit of throwing their voices upward so that they appear to come from tree tops. Both the blue-winged and Tennessee warblers, which are strictly ground birds, constantly do this, though the best illustration is that exemplified in the song of the winter wren.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

TITBITS FOR THE TABLE.

There are many viands once highly esteemed by epicureans that the modern chef knows nothing about. As is well known, the ancient Israelites ate locusts, fried in oil, and many modern travelers in Africa have pronounced well-cooked locusts to be both succulent and nourishing, with something of the taste of boiled eggs. The old great philosopher Socrates, who knew several things, considered a dish of well-cooked grasshoppers to be more toothsome than quail on toast and the French army in Algiers found that grasshoppers, simply boiled in salt water, were not only good eating, but a valuable addition to army diet, and the old campaigners carried the custom back home with them, so that today grasshoppers are valued in many French provinces as an article of food. In Poitiers, France, the children catch grasshoppers in the field and eat their legs raw.

The natives on Lake Nyassa, Africa, catch in nets a small fly called the kungo and make cakes of them. They are said to have the taste of caviar. In many of the South sea islands spiders are the chief table delicacy. In portions of Central and South America caterpillars are a choice titbit and has been approved by some travelers who have tasted them.

The palm worm of India, a white, oily insect, about three inches in length, is considered a delicacy by the natives, whether eaten raw or cooked in various ways. It is sometimes united with flour and made into cakes, or its oil is extracted and used as the base for gravy and sauces as an appetizer with other food products. The white ant of India and Africa, fried in butter, is also a choice article of food. In Australia the larvae of the horned caterpillar are regularly sought for food. They are found in decaying trees and have a value and flavor according to the species of tree they have been taken from. The natives eat them raw, but the civilized tribes prefer them fried. We can imagine the lady of the family, with her market basket, dickering for her favorite brand of caterpillar eggs.

FLOWERS MUST HAVE REST.

Botanists of recognized repute are of the opinion, and support their views by incontrovertible facts, that sleep is an absolute necessity for flowers, plants and trees. A well-known botanist who has been investigating the causes which retard the growth of trees and flowers in cities has laid especial stress upon the fact that the main reason that they do not flourish as they do in the country is that they are kept awake too much at night. The smoke and dust, of course, have something to do with it, but one of the principal causes of their lack of vigor is want of proper sleep.

All forms of vegetable life must, at regular intervals, be allowed to relapse into a condition of repose or some radical change will result in the form of the plant. A geranium cannot be out all night with the larkspur and look bright and fresh the next morning. Neither can the fir tree neglect its proper sleep to sit up all night with the ash without ruining its health and growing to look a demoralized and disreputable old tree long before its time. In the country the trees and the flowers go to bed with the chickens, but in the city the most moral and well-intentioned shrub, the most circumspect and staid tree, will be kept awake by a variety of causes, while an immoral hollyhock or a dissipated elm tree has a short life and a merry one in the great city.

Of the causes which keep the trees and flowers awake nights the botanist says that, in the first place, there is the matter of noise in all its forms and the vibration which goes with the constant activity of city life. Plants and flowers of all kinds sleep best away from the glare; so the lights of a city, which shine all through the night, must contribute to this interference with vegetable sleep. Electricity, independent of its use for lighting purposes, has a bad effect upon plant life, seeming to make trees and flowers irritable and nervous and to break up their constitution. But, above all, a plant must have sleep; so don't wake the geraniums or disturb the slumbers of the sunflower.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggist, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

Gigantic water power developments are projected in the Alps. There are now in the French Alps forty-eight factories supplied by 250,000-horse power, electrically generated. Engineers estimate that 3,000,000-horse power is now running to waste in the Alps.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

No One Need Be Too Fleshy!

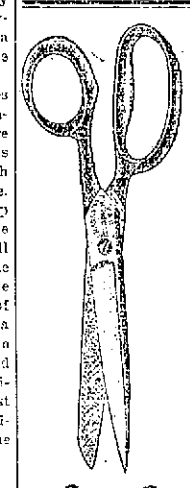
Superfluous flesh is a great drawback on the working power of any individual, and beyond a certain well-defined degree plumpness detracts from one's personal appearance. All who suffer from obesity or who have a tendency to it will do well to make a trial of

DREFS' REDUCTION PILLS

While removing from one to four pounds per week, according to age, condition and susceptibility, this treatment neither lowers nor injures the vital powers, but on the contrary acts as a tonic to brain and body, restores power to the dormant nerve forces. Large abdomen, flabby cheeks, double chin and other unsightly features of obesity are soon removed, without any radical change in diet, without bandages or tight lacing.

Drefs' Reduction Pills The true Fat Reducer and System Renovator Price $1.00 For Box
PREPARED BY
CHAS. A. DREFS, Mfg. Chemist, 282 Broadway, Buffalo, N.Y.
For sale by Pellens & Polster, Ranke & Nussbaum, Meyer Bros. & Co., and Drier & Bro.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day



Ladies!
When you buy a pair of
Wiss Shears
You have the very best. We carry the largest shear and scissor stock in the city. Every pair of WISS shears warranted.
C. C. Schlatter & Co.,
Hardware, and Table Cutlery,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

Rhoads' Cough-Up Never Fails to Cure
The worst Coughs and Colds. For 25c we will give you the best Cough Syrup made and Cold Capsules that will knock any cold. Try this double treatment and notice how soon your cold leaves you.

RHOADS, 97 BROADWAY, CUT-RATE DRUG STORE.
Home Phone 1528.

Pinkham's Compound, 75c.
Borax, pound, 15c.
Doan's or Dodd's Kidney Pills, 38c.
Pierce's Remedies, 75c.
Allcock's Porus Plasters, 13c.
25 Cents on the Dollar Saved.
Zoa-Phora, 78c.
Miles' Pills, 10c.
Rochelle Salts, 2 ounces, 5c.
Wright's Rheumatic Remedy, 75c.
Witchhazel, pint bottle, 20c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW POINTS MORALS OF JOSEPH'S CAREER AMONG THE EGYPTIANS—EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901. Topic—"Joseph and His Brethren." Text—Genesis xlv., 1:15.

The golden text (Romans xii., 21) chosen for this lesson is very apt and applicable: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." Let us catch up the historical connections between Joseph and his brethren and see how they touch and take up the main truths of this golden text.

Joseph was the favorite son of his family (Genesis xxxvii., 1-4). At the age of 17 we find him with his half-brothers tending sheep. For some misconduct on their part Joseph brought an "evil report of them to their father," Jacob. Because the brothers saw that Joseph stood in so with their father and now became a tale bearer, his brethren hated him.

To make matters worse, Joseph reported a dream he had, which depicted the whole family circle dependently bowing down to him, as if all the sheaves of a field should bow to one chief sheaf. This enraged his brethren and brought their hate to such a pitch that they plotted his murder.

DISSUADED BY REUBEN.

From this bloody act they were dissuaded by Reuben, the best of the band, and for a compromise they concluded to pitch him into an old empty well. Had there been water in it the result would have been death. As it was, they had time to talk over the matter, and as there was a caravan of merchants passing, they sold the imprisoned Joseph for a slave.

Taking their newly bought slave down into Egypt, the Midianite merchants sold him to Potiphar, one of King Pharaoh's principal officers of state. In Potiphar's palace, Joseph, about 20 years of age, behaved so well and wisely that his master made him head overseer of all his house. But, sad enough, the wife of Potiphar fell desperately and dissolutely in love with Joseph, and exhausted entirement and entreaty to make him sin with her.

Then because his steadfast uprightness would not yield, she raised a commotion, charged Joseph with assault upon her and had him cast into prison. As a prisoner he conducted himself with a prudence that won the confidence of the authorities and elevated him to the place of principal deputy if not keeper.

This marked another instance of evil being overcome with good; his high character conquered in spite of the frightful fall he suffered in Potiphar's palace. By and by the monarch had a troublous dream, which none of his magicians could interpret, and hearing of the wisdom that Joseph had shown in telling dreams, he sent for the young Hebrew and went over with him the story of his dream concerning fat and lean kine.

JOSEPH'S ANSWER TO PHARAOH.

Said Joseph, it is not in me to undo the riddle, but God will give Pharaoh an answer in peace. The answer from God, as Joseph reported it, was the coming on all Egypt of seven years of fatness and fulness of good fortune, to be followed by seven years of skimp, scant and starving years.

Profoundly impressed with the modesty, sagacity and sincerity of the young slave the sovereign thereupon appointed Joseph prime minister of all the realm. He gave him a seat at elbow touch with himself on the throne.

While these events were evolving down in Egypt, Joseph's brethren and family were suffering the scourging of a sore famine up in Canaan. In desperation of need Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy corn (Genesis xlii., 1-3) for his family.

Reaching Egypt and coming before Joseph, who was absolute ruler over all affairs, these brethren did not realize in the least who he was. Nor did the divulge the secret to them until they had gone home and had come again for a second supply of corn.

Here read the whole of (Genesis xliv.) the chapter that may be called a model of dramatic composition. The consummation or catastrophe displays the brethren bowing in abject fear, but dependence upon Joseph—the dream of the bowing sheaf in boyhood had come true. Also it reveals the royal excellence of character which sets Joseph for a model that any age, ours certainly, would do well to study and imitate.

TRUTH IN JOSEPH'S STORY.

But to specify some special truths, which the story of Joseph and his brethren illustrates, let us note this first:

"1. **Be sure your sins will find you out" (Numbers xxxii., 23). So said Moses to the people, and so have countless experiences of evil doers averred since his day.**

The old Greeks gave Nemesis prominent place in their mythology, and the later Romans worshipped that same goddess of retribution equipped with wings and carried in a chariot drawn by swift griffons. But whether speedy or slow; whether we call it Nemesis, as they did, or justice, as the scriptures do, this one thing is certain, "Your sins will find you out." Sooner or later wrong meets retribution and the penalty for transgression reaches the perpetrator.

Murder is not the only evil that "will out." Conscience never balances its books until every debt is paid. And this it is that makes so gracious the truth of scripture that Jesus Christ became the sin-bearer for all who in penitence turn from evil ways and lay their account into His care.

Then comes the unspeakably precious truth, "If any man sin we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous (I. John ii., 1-2), and He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the whole world."

A second truth which the story of Joseph and his brethren brings out in clearness is:

2. Evil doing makes cowards. The meanest kind of cowardice is that which affects fearlessness while there is no appearance of exposure and then cringes the instant that a sound of justice strikes the ear.

MADE COWARDS BY CONSCIENCE

Never did Shakespeare enunciate a deeper truth of human nature than when he wrote "Conscience makes cowards of us all." All the brothers, we may suppose, had imagined their dastardly deed was buried with the past and they were done with Joseph. But when suddenly they found themselves wholly at his mercy they were dumfounded.

Had the Bible been written as other books are we would in all probability have a graphic description of the craven cowardice of the company when (lesson verse 4) they hear the words: "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt."

Evidently, as verse 5 reveals, the wretched fellows were overwhelmed with emotion, as we hear Joseph say to them very gently: "Be not grieved nor angry with yourselves." But must not such gentleness in Joseph have felt as "coals of fire" on the head of that circle of once would-be murderers? Sin is a hard master. "The wages of sin is death."

Next we are to observe that:

3. Prosperity and promotion do not spoil a genuine soul. Joseph was a genuine soul. Bear in mind the age in which he lived. That the standards of morality were out of sight, low down, there can be little doubt. That he had little or no help in his own family for building up a high character goes without saying. Then when sold a slave and by strange fortune promoted to the highest place in Potiphar's house, his most vulnerable under nature was tempted as few young men ever were without yielding.

Had he not been a genuinely manly man his career must have been fatally and finally wrecked on that rock to which the siren wooed him. But nothing, adversity nor prosperity, could carry Joseph off his balance of good character.

There may be in our Christian age and as an outgrowth of pure religion and careful culture some young men as inviolable as this son of Jacob was, but no crowds of that kind have come our way thus far. However, it should be helpful to all to have one of this high sort to imitate.

Having a perfect example may seem impracticable at first thought. And some have spoken derisively of imitating more than the commoner kind of saints. That is a foolish mistake. The fact is, we make the best progress in all cases when trying to copy the perfect. Hence Jesus taught: "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." "Be ye holy, as I am holy."

Just try the opposite of this principle, of imitating the most complete character. Let us take the ten commandments. They are perfect rules of conduct. But suppose we shall not kill. If we add then shall not kill unless highly excited, or unconsciously provoked, or for some other reason that might be assigned, do we not destroy the commandment? And so of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and all the rest; reduce their straightforward, sweeping assertion and the absolute is at once made to totter. Jesus Christ was "without sin," and yet He is even more easily imitated than was Joseph in Egypt.

4. Bad environment is no adequate excuse for anyone doing wrong. It is vigorously asserted that in some places and occupations it is not possible to live an upright life, as in the engagements and associations of political life.

This is untrue. There are men in public life in Washington whose hands are as clean of corrupt gains and bargains as the hand of any angel on high. After all his very long career in political office we doubt if there is a citizen in all the United States who knew the late president well but feels as confident of his spotless integrity as we are confident of Joseph's purity in Potiphar's palace.

President William McKinley was an irreproachably pure person and patriot, and there is excuse for underlings who are corrupt laying their crimes to circumstances.

5. In the economy of Providence evil is permitted and good worked out of it. Having made man a free agent, God had to let him do evil if he would. To have compelled man to do only the right would not have been possible without destroying his free agency.

Divine wisdom saw best to give free agency opportunity to choose good or evil, and then when evil was man's choice divine love interposed to prevent the disastrous results. This makes the story of redemption. This is the occasion of the atonement. This is the meaning of the atonement. Acting freely, man violated law and became liable to all its penalties. The result must have been race destruction had not God in mercy provided a Saviour.

Now in the story (lesson verses 5-8) there is a suggestion of this. Joseph said: "You meant it for evil to murder me, but in the Divine Providence it has turned out for good, to save life." Their conduct naturally tended to the destruction of just one. But by God's dealings with Joseph it came about for the saving of a great many.

GLORY FOLLOWS PERSECUTION.

So in the treatment given to Jesus Christ. Men crucified Him. They "hated Me without a cause." They cried: "Away with Him, away with Him." And when He "gave up the ghost on Calvary," they supposed it was the end of Jesus.

But the very reverse was awaiting. He rose. He ascended. His spirit began mightily to move men to make known His teachings and tell of His love. Instead of getting rid of Jesus by crucifixion, that was just the way God meant to make Him a prince and savior.

There is one other truth we should at least mention. It is that responsibility for evil-doing is not diminished by the fact that God brings good out of evil. Those brethren felt as guilty after Joseph explained the way of Providence as before. For example: A wicked man maliciously strikes dead a devoted servant of God. The saint goes to his rest and reward, and may rejoice to enter in. But that does not make the murderer the least less guilty and liable to capital punishment. So it is in all relations.

MAXIMITE SAFE TO HANDLE.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor of "Maximite," which has recently been adopted by the United States government, gives a clear account of his remarkable invention in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October.

"Maximite," he says, "which has recently been adopted by the government, has satisfactorily stood every test to which it has been subjected, and there is none of the foregoing requirements which it does not fulfill perfectly. It is very inexpensive of manufacture; has a fusion point below the temperature of boiling water; cannot be exploded from ignition, and, indeed, cannot be heated hot enough to explode, for it will boil away like water without exploding. It is, therefore, perfectly safe to melt over an open fire for filling projectiles, in the same manner that asphalt is melted in a street cauldron. Should the material by any chance catch fire, it would simply burn away like asphalt, without exploding. When cast into shells it not only solidifies into a dense, hard, incompressible mass on cooling, but it expands and sets hard upon the walls of the projectile, like sulphur. That it to say, it expands in the same way as water does in freezing.

"When a shell filled with it strikes armor plate the Maximite does not shift a particle, and it is so insensitive that it not only stands the shock of penetration of the thickest armor plate which the shell itself can go through, but it will not explode, even if the projectile breaks up on the plate."

MOUNTAINS OF SKELETONS.

The chalk making up the white cliffs to which England owes her name of Albion (Latin, albus, white) is chiefly composed of microscopic shells closely resembling those now found at the bottom of the sea. Hills and mountain ranges largely made of this chalk extend from Britain and France round the shores of the Mediterranean and away into Asia. Even more remarkable is the limestone of which the pyramids are built. This is chiefly made up of coin-shaped shells (nummulites), partly responsible, no doubt, for eastern legends of magic money. The limestone containing them attains a thickness of several thousand feet, and is the material of which many mountain ranges are largely built.—Pearson's Weekly.

SOME STRANGE ANIMALS

A Large Numeber of Creatures Without Either Race or Family.

(Washington Times.)

In the not very long list of the living races of animals are a not inconsiderable number of instances of creatures not conforming to any other race or family. They are not "links," and often not like anything else in creation. Accidental evidence of this detachment and nonconformity is forthcoming whenever old and new natural histories are compared. The general arrangement of the orders and families corresponds, but these nondescript detached creatures are constantly shifted or "moved on" to some other position deemed more in keeping with recent discoveries as to their anatomy, or more rarely, their habits. Some of these animals are so beautiful and interesting in themselves that were it not for the form of obligation which the doctrine of evolution has laid upon students of nature to find a particular place in the schedule of life and a pigeonhole in the bureau of creation for each individual creature, we might well be content to regard them as exquisite and highly specialized beings whose very existence is evidence of the perfection to which nature can bring a single and isolated creation with, as it were, no practice beforehand, no "studies" prior to making the single masterpiece, and no gradual approaches to the final and conclusive product. The nondescript creatures are, owing to the operation of causes not yet perfectly understood, always scarce in numbers, and difficult to see or catch; when they are caught, they are seldom brought to England, and when they arrive, have such uncouth native names that they attract little attention.

The kinkajou is among the most attractive of any of the detached creations, but to most minds it only represents a name in natural history books. Two of these animals are in the collection of the Zoological society at the present moment, and were it not for their polite but dreamy disclination to do more than oblige visitors by letting themselves be handled during the day, much might be learned of their habits. It is only at night that they display the full charms of their disposition and accomplishments; but even seen by daylight they are obviously almost the most desirable of possible pets which the world contains. To describe a creature so unlike any other is necessarily no easy task, but the tamest of these kinkajous is so serenely confident that man is a friend, if not a brother kinkajou, that it affords every facility for making a careful inspection of its beauties. It is covered from its head to the tip of its very long tail with close fur as soft as moss, with texture like plush, and tints varying from olive brown on the back to "old gold" under its arms, stomach and the lower or flattened side of its tail. Its legs and shoulders are soft and rounded, rather short, and exquisitely furred. Its hands are beautifully made, plump and soft, like a baby's, with bare fingers and palms. By preference it passes the tip of its tail around the visitor's hand, and then slides down its own tail, lowering itself by its hind-hands or feet. Then it hangs at full length, still holding onto its tail by its hind hands, which just reach comfortably about an inch and a half from the base of its tail, and spreading its arms and little fore hands on either side as if it were going to make a speech, swings gently to and fro. Occasionally it puts out a very long ribbon-like tongue and licks its fingers, or a friend's fingers, or smoothes the fur on its ear or eyebrow. It should be said that its head is short, its muzzle somewhat pointed, its ears round and upright, and its eyes brown and dreamy, with the pupils contracted to a mere point, for though not so dragged in sleep as the lemurs, it is a night-feeding creature.

Its length is perhaps two and a half feet and its home is in the tropical forests of Central and South America. Why it should hold on to its tail as if the latter were a rope, the end of which was not connected with its body, is not obvious nor is it certain how it obtains its living. Its little fingers are webbed almost up to the nails, yet it lives in trees and is said to thrust its long tongue into all kinds of crevices and draw thence the insects and beetles hiding there. The Spaniards in Mexico called it the "honey bear," because it robs the wild bees' nests and licks up the honey from the comb. One kept for seven years at the Zoo would hold a piece of bread and butter in one hand and break off and eat bits with the other as it hung in its favorite attitude, suspended by its tail, and drew in food through the wires of its cage with its tongue. At night it was full of play, activity and affection.

Three other "odd volumes" of the animal world are generally found placed more or less in juxtaposition in the list of "various" between the lemurs and whatever family is selected to follow them. These are the aye-aye, the colugo and the tarsier, strange names and stranger beasts. The first is a thickly-furred, slow-moving, long-tailed, tree-living beast, found in the most inaccessible parts of Madagascar. Like most other rare animals from that home of abnormal life, it was first described by French naturalists, who from the proximity of their colony at Reunion always seem to have endeavored to learn something of the strange fauna of the great island near them. It is quite unlike any other animal, has no "affinities," and the most extraordinary, weird and skeleton hands. In additions to their being twice too large for its body, they are almost fleshless, with very long, thin fingers. These are armed with clawlike nails. One finger, the central one, seems to have become atrophied and withered, and all the fingers are of different lengths, like the implements in one of those knives which hold every tool from a corkscrew to a toothpick. Apparently this "job lot" of fingers is employed much in the same way, some to pick out fat grubs from holes in the bamboo stems, some to clean its fur, the fourth finger (the largest and longest) to thrust into any moist food, like rice, and pick it up, the other two to keep it in its place. It also drinks by dipping the longest finger into liquid and sucking it. These peculiarities by no means exhaust the "points" of the aye-aye. The name is said to be taken from the exclamation of surprise uttered by the natives (who had never seen one) when M. Sonnerat first discovered it. In 1831 there was only one specimen in Europe.

If the aye-aye is a structural puzzle, the colugo is equally difficult to place in any order. It was first thought to be a bat, for it hung like a bat from the branches of trees in the Moluccas. Then it was pronounced to be a flying squirrel, next a lemur, and now may fairly be called a nondescript. It is as large as a cat, is covered with soft, lemur-like fur, but has a parachute, not only between the forelegs and hindlegs, as flying squirrels have, but also between the hindlegs like a bat—"a strange and perplexing animal," as an early naturalist plaintively remarked. The tarsier is not less so. "Spectrum" is its name and its appearance is weird and fantastic. It has a tail like a piece of foxtail grass, hands and toes with flat discs like a tree frog, enormous eyes, upright ears and a woolly body. Its mere appearance scares the Javanese peasants from their rice fields in fear of the "evil eye," though it appears to live mainly on lizards and to be quite harmless.

GENIUS AND COMPLEXION.

Now that "The Dictionary of National Biography" is available, Mr. Havelock Ellis has been studying the peculiarities of our greatest geniuses of every kind to the number of some 900 men and women, by far the greatest proportion being men. One interesting fact brought out, says Cassell's Magazine, is that 40 per cent were of dark complexion, as against 22 per cent of blondes, and 29 per cent of intermediate or brown-haired persons. Another is that our popular notion of great men deriving their abilities from their mothers is incorrect. It is oftener their fathers who are clever, but probably their mothers are women of character, and assist them in that respect. Genius is not so likely to spring from a young as from a mature father, upwards of thirty-four years old. It is more likely to occur among the first and the last than the middle children of the family, and in large families than in small—that it to say, in families of over six. Precocity may be shown by children in their games or classes, and some geniuses exhibit it in this way, but most of them are not good "scholars" or playmates in the ordinary sense because they are too much interested in their own lines of thought. Precocity is chiefly noticeable in the artistic order of minds. Many geniuses are delicate in childhood, but afterwards healthy, strong and long-lived. A large percentage of our greatest men and women have come from the educated classes, been to universities, and also traveled abroad in early life. In England most of them hail from Devon and East Anglia; in Ireland, from the southeast about Waterford, and from Derry and Antrim; in Scotland, which appears richest of all in genius, from Aberdeen and the belt southwards to Edinburgh and Glasgow, Lanark, Ayr and Dumfries.

LICHTY'S CELERY NERVE COMPOUND

for all nervous diseases, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, paralysis, biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, liver complaint, kidney troubles and female complaints. It goes to the seat of the disease and cures thoroughly and speedily. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Foresters tell us that the best timber is that which grows from dark soil intermixed with gravel.

For the Children.

HOW TOM MISSED THE FIVE DOLLAR REWARD

It was about a week after the "reward notices" had been posted that little Mary Maddeley was taken on as cash girl in the big dry goods house.

Young Tom fell in love with her immediately, as did every one in the place. The young ladies behind the counter who were wont to rap loudly with their lead pencils and call "Cash!" in tones of voice ranging generally from sharp to savage grew kind and gentle when they spoke to Mary. Usually it was: "Forty-nine, take this package and have it done up. Be quick about it; the lady's waiting." But no one ever called Mary by her number. Somehow it would have sounded just as absurd as to allude to Edward VII. of England as K. No. 7. With this little cash girl it was always, "Mary, have this done up, there's a dear," or "Did you get your feet wet last night in the rain?"

If you'd ever been a little cash girl, you would know what all this means. It is the difference between being simply a tiny cog in a vast network of machinery and a human being with feelings and a soul.

Was she very pretty? I don't know. Neither could Tom have told you, I fancy. And yet he was always looking at her, with the result that he was constantly bumping into folks and knocking his elbows on sharp corners till the floorwalker suggested he had better go to an oculist to see if he weren't getting blind or something. Well, as I have said, though Tom was forever gazing at Mary, his own eyes never got much farther than her great big violet ones. As Tom once described it: "It is like lookin' at two beautiful stained glass windows. Yer love to look at 'em, but yer can't jes' see through 'em." Now, of course, you know when a young gentleman gets to talking about a young lady's eyes and likening them to stained glass windows it is quite certain he is spending a good deal of time thinking about her. Worse than that, Tom got to thinking about himself and wondered if, indeed, she ever did. Now, no healthy boy of twelve or fourteen ever thinks of himself unless some girl makes him.

Often after he got to bed Tom would lie awake quite a half hour imagining delightful scenes in which Mary was the heroine and Tom, of course, the hero. Sometimes it would be a big fire and Tom in shirt sleeves and a fireman's helmet rescued Mary just in the nick of time. Sometimes he got Mary into a fearful runaway wreck and again played the gallant rescuer.

Sometimes in these mental picturings he permitted himself to be slightly injured so that he might give Mary a chance to shed a few tears over him and hold some smelling salts to his nose. He had seen this operation performed on many ladies who had fainted in the store, especially on bargain days.

Perhaps you think this was all very silly of Tom. You will if you are a very matter of fact person. But let me tell you that a large imagination goes mighty well with a small purse, and Tom earned just $3 a week and had to live on it too.

One morning after having conjured up an especially lurid scene the night before, in which he had allowed himself to be unconscious from smoke for six hours, and Mary had cried over him and told him she loved him more than any one else in the whole world—he wasn't so unconscious but he could hear her—well, as I said, the next morning when he went to the store as usual little Mary was so demure and quiet and her "Good morning" was so absurdly said that poor Tom felt all his castles in the air tumbling about his ears.

Ah, Tom, if you might have seen through those "stained glass windows" into that little girl's heart!

She was thinking about you then, if you had only known it! She is wondering what you would think of her if you knew about her mother—and all.

Every noon hour Tom made Mary share his apple with him, for her own little lunch basket was unlavishing enough. On pay day he invariably invested in 15 cents' worth of candy, which was as far as his income would allow him to treat the little cash girl.

TOM MADE MARY SHARE HIS APPLE.

But after the "reward notices" were posted he had many visions of ice cream and the circus. These notices announced that any employee in the store who might catch any one stealing or shoplifting would be paid $5. Now, a good many small articles disappeared from day to day, and, of course, it was quite certain that there were several five dollar bills to be earned if one were only lucky. Tom did not altogether like the idea of playing spy or profiting at another's expense; still he reasoned that any one wicked enough to take what did not belong to him deserved to be caught and punished.

One afternoon Tom was carrying a couple of stray parcels up to the "lost and found" desk, and as he passed the glove counter he glanced to the left just in time to see a shabbily dressed woman sweep some gloves off the counter and into the folds of her big umbrella.

"Jimhaz crickets!" muttered Tom. "That five dollars is as good as mine already!" And he glanced about to see if any one had taken note of the clever theft. Apparently no one had, and the woman still stood at the counter, and presently Tom heard her ask the price of some gloves in a harsh, strident voice. Tom turned about to see Mary standing beside him.

"Say, Mary," he whispered excitedly, "I'm goin' to have five dollars in about three minutes, and then, I say, won't we have a bang up time! Would yer rather go to the circus or go for an excursion in a steamboat? Why, Mary, aren't you listenin' to wot I'm sayin'?" he added, deeply hurt that the girl seemed to take no notice or interest in what he was telling her.

Then Tom saw that she was staring with all her eyes at the woman with the big umbrella. Her breath was coming in quick, short gasps, and she was trembling all over.

"Say," whispered Tom, "that there woman wot yer starin' at"—

Mary looked up quickly at the boy.

"Yes," she said in a queer, quiet little voice. "Yes; what has she been doing?"

"Doin'!" muttered Tom. "Why, she hasn't been doin' a thing but fillin' up her umbrella with gloves. Yer just see what happens now when I run over to the floorwalker and put him on to her!" And Tom started off. Then he stopped, for Mary had clutched one of his hands with both of hers.

"Don't, Tom," she said. "It would kill me if you did. She's my mother!"

The boy gasped and involuntarily drew back a step.

"You're not going back on me, now, Tom, are you?" said the girl piteously.

THEN HE STOPPED.

"Cos I can't help her being—like—like that! She's tried and tried to get me to pick up things and bring them home." The girl went on, "and she's treated me awful 'cos I wouldn't. And now she's come and takes things herself. Tom, is it wicked to wish you was dead?"

"Ain't that a little hard on me?" asked Tom reproachfully.

The girl's lips quivered, and the tears came for the first time.

"You're right, Tom," she said softly. "I was forgetting you jes' then. I take that back. I don't really wish I was dead. If you'll jes' go on being good and kind like you've always been, why, maybe I can grow up to be a good woman some day."

Then suddenly she put her arms around his neck and kissed him. When Tom, with a very red face and a song in his heart, recovered from the shock, the girl had fled to the cloakroom.

Then the boy marched up to the woman, who was still wandering up and down, and touched her on the arm.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said in a voice loud enough for the clerks to hear, "but I think I saw a couple of pairs of gloves fall in your umbrella off the counter."

The woman gave him one venomous glance, then she dove into the folds and fished out the pilfered articles.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed, with well feigned surprise. "I declare if I haven't come near to walkin' off with some things as don't belong to me."

So vanished Tom's dream of a glorious five dollar treat. But that kiss had been no dream.

A Live Hatrack.

One of the first things to attract the attention of Baby Clarence was grandma's hatrack, made of a pair of deer's horns. One afternoon when he was three years old papa took him to a park. When relating the incidents of the trip to his mamma on their return, he exclaimed, "And, oh, mamma, I saw a deer, and he had a hatrack on his head!"

Glass, Air and Water.

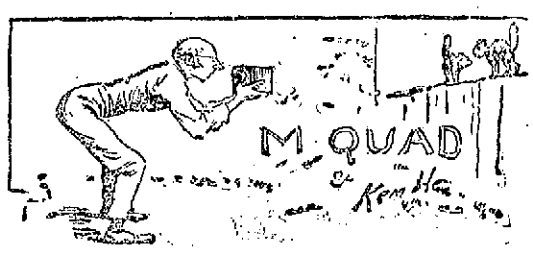
Tumblers will hold water because the globules of water are too big to squeeze through glass, but glass is as full of holes as a sponge, and air blows right through it.

A Small Boy's Growl.

Why can't boys get to be men
Without taking time to grow,
And what's the good of baby shoes
And skirts, I'd like to know?

Why can't I have some reg'lar pants,
The kind with pockets in,
And what's the good of horses when
They are all made of tin?

And why do folks 'most always say:
"Look out!" "Be careful, dear!"
It's not much fun to be a boy
When people are so queer!



THE BOWSER TROUBLES.

Mr. Bowser's Last Desperate Struggle With the Bicycle and the End of It All.

(Copyright, 1897.)

The Bowsers had just finished dinner the other evening when the bell rang and a bicycle was left in the front hall. Mrs. Bowser had suspected something was up, but rather looked for some new-fangled fire escape than a bike. She went out into the hall and saw it was an old wheel, but in good repair, and was presently joined by Mr. Bowser, who said:

"Yes, it's a bike. It belongs to Jones. He was kind enough to lend it to me this evening. I was talking with the doctor again this forenoon."

"Were you talking to the doctor about politics?" quietly asked Mrs. Bowser.

"No, ma'am, I wasn't. I went to him about my general health, and things are more serious than I anticipated."

"I hadn't heard that there was anything wrong with your general health."

"Perhaps not. When the average husband finds himself breaking down he doesn't scare his wife into fits by telling her of it. The doctor gave me a thorough examination, and he found about 15 things wrong with me."

"And are you going to cure them all by monkeying with the bike?" sarcastically queried Mrs. Bowser.

"Madam, don't forget who you are talking to! I shall take certain liquid remedies prescribed by the doctor, but for threatened curvature of the spine, weak knees, muscular rheumatism, shortness of breath and general exercise, I shall ride the bike."

"But you can't ride. You have tried it several times, and always with disastrous results."

"In one hour from the present moment," he replied, as he looked at his watch, "I shall be gliding up and down the asphalt. On two or three occasions, just out of curiosity, I have dallied with the wheel. I then had no particular object in view. To-night I feel that my life depends upon it, and I will surprise you."

"It will end in the usual way, and you will blame me!" she said, as she turned away in despair.

"Blame you for what? I go to see the doctor. He recommends the bike. Jones lends me his. I ride for an hour to straighten my spine. What have you got to do with it? Mrs. Bowser, be sensible for once in your life. I have got to ride the wheel or go under the sod. If you wish to be left a widow—if you want to see me die by inches and—and—"

"You'd better go out and ride," she interrupted.

"That's the way for a wife to encourage her husband. Just stand by me in this thing, and I'll live to be a hundred years old. I knew you'd be all right after I had explained things. I took lessons for two hours in a school today, and I'll surprise you."

Mr. Bowser removed his coat and vest and trundled the wheel down the steps and out to the street, and Mrs. Bowser followed with the family camphor bottle in her hand. It was night and the street was clear, and Mr. Bowser seemed to have a great deal of confidence in himself.

"What I was practicing this afternoon," he said, as he got the wheel in position, "was the curbstone mount. You raise the left-hand pedal up so and put your foot on it and stand so. By giving a gentle spring and lifting the right foot at the same time you get the proper impetus and glide away—so."

But there was no gliding. There was an evident intention on the part of the bike to skate away down the street, but there came a sudden change of programme which dumped Mr. Bowser into the middle of the street and left the machine on top of him.

"I knew you couldn't do it," said Mrs. Bowser, as she removed the wheel and picked up his hat. "You see."

"I see everything!" he shouted, as he struggled up, "and if you kick that blind wheel again I don't answer for the consequences."

"I never touched it!"

"Don't dispute me, woman! I rode 44 times around a big room to-day, and I know I can ride here. Maybe I'd better mount by the step. Stand back, now, and give me a show."

"Please be careful," she cautioned. "It isn't as if you were a young man. Being stiff-kneed and awkward, you will have to go slow."

Mr. Bowser had intended to be extra careful and mount by degrees, as one climbs up a ladder, but when Mrs. Bowser spoke of his being stiff-kneed and awkward he drew in his breath and made a spring for the saddle. The saddle ought to have been around there somewhere to receive him, but it wasn't, and he had just time to utter one wild yell before he thumped the pavement. He was lying with his legs bent up under him and his half-open eyes seeing flashes of red, blue, and green lights, when Mrs. Bowser reached him and said:

"Mr. Bowser, if this last fall hasn't broken your neck, I want to ask you a question. Did the doctor say that tumbling off a bike like a ton of bricks would help your spinal column?"

"You jumped agin me or put a stick between the spokes!" shouted Mr. Bowser as life returned and he sat up. "Get away from here—get into the yard!"

Mrs. Bowser protested and argued and retreated, and just then a boy came along and lifted up the wheel and said:

"Don't git discouraged, old man. Can't nobody learn to ride a bike without fumblin' off. Lemme show you how the old thing works."

"You go out!" ordered Mr. Bowser.

"Lemme hold that front wheel. I learned my grandfather how to ride and he's 83 years old."

"I won't have you around, I say. I'll either git on to this wheel alone or leave my corpse on the street! There's a grade to this street, and the mistake I made was in trying to get on uphill. I'll point it the other way.

"Allus git on a wheel when it's pinted downhill," sagely observed the boy as he crossed the street and sat down.

Mr Bowser looked around for Mrs. Bowser, but she stood leaning against the fence and had nothing to say. His head ached and his back ached, and he was lame in every joint, but he was determined. He waited two or three minutes and then jumped for the saddle. He hit it just right, and his feet also found the pedals, and the machine had rolled along for ten feet. He was about to whoop in exultation when two bikists turned the corner at full speed. Mrs. Bowser screamed, the boy yelled and Mr. Bowser pulled on the lines. Next moment there was a great crash, three kinds of whoops, and three riders and three wheels were lying in a heap. Two of the riders hammered and kicked and swore at the third, and presently untangled themselves and rode away. Mrs. Bowser and the boy went out to the heap left behind and found it to consist of a broken bike and an unconscious man.

"He's alive," said the boy, as he lifted up the head and twisted it about. "Yes, ma'am he's alive, but them fellers have blacked both his eyes, knocked his nose out of plumb and loosened most of his teeth. If he's any relashun o' yours I'd hev him drawed into the house and send fur a doctor."

And a week later, as Mr. Bowser still limped about the house, he suddenly said to Mrs. Bowser as she was changing the fresh beef on his right eye:

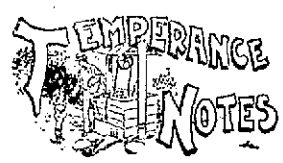
"Woman, I understand how this whole thing came about, and in a day or two I want to have a talk with you on legal matters—on legal matters concerning us, Mrs. Bowser!"

BOWSER TRIES THE CURBSTONE MOUNT.

No matter how good the cows in the herd the bull should be good enough to improve the progeny.

In making good butter quite as many difficulties lie in the care of the milk as in the mode of churning.

The postal director at the city of Doubs, France, has issued an order forbidding all letter carriers receiving alcoholic drinks from their customers, while on and off duty. He says the importance of the service demands total abstinence.



HEROISM OF BENJAMIN BROAD

How He Was Able to Save a Human and the Reformation It Wrought in a Drunkard's Life.

One day, with almost bewildering suddenness, Benjamin Broad became a hero. No one was particularly surprised but himself. He told his mother, when that gentle lady folded her arms about him, breathing words of praise and sprinkling tears upon his jacket, that he could not understand why folks were making such a fuss. He was genuinely annoyed.

"It seems to me," Benjamin said one day, with a suggestion of peevishness in his tone, "as if a feller couldn't do anything without somebody's kickin' up a fuss about it." He addressed the remark to Robert Smith, and Robert Smith granted sympathetically. Robert had just returned from a visit to his grandfather's, and was therefore not imbued with the enthusiasm of those who had been present on the occasion of Benjamin's glorious achievement. He had a very hazy notion of what all the talk was about.

"What did you do, anyway?" he asked, lazily.

Thereupon Benjamin Broad delivered his own and only account of the circumstance which had brought him into

"I'VE TOUCHED MY LAST DROP."

the fierce light of public notice, while a conscienceless gentleman with whiskers listened affectionately on the other side of the hedge. "It was this way," said Benjamin. "The man who bought the old schoolhouse fixed it up into tenements instead of tearin' it down and choppin' it up for kindlin', as he should have done. One night the old thing got afire, and come pretty near burnin' up a lot of people. The fire caught in the second story, and it was burning regularly hot before anyone discovered it. I guess I was one of the first to see it. The schoolhouse was only a little way from our place, you know, and my windows on that side. I wasn't sleepin' very sound for some reason or other, and the light woke me up. I saw what was the matter in a minute, and I hustled into my trousers and skipped out.

"All of a sudden I heard one of the women give a screech, and I thought to myself: 'There! she's come away and forget to bring the baby.' That's the way it happens in stories, you know; and I felt a kind of crawly feelin' in my hair, and there was a lump in my throat, and my heart thumped like a bass drum. But it wasn't the baby this time. It was Tommy Tirrel. Tommy's an orphan, you know; that is, his mother's dead and his father's a drunkard, nobody knowin' where he is; and these people had took him to board, the town payin' for it. It was a sort of a new thing. He'd only been boardin' with 'em a day or two, and it wasn't very strange that they didn't think of him when they got out. He was sleepin' in the closet where the janitor used to keep the brooms and things—remember? The only outside window in it was a little hole for ventilation. It looked a good deal as if Tommy was a goner. The room into which the door of the closet opened was roarin' with fire. It wouldn't be many minutes before the partition would be gone.

"The golden rule kept runnin' through my head like 17 race horses. I remembered the time when we climbed to the roof and took the clapper out of the bell. I remembered that it wasn't a very hard thing to do. Any fellow in our grade could do it.

"We just put a plank up on the step and climbed to the little shelf that runs round the buildin' above the windows, and then used some hole that had been cut through the siding. The boys had cut those holes on purpose and nobody but the boys knew they were there. They didn't show. It was just as easy to climb up that way as it was with a ladder. The ventilator was only about three feet to one side of the line of holes, and I figured I could work over on the eave-spout, and let Tommy hang on to my legs while he was gettin' through the hole. Then he could walk along on the shelf that runs above the upper windows same as it runs above the lower ones, holdin' to me till we got to the place where we could go down.

"It struck me I'd try it, anyway. A feller ought to be willin' to do as much to save another feller from bein' roasted to death as he'd do to steal the clapper of a bell for fun. I'd have felt real guilty if I hadn't tried it. So I chased round to the lumber yard, just as we did when we hooked the clapper, and dragged out a long plank, and Billy Stivers and Dick Kerne, who happened to come along just then, helped to carry it over and stand it up on the steps. The fire bell rang just as I began to climb, and I heard a breaking of glass over me. It was Tommy. He'd woke up and smashed the glass out of the ventilator.

"I told him just what I was goin' to do, and what he was to do and he understood me. Some kids would have been so rattled they couldn't have understood; but we did it just as I'd figured it out. The hook and ladder company got there just as we slid down the plank, and just then the ventilator burst out in flames. The hook and ladder fellows wouldn't have been able to save him.

"That's all there was to it except that the crowd cheered when we came down, and father danced round me as if he was half out of his wits. All this fuss makes me tired!"

Robert made no comment. He was lying upon his stomach, meditatively chewing a blade of grass.

"Do you know where Tommy is?" he asked.

"Tommy's father happened to come after him the next day," said Benjamin, "and they went away together; I don't know where."

"I know," said Robert. "Mr. Tirrel's been livin' in the town where I've been visitin'. I heard him tell the story you've been tellin' me, and he cried when he told it, too."

"How did you happen to hear him?" Benjamin was greatly interested.

"'Twas at a temperance meetin'," said Robert. "I was there with grandfather and grandmother, and he went up the middle aisle with Tommy hangin' to his hand. He climbed to the platform. 'I've touched my last drop,' he said, and his voice was pretty trembly. 'I've touched my last drop. I want this meetin' to witness what I say. I went away one day last week to see my boy; I had to walk for I didn't have any money. It was night when I got to the town where he was stayin'. There was a buildin' burnin', and I hung round the outskirts of the crowd, watchin'.

"'Then of a sudden I saw his face—my boy's face—appear at a little window near the roof of the buildin'. The flames were lickin' the very edge of it. I thought he was doomed, and I prayed prayed for the first time in many years—that he might be saved. I promised the Lord that I'd do my duty to the boy if He'd only save him; and then, as by a miracle, my boy was saved. Another boy crawled up the side of the buildin' like a fly, and brought him down. I don't know how he did it. It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw. The sight made another man of me.' He broke down then, and the folks crowded forward and shook his hand."

Benjamin was silent for a time. He was looking at the sky very thoughtfully. Presently he looked down again at his chum lying in the grass.

"It's pretty good, ain't it, Bob?" he said.

"You bet!" said Robert. "Let's go fishin'."—David Talmadge, in Wellspring.

MEDICAL DECLARATION.

Physicians of Sydney, N. S. W., Draw Up Strong Resolutions Against Use of Alcohol.

The physicians of Sydney, N. S. W., have issued a very important document which will be welcomed by all interested in the betterment of the race. The declaration is as follows:

"A Declaration.—We, recognizing the widespread ignorance prevailing with regard to the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors, and believing that much disease, insanity, pauperism and crime in the community result from the indiscriminate consumption of these beverages, feel called upon to make known the following facts:

"1. That perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

"2. That alcoholic liquors, instead of increasing, as is popularly assumed, rather decrease capacity for work, and should be expressly abstained from when extremes of heat and cold have to be borne.

"3. That the habitual use of alcoholic liquors in quantities conventionally deemed moderate is often productive of serious disease.

"4. That alcoholic drinks should never be given to persons suffering from ill-health or disease, except by the advice of a medical man.

"5. That no medical man should prescribe alcohol without a grave sense of responsibility, and that the quantity and duration of time for taking it should be definitely fixed."

BITS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Out of the 33 cities and 320 towns of Massachusetts, 15 cities and 254 towns are without saloons. So much for intelligent voting.

In connection with the English Wesleyan Methodists there are 4,804 Bands of Hope with 427,165 members; 1,765 temperance societies with 99,406 members.

The Temperance Permanent Building society has 8,515 members and last year loaned £318,800—the largest sum advanced by any building society in England.

Twenty years ago 70 per cent. of the employes of the New York Central railroad were discharged yearly for drinking. Now only about one per cent. yearly are so dismissed.

At the last legislature 21 bills were presented by the liquor men, each one aimed to break or weaken some one or more of the restrictive features of the present local option law. But in every instance the liquor men were defeated. In no state are the friends of temperance more watchful than in Massachusetts, nor more united.

MISSING A JUDGE.

During the day I had attended court, where a lawsuit of considerable importance was on trial, and which was not decided until six o'clock in the evening. Then I went home to stop for the night with the judge who had had the case in hand. On the way home we were stopped by a man who said:

"Judge, it is quite likely that the loser of that suit will shout at you through a window to-night to secure revenge."

"Yes, quite likely—thanks," pleasantly replied the judge, as we passed on.

At the supper table his wife appeared nervous and uneasy, and before the meal was concluded she said:

"Alfred, a man has been seen in front of the house acting rather suspiciously, and I'm afraid he means you harm."

"Yes, I'm afraid so, my dear," replied the judge, and then took up the conversation she had interrupted.

After supper we adjourned to the library, and by and by, as we sat at the table with a kerosene lamp between us, there arose an argument connected with the political question.

"Sir," said the judge, as he grew heated by opposition, "they may bring all their sophistry to bear on the question, but nothing will convince me that—"

At that instant I felt a hot streak along my left cheek, and the lamp chimney was shivered into a hundred pieces and the light went out. The judge rang a hand bell which was within reach, and I thought I heard the notes of the bell before the report of a rifle in front of the house. A negro man came running in, and the judge said:

"Julius, bring us another lamp."

When the lamp was brought I looked at the judge. He had not changed in the slightest.

"Wasn't that a bullet which broke the lamp chimney?" I asked.

"Very likely it was," he replied, as he looked around.

"And wasn't it meant for you?"

"I presume so. There it is, in the back of that law book. As I was saying, however, sophistry is not argument, and those champions—"

"Excuse me, judge," I interrupted, "but the next bullet may kill one of us."

"Oh, they never shoot but once, and I want to convince you that your position is untenable. You see, to begin with, the democratic party—"

But his wife came in and insisted that he give an alarm, and the argument was never finished.

HELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

This is the first time in the history of Kansas that the oldest timers can recall that a bushel of potatoes was worth more than a bushel of peaches or apples.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

HOW ORIENTALS WRITE BOOKS.

The prefatory parts of many Oriental—more especially Persian—books are somewhat elaborate. An author commences with a very long exordium in praise of the Creator, then follows another, laudatory of the prophet, "the first of created beings;" next, he gives his reason why the work was undertaken, which is generally that he was so commanded by his royal patron, whose might and power, whose glory and dignity, he celebrates usually at great length. The work concludes with the words, "tammat tummam al-Kittab," "the book is completely finished," the author adding his own name and benediction on the prophet and his patron, together with the year, after stating the very day and month when it was finished.

Another peculiarity of eastern books, says the Hesperian, is the author's declaring, either in the preface or the conclusion, the manifold benefits which should accrue to the reader. In the "Karma Parvia," which is the eighth book of the grand old Indian epic (or rather series of epics), the "Mahabharata," we are told that—

"He who reads, hears or recites this Purana will be happy and capable of attaining to every region of bliss; they that do so will rejoice, obtaining wealth and fame."

In the preface to the Tamil version of the charming story of Nala and Damayanti, it is said: "Whoever reads or relates this true narrative shall enjoy all manner of felicity and planetary bliss," even those who make copies of it shall be free from the machinations of demons.

The trains to run in the London underground electric tunnel will average 200 tons and on the Finsbury Park line, of seven miles, the run will be made in 13½ minutes.

RED CROSS PILLS

SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE

FOR WOMEN'S RELIEF

LADIES LADIES LADIES

ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OR IRREGULARITIES

RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND HARMLESS

LONG STANDING AND OBSTINATE CASES YIELD TO THEIR WONDERFUL POWER

AFTER EFFECTS THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED INDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE

VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Mosquitos and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb. — Coffee A Sugar, 6c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. — Yellow Extra C Sugar, 4½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. — New Orleans Sugar, 4c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. — English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. — Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb. — Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. — Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. — Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. — Best Mackerel, kit, $1.90.
Family White Fish, kit, 60c. — Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15. — Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25. — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 8c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. — Summer Cured Cod Fish, 9c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c. — Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 10c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c. — Sugar Corn, 8c can.
California Apricots, 15c. — Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 17c. — Early June Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. — String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 9c lb. — Domestic Apples, 5c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb. — Pitted Plums, 15c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb. — New Currants, 10c.
California Prunes, 6c and 9c lb. — No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 6c lb. — California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. — Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. — Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. — Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. — Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 60c gallon. — Fish Oil, 45c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 50c gallon. — Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon. — Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. — California Angelica, 60c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. — California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
California Sherry, 60c gallon. — Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. — Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. — Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine cut, 30c lb. — Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. — Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T., 18c plug.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 65c lb. — Standard Navy, plug, 35c.
Flor De Anna Cigars, 25c per box. — Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. — American Star, smoking, 28c.
Ten Cigars, $1.25 per box. — Mail Pouch, 42c and 3c pack

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. — Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. — Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. — Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. — Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. — Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE IND.

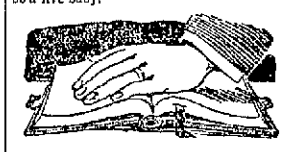
WOMAN

HER CARE AND HAPPINESS.

Never did women accept the truth of Mother's Friend more willingly than those thousands who have tried it. The prime object in a medicine for expectant mothers is safeness and virtue, qualifications impossible to find in internal doses made of nasty, injurious and stimulating drugs.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Is a liniment rubbed in with the hands—something to lubricate the internal tissues and muscles. Something gentle, comforting and refreshing; a balm for the nerves, a softener for the cords holding the heavy burden, an invigorator for the muscles, making them elastic, thereby permitting with ease expansion as the fetus grows to be a live baby.



Mother's Friend is the only liniment that will make the usually dreaded labor easy, and leave the child healthy, and the mother with all her grace and symmetry unmarred. Of druggists, $1.00.

Our book "Motherhood" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

The Pennsylvania Railroad

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Depart	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 2 20 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 8 30 am	* 7 10 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Week'tn	* 5 20 am	* 2 55 am
Conover's and Pittsb'g	* 5 50 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*11 31 pm	†11 55 am
Rankin and Pittsburg	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 50 am	†10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 16 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 25 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 05 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Week'tn	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 5 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 30 pm	* 5 30 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Week'tn	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Sept. 29, 1901.

FOURTH BOUND.

†For Grand Rapids and north..... 2:20 pm
‡For Grand Rapids and north..... 8:50 am
†For Grand Rapids and north..... 4:15 pm
‡From Richmond arrives..... 8:40 am

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati.....12:40 pm
‡For Richmond and Cincinnati.... 6:55 am
‡For Richmond and Cincinnati.....12:30 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives..... 6:50 pm

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

REVISED TIME TABLE.

Trains carrying passengers leave Fort Wayne as follows.

SCHEDULE JUNE 16th, 1901.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
*Toledo and Chicago Limited	5:55 a. m.
*Toledo Local Express	8:20 a. m.
*N. Y. and New England Flyer	11:15 a. m.
*Fast Eastern Express	6:20 p. m.
*Penn Local Express, (Arrive) 9:30 a. m.	
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
*Indianapolis Express	5:50 a. m.
*St. Louis Fast Express	9:27 a. m.
*Government Fast Mail	5:40 p. m.
†Toledo Local Express, (Arrive) 8:30 p. m.	
*St. Louis Limited	9:20 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHEDULE.

LV. FORT WAYNE.	AR. INDIANAPOLIS.
*5:50 a. m. Via Peru	10:35 a. m.
*9:27 a. m. Via Peru	3:25 p. m.
†5:40 p. m. Via Peru	10:27 p. m.
*9:20 p. m. Via Logansport	3:55 a. m.

ALL TRAINS FOR INDIANAPOLIS CARRY BAGGAGE.

LV. INDIANAPOLIS.	AR. FORT WAYNE.
*12:20 night. Via Logansport	6:50 a. m.
† 7:00 a. m. Via Peru	11:35 a. m.
*12:20 noon. Via Peru	6:30 p. m.

For tickets and other information apply to

R. G. THOMPSON,

Both Phones, No. 8. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on their trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Night Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Accommodation, No. 8	1 30
Mail and Express, No. 2	3 05
Fast Express, No. 4	11 40
Local Freight	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Chicago Express, No. 3	2 20
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Mail and Express, No. 5	3 35
Local Freight	17 00

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on No. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at appropriate meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. R. TIME CARD. In effect June 2, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
456 Express and Mail	11:25 a.m.
462 Local Freight	2:50 p.m.
110 Express and Mail	3:50 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
463 Local Freight	6:40 a.m.
357 Express and Mail	11:55 a.m.
159 Express and Mail	8:00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart
No. 173 Local Freight, except Sunday	5 30 a.m.
No. 43 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10 a.m.
No. 45 Express and Mail, except Sun	4 30 p.m.
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only	5 30 p.m.
North Bound	**Arrive**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun	11 40 p.m.
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday	4 40 p.m.
No. 42 Express and Mail, except Sun	10 45 a.m.
No. 44 Express and Mail, Sunday only	10 15 a.m.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church.—Sunday school at 9:30. Public worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermons by the pastor, Rev. J. N. Field. Morning subject, "At What Age Shall Children be Converted?" Can We Tell?" Evening subject, "The Institution of Marriage. Is it a Success or a Failure?" Young people's meeting at 6:30, in lecture room. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. South Wayne mission at 9 a. m., Sunday. Lakeside and Hanna street missions at 3 p. m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Wayne and Clinton streets.—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:30; Luther league, 7; evening service, 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas society, Friday, 2 p. m.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Wayne and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor, residence 184 West Jefferson street, Home 'phone 1612.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m., text, John 4:47-54. No evening service. Holy communion next Sunday, Nov. 3. Time for registering, Thursday, Oct. 31, from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m., at church. Preparatory service on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 7:45 p. m. The date of the Festival of the Reformation is Oct. 31 and it will be fittingly celebrated on the Sunday nearest, Nov. 3.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor.—Morning service at 10:45; preaching by Rev. J. W. Ort, of Grand Rapids, Mich; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., B. Paul Mossman, superintendent; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; subject of address, "Enoch, the Man Who Walked With God," being the second address in the services of Sunday evening addresses entitled, "Some People Worth Knowing."

South Congregational church, corner DeWald street and Hoagland avenue.—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. E. Z. Fryberger will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. D. Brosey in the evening. Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Seniors, 6:30 p. m.; midweek services, Wednesday evening at 7:30. D. T. Williams, pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Jefferson and Griffith streets; Edgar William Allen, pastor.—The special evangelistic services will be continued every night next week. On Sunday night a large chart will be shown, illustrating the conversions in the Book of Acts. On Monday night there will be a baptismal service. On Tuesday night, "converts' night,' when all the converts of the meeting will be present for a special service.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Z. A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning, "Words;" evening, "The Goodness of God;" Junior C. E., 3 p. m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Faith;" Heb. 11. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting. The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Klinger on Guthrie street. From 2 to 7 p. m. the ladies will give a tea.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Men's meeting at 3 p. m.; address by one of the ministers attending the Evangelical Lutheran synod. Bible study, in charge of Hiram A. Philley, at 4 p. m.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

CITY MISSION.

At 170 West Main street, L. Hostetler, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Girls' Friendly society, Monday, 7:30 p. m.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

Corner Greene and Smith streets—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Eby, superintendent; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; teachers' meeting next Thursday evening, led by A. M. Eby. J. Ahner, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:45 a. m. in Masonic Temple. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Golden text, "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive . . . Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin." Ezekiel, 18:27-30. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish Temple, No. 96 Harrison street. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Golden text, "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive . . . Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin." Ezekiel, 18:27-30. Testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. in the church edifice.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the pulpit will be filled by ministers from the Lutheran Synod. The "District Pentecost" meeting will begin Tuesday evening and continue until Thursday evening. See program in local columns.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:45; evening service, 7:30; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; pulpit supplied from the Lutheran Synod; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "The Prophet and the Leper;" social at Mrs. William Crighton's, Brackenridge street, Thursday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sabbath services as follows: Preaching services by the pastor at 10:45 and 7:30; Sabbath school teachers' meeting Sunday morning at 9:15; Sabbath school at 9:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:15 followed by Normal Bible class at 8 o'clock, taught by the pastor; Friday night, chorus choir rehearsal under Prof. William Miles.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Devotional service at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. parlors on West Berry street.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; sermon by Rev. J. A. Burkelt, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod; Young People's Alliance at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "Daily Bible Reading;" mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church, Berry and Harrison streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; the pulpit will be supplied by the synod, both morning and evening; general class, 12 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. The services will be as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; at 10:30 Rev. W. M. Greenwalt will preach; visiting minister of the Lutheran synod; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Senior League at 6:30 p. m., led by Chas. Heathman; preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. M. L. Smith, of the synod. Special services in Sunday school, decision and missionary day.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. S. Nelson; class meeting at 12 m. Ladies Aid society will meet Wednesday at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

REFORMED.

Grace Reformed church, East Washington street, between Barr and Lafayette streets. Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor. Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and evening at 7:30. The pastor is at home and will be present at both services. The pulpit will be filled morning and evening by clergymen who are in attendance at at the meeting of the Lutheran synod now convened in the city. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 7 p. m.

St. John's Reformed church, Washington street, between Harrison and Webster. John H. Bosch, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning service and preaching at 10:15 a. m.; devotional meeting of the year, 7 p. m.; evening services and preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesday evening regular monthly meeting of the Young People's Mission society; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson. Owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. D. Ruf will occupy the pulpit.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. P. Ruhl, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30. The evening services will be in English. Rev. E. W. Erick, of the Lutheran synod, will occupy the pulpit. The annual mission services will be held next Sunday, Nov. 3. Rev. P. Greding, D. D., of Bluffton, O., will preach.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality. Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Euerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 6 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Don't Take Medicine.

Almo-Bromo Effervescent Salt is More Pleasing to the Taste and Does the Work Better.

You are not taking medicine when you take Alma-Bromo Effervescent Salt. Its effects are medicinal in just the same way that a good thorough cleansing bath is. You are not drugging yourself when you take Alma-Bromo. It is taken by you as Nature made it in her own laboratory, with the water evaporated. It comes from the wonderful Alma-Bromo Spring at Alma, Mich. In order to reach this spring it was necessary to bore into the earth 2,865 feet—more than half a mile. Alma-Bromo Salt cures constipation. It does not gripe or purge: it does not cause nausea, but its action is positive and thorough on the liver, the kidneys and the bowels.

You can get Alma-Bromo at most any drug store. You will find it very pleasant to take.

A pleasing substitute for medicine.
For sale by Druggists generally.

ALMA-BROMO
TRADE MARK
EFFERVESCENT SALT

For sale by druggists generally. A Free Sample Bottle will be sent you on addressing THE MICHIGAN DRUG CO., DETROIT, MICH., who are the general distributors of this natural product.

BIGGER BOX SAME PRICE

Enameline

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
Brilliant, Clean, Easily Applied, Absolutely Odorless.

LIQUID-BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By Carrie E. S. Twing.

Thou are not dead
Most honored chieftan of a
Nation's love, thou couldst not die.
A traitorous hand has pierced the
Garment thou hast worn
These many years; and it has
Fallen from thee, but thou hast
Not tasted death for it was
"Swallowed up in victory."
Ere now thy hands have
Clasped thy mother's hands
And seen glad welcome in her
Loving eyes, and friends so fondly
Loved hath bidden thee welcome
To the "Land of Light."
Thou hast loved this "land"
So much, that all the anthems
On the plains of Peace will
Fail to keep thy head from
Bending low, to listen to the
Minor key of pain and woe
That finds an echo on earth's
Farthest shore.
God's Heaven is so near, that thou
Will touch with tender touch
The sweet white blossom of thy
Earthly love, and though no
Word is spoken, it will turn
The dim gray twilight of
Her widowhood, to roseate hue.
God's Heaven is so near that thou
Canst help to still the throbbing
Heart of a great nation's pain,
And plan side by side in life the
Iron hand of Justice and
Mercy's changing fingers.
There is a power mightier
Than pride or war, and
Thou hast felt its touch.
Its name is Love, and as one
Martyred in the olden time
Plead forgiveness for His
Direst foes, so didst thou plead
No harm should come to him
Who robbed a nation of its kingliest
man.
And 'ere the daylight quivered
Into dawn and all was hushed,
Save whispering leaves and stilled
Sobs of waiting ones, thy dear lips
Whispered, "Mourner God," and
Night was day.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Miss Anna Waddington, of Baltimore, Md., is expected to arrive October 29th to take charge of the gymnasium work. Miss Waddington is a graduate of the Anderson School of Gymnastics, had charge of the Chautauqua summer school and comes with highest recommendations. She will teach the best from the Swedish, German and American systems. A reception will be given Miss Waddington Tuesday evening and classes will open Wednesday.

The woman's exchange in connection with the Y. W. C. A. will have an opening day in the gymnasium from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, October 26. Tea will be served and fine cooking and needle work will be exhibited for sale.

The choral class will be organized Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock under the direction of Mrs. E. R. Gesaman.

A class in needlework is being organized with Miss Ella Anderson as teacher. This will be an opportunity to learn embroidery, Battenberg and novelties in Christmas presents.

The second annual hop of the Twentieth Century Dancing club will be given in the Mulqueen dancing academy next Wednesday evening.

ALMA WAY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

THESE LADIES SEE A CROW. CAN YOU FIND IT IN THE PICTURE?

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

For 15 days we will make any size Gold Filling for $1.00. Remember this offer is only for a limited time.

$3 GUARANTEED $3

FULL SET TEETH.
BRIDGE WORK.
GOLD CROWNS.
WHITE CROWNS.

EXAMINATION ..... Free
EXTRACTION .
CLEANING .... Reasonable

Should any of your work prove unsatisfactory, we insist that you call and have it done over free of charge. Open evenings until 8. Sundays, 9 to 3.

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS,
German Spoken. Lady Attendant.
No. 9 East Wayne St., - - Opposite Fruit House.

A good portion of the money invested in Hawaii is owned by residents of the islands, but some comes from the United States. Not long ago a loan of a quarter of a million dollars on the estate inherited by Prince David and Prince Cupid was taken up by San Francisco capital.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....

DR. WENGER,
SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting trains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
126 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WOMANLY HEALTH

307 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1900.

I have used your Wine of Cardui treatment and found it helped me ever so much. I have spoken to a great many of my lady friends about Wine of Cardui and they see for themselves how much better I look. I was not able to do anything scarcely for two years until I used your Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught.
Mrs. KATIE NETTEVILLE.

Mrs. Netteville's letter is printed in this paper today to show distressed women, discouraged in their repeated failures to free themselves from disordered menstruation, bearing-down pains and other attendant ills, that they may find relief in the intelligent use of

WINE OF CARDUI

Many readers of this paper would be shocked to know how few women are really healthy, how few are really equipped physically for the duties that come to them. But it has been shown beyond question that if every sick woman in this city would take Wine of Cardui there would be a great many happier homes here. To women suffering from female troubles Wine of Cardui offers a speedy and permanent cure. Nearly 1,000,000 women have received relief from Wine of Cardui and Mrs. Netteville's letter shows how they feel about this great medicine. Wine of Cardui is not a strong medicine, but it is a powerful tonic for the female organs. It makes menstruation regular and removes the cause of those terrible dragging pains which make life a torture. Wine of Cardui and its companion medicine, Thedford's Black-Draught, can be secured at any drug store. If you are an earnest seeker for womanly health, relief is within your grasp. Try Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.